

SETTLEMENT-NAMES IN FIFE

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The core of this thesis is divided into three sections:

1) linguistic and historical analysis of parish- and certain settlement-names of Fothrif (west Fife), within the boundaries of the medieval sheriffdom of Fife i.e. 39 parish-names, both obsolete and extant; and all settlement-names, both obsolete and extant, which contain the habitative elements *baile*, *bý(r)*, *caer*, *dùn*, *pett*, *ráth* and *toun*, and the settlement-related element *dabhach*. These names are set out alphabetically under 33 headings, each heading a pre-Reformation parish. Each of these parishes is prefaced by a set of Introductory Notes, which give a brief history of the development of the parish as an ecclesiastical unit, and relate it to the parish boundaries shown on the O.S. 1" (7th Series) Map.

2) linguistic and historical analysis of all settlement-names recorded before c.1650 in the combined medieval parishes of St Andrews and St Leonards, (east) Fife.

3) Elements Index containing an alphabetical list of all elements which occur regularly in the place-names listed in sections 1) and 2). Under each element are listed all names which contain that element throughout the medieval sheriffdom of Fife.

The whole is preceded by three introductory chapters.

Chapter 1 discusses the geology, geography and history of the whole of Fife, with special reference to place-names; it also defines Fothrif and the medieval sheriffdom of Fife.

Chapter 2 contains a linguistic history of Fife, as revealed by the onomastic evidence. Special attention is paid to the interaction between Pictish and Gaelic, and between Gaelic and Older Scots. It also discusses a range of Gaelic linguistic features manifested by the place-names

Chapter 3 discusses the habitative elements *baile*, *pett*, *dùn*, *caer*, *ráth* and *lios*, especially the relationship between *baile* and *pett*, and the phenomenon of *Pit-/Bal*-substitution; attempts some conclusions about the nature of early medieval settlement in Fife; and adumbrates areas of further research in other parts of former Pictland not yet subjected to detailed onomastic analysis.

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Thanks are due also to members of the Falkland Society and the Kinghorn Historical Society for help with information relating to their respective areas; and to members of the Benarty Mining Heritage Group, especially to Edward Henderson of Dunfermline, who shared with me his invaluable knowledge of Ballingry and its environs, and helped me locate the Rock of the Irishmen.

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Finally I would like to thank my parents, Edith and Robert Taylor, and my partner, Alan Reid; without their unremitting support this thesis would not have been possible.

LIST OF ABBREVIATED SOURCES

This list is based on the 'List of Abbreviated Titles of the Printed Sources of Scottish History to 1560' (Supplement to the *Scottish Historical Review*, October 1963). However, other material such as maps, not in that compilation, has also been included.

Aberdeen Breviarium Breviarium Aberdonense, Bannatyne, Maitland and Spalding Clubs 1854.

ADA The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, ed. T. Thomson 1839.

Ainslie/1775 Map of the Counties of Fife and Kinross compiled and engraved by John Ainslie 1775.

Ainslie/1827 Map East Part of Fifeshire compiled from the surveys of John Ainslie and John Bell 1827.

APS The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, ed. T. Thomson & C. Innes 1814-75.

Arb.Lib. Liber S.Thome de Aberbrothoc, Bannatyne Club 1848-56.

Bagimond's Roll SHS Misc. vi, pp.3-77, ed. A.I. Dunlop 1939.

Balm. Lib. Liber Sancte Marie de Balmorinach, Abbotsford Club 1841.

Brech. Reg. Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis, Bannatyne Club 1856.

Camb. Reg. Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth, Grampian Club 1872.

CDS Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, ed. J. Bain 1881-8.

CGH Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae vol.i, M.A. O'Brien, Dublin 1976.

Chron. Bower (Watt) Scotichronicon by Walter Bower, general editor D.E.R. Watt 1987- .

Chron. Picts-Scots (also CPS) Chronicles of the Picts: Chronicles of the Scots, ed. W.F. Skene 1867.

Chron. Wyntoun The Original Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntoun, STS 1903-14.

CIIC Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum, R.A.S. MacAlister 1945.

Commonties Directory of Former Scottish Commonties, ed. I.H. Adams, SRS (New Series) 2, 1971.

Coupar Angus Chrs. Charters of the Abbey of Coupar Angus, ed. D.E. Easson, SHS 1947.

CPL Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Pal Letters, ed. W.H. Bliss & others 1893- .

CPS See Chron. Picts-Scots.

CSD Concise Scots Dictionary, ed. M. Robinson 1985.

CSSR, i Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome 1418-22, ed. E.R. Lindsay & A.I. Cameron, SHS 1934.

CSSR, ii Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome 1423-28, ed. A.I. Dunlop, SHS 1956.

DES Discovery and Excavation in Scotland.

DOST Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue, ed. W. Craigie & others 1937- .

Dryb. Lib. Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh, Bannatyne Club 1847.

Dunf. Ct. Bk. Regality of Dunfermline Court Book 1531-1538, ed. J.M. Webster & A.A.M. Duncan 1953.

Dunf. G. Ct. Bk. The Gild Court Book of Dunfermline, 1433-1597, ed. E.P.D. Torrie, SRS (New Series) 12, 1986.

Dunf. Recs. The Burgh Records of Dunfermline, ed. E. Beveridge, 1917.

Dunf.Reg. Registrum de Dunfermelyn, Bannatyne Club 1842.

Dwelly The Illustrated Gaelic-English Dictionary, E. Dwelly 1901-11 (9th edition 1977).

Dysart, Maitland Club Notices from the Local Records of Dysart, W. Muir, Maitland Club 1853.

ECMS The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland, J. Romilly Allen & J. Anderson, 1903 (reprinted in 2 vols. by Pinkfoot Press, 1993).

ER The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, ed. J. Stuart & others 1878-1908.

ES Early Sources of Scottish History 500 to 1286, ed. A. O. Anderson 1922.

ESC Early Scottish Charters prior to 1153, ed. A.C. Lawrie 1905.

EWGT Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts, P.C. Bartrum 1966.

Fasti Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae vol.5 (Synods of Fife, and of Angus and the Mearns), H. Scott 1925.

Fife Ct. Bk. The Sheriff Court Book of Fife 1515-22, ed. W.C. Dickinson, SHS 1928.

Fraser, Douglas, The Douglas Book, W. Fraser 1885.

Fraser, Melville, The Melvilles Earls of Melville and the Leslie Earls of Leven, W. Fraser 1890.

Fraser, Wemyss Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss, W. Fraser 1888.

Geddy 'Bird's Eye View' of St Andrews by John Geddy c.1580; reproduced in Brooks & Whittington, 1977, 280.

Geiriadur Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru, 1950- .

Gen. Coll. Genealogical Collections concerning Families in Scotland made by Walter Macfarlane, SHS 1900.

Geog. Coll. Geographical Collections relating to Scotland made by Walter Macfarlane, SHS 1906-8.

Glas. Reg. Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, Bannatyne & Maitland Clubs 1843.

Gordon Map of the Sheriffdom of Fife, based on James Gordon's survey c.1642, printed in Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*, 1654, reproduced in J.Stone's *Illustrated Maps of Scotland*, 1991, Pl.27.

Highland Papers Highland Papers, ed. J.R.N. Macphail, SHS 1914-34.

HMC Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1870-.

Holy. Lib. Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis, Bannatyne Club 1840.

Hoved. Roger Hoveden, Chronica, ed. W. Stubbs, *Rolls Series* no.51.

Inchaff. Chrs. Charters, Bulls and other Documents relating to the Abbey of Inchaffrey, SHS 1908.

Inchcolm Chrs. Charters of the Abbey of Inchcolm, ed. D.E. Easson & A. Macdonald, SHS 1938.

Inst. Pub. Instrumenta Publica sive Processus super Fidelitatibus et Homagiis Scotorum Domino Regi Angliae Factis 1291-96, Bannatyne Club 1834.

Kel. Lib. Liber S. Marie de Calchou, Bannatyne Club 1846.

Kirk Session KGH A Selection of Extracts from the Ancient Minutes of the Kirk-Session of Kinghorn, 1863.

Knights of St John The Knights of St John of Jerusalem in Scotland, ed. I.B. Cowan, P.H.R. Mackay & A. Macquarrie, SHS 1983.

Laing Chrs. Calendar of the Laing Charters 854-1837, ed J. Anderson 1899.

Lind. Cart. Chartulary of the Abbey of Lindores, SHS 1903.

Map/1837 Map of Aberdour in possession of Ms Zena Clark in the early 1980s, and reproduced on the centre pages of Aberdour, the Past Hundred Years, N. MacDonald, 1981.

May Recs. Records of the Priory of the Isle of May, ed. J. Stuart 1868.

Midl. Chrs. Charters of the Hospital of Soltre, of Trinity College, Edinburgh, and other Collegiate Churches in Midlothian, Bannatyne Club 1861.

MLWL Revised Medieval Latin Word-List from British and Irish Sources, prepared by R.E. Latham, British Academy 1965.

Moll/1725 [Map of] The Shires of Fife and Kinross, H. Moll, Geographer, 1725.

Moray/1811 'Survey of the earl of Moray's [sic] land of Dalgety and Barnhill' penes Dunfermline Reference Library.

Moray Reg. Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis, Bannatyne Club 1837.

Mort. Reg. Registrum Honoris de Morton, Bannatyne Club 1853.

Munro Writs Calendar of Writs of Munro of Foulis 1299-1823, ed. C.T. McInnes, SRS 1940.

Myln, Vitae, A. Myln, Vitae Dunkeldensis Ecclesiae Episcoporum, Bannatyne Club 1831.

N.B. Chrs. Carte Monialium de Northberwic, Bannatyne Club 1847.

NSA New Statistical Account of Scotland.

OS Orkneyinga Saga, The History of the Earls of Orkney, translated with an introduction by H. Pálsson & P. Edwards 1978.

O.S. Ordnance Survey

OSA Old Statistical Account of Scotland.

Pitfirrane Writs Inventory of Pitfirrane Writs 1230-1794 ed. W. Angus, SRS 1932.

Pitscottie, *Historie* R. Lindesay of Pitscottie, *The Historie and Cronicles of Scotland*, STS 1899-1911.

Pont/EF Map of the East Part of Fife from the original Pont manuscript of the 1590', printed in Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*, 1654, reproduced in J.Stone's *Illustrated Maps of Scotland* 1991, Pl.29.

Pont/WF Map of the West Part of Fife from the original Pont manuscript of the 1590', printed in Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*, 1654, reproduced in J.Stone's *Illustrated Maps of Scotland* 1991, Pl.28.

Priory Acres Plan Plan of the Priory Acres of St Andrews copied 1895-6 from a plan by Mr. J. Duncan from a survey by him in 1843, penes St Andrews University Muniments.

PRO Public Records Office, London.

PSAS *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (1851-)

Purves *Revenue of the Scottish Crown 1681*, Sir William Purves, ed. D.M. Rose 1897.

RCAHMS Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, *Fife and Kinross*, 1933.

Record Card National Monuments Record of Scotland archaeological record cards, housed at

Regiam Maj. Regiam Majestatem and Quoniam Attachamenta, ed. Lord Cooper, Stair Society 1947.

Retours Inquisitionum ad capellam domini regis retornatarum...abbreviatio Rec.Com., (3 vols., 1811-16) vol.1 Fife and Kinross.

RHP Register House Plan: various maps and plans kept at West Register House, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

RIA *Cont.* Royal Irish Academy's *Contributions to a Dictionary of the Irish Language*, Dublin 1939- .

RIA *Dict.* Royal Irish Academy's *Dictionary of the Irish Language*, Dublin 1913- .

RMS *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scottorum* ed. J.M. Thomson & others 1882-1914.

Roy/1750s General William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1750s.

Roy/1750s (F.C.) General William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1750s, Fair Copy (see Whittington, 1986i & ii).

Roy/c.1750 (P.C.) General William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland c.1750, Protracted Copy (see Whittington, 1986i & ii).

RPC The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, ed. J.H. Burton & others 1908- .

RRS i Regesta Regum Scottorum vol.i, (*Acts of Malcolm IV*) ed. G.W.S. Barrow, 1960.

RRS ii Regesta Regum Scottorum vol.ii, (*Acts of William I*) ed. G.W.S. Barrow, 1971.

RRS Handlist/Alexander II Regesta Regum Scottorum, Handlist of the Acts of Alexander II, compiled by J.M. Scoular, 1959.

RRS v Regesta Regum Scottorum vol.v, (*Acts of Robert I*) ed. A.A.M. Duncan, 1988.

RRS vi Regesta Regum Scottorum vol.v, (*Acts of David II*) ed. B. Webster, 1982.

RSS Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scottorum, ed. M. Livingstone & others 1908- .

Sasines Register of Sasines, kept at (East) Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

SBS Kinghorn Historic Kinghorn: the archaeological implications of development, A. Turner Simpson & S. Stevenson, Scottish Burgh Survey 1981.

Scone Liber Liber Ecclesie de Scon, Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs 1843.

Scrymgeour Inventory Inventory of Documents relating to the Scrymgeour Family Estates 1611, SRS 1912.

SGF/1828 Map Counties of Fife and Kinross, surveyed in the years 1826 and 1827, Sharp, Greenwood & Fowler, reprinted by Wychwood Editions 1992.

SHR Scottish Historical Review, 1903-28, 1947- .

SHS Scottish History Society

SHS Misc. The Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, SHS 1893- .

Skene, Celtic Scotland Celtic Scotland vol.3, W.F. Skene, second edition 1890.

Spalding Misc. Miscellany of the Spalding Club, Spalding Club 1841-52.

SRO Scottish Record Office, (East) Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

SRS *Scottish Record Society.*

St A. Cop. Copiale Prioratus Sanctiandree, ed. J.H.Baxter 1930.

St A. Lib. Liber Cartarum Prioratus Sancti Andree in Scotia,
Bannatyne Club 1841.

St A. Pont. Pontificale Ecclesiae S. Andreae, The Pontifical
Offices used by David de Bernham Bishop of St Andrews 1239-53, ed.
Charles Wordsworth 1885.

St A. Rent. Rentale Sancti Andree, SHS 1913.

Stevenson, *Documents Documents Illustrative of the History of
Scotland 1286-1306*, ed. J.Stevenson 1870.

Strathmiglo Plan/1832 'Sketch of the Town and Burgh of Barony of
Strathmiglo', by D. Miller, 1832 (copy penes Ms Patricia Bryson,
Strathmiglo).

STS *Scottish Text Society.*

TA Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, ed. T. Dickson
& Sir J. Balfour Paul, 1877-1916.

Terrier 17th or 18th c. transcript of a lost terrier of lands
belonging to the church of St Andrews c.1220, BL, MS. Harl. 4628
fos.240 ff.

*Thirds of Benefices Accounts of the Collectors of Thirds of
Benefices 1561-72*, SHS 1949.

*Yester Writs Calendar of Writs preserved at Yester House 1166-
1503*, ed. C.C.H. Harvey & J. Macleod, SRS 1930.

PARISH ABBREVIATIONS

As the settlement names in the thesis are arranged according to their medieval parishes, there are two sets of par. abbreviations.

1. Modern parishes, as shown on O.S. 1" 7th series: these are all three letter abbreviations, as used by the Scottish Place-Name Survey, School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh.

FIFE

ABE Abdie
ABD Aberdour
ANE Anstruther Easter
ANR Anstruther Wester
ADN Auchterderran
AMY Auchtermuchty
ATL Auchtertool

KINROSS-SHIRE

CLE Cleish formerly FIF
FOS Fossoway ¹
KNS Kinross
ORW Orwell
PTM Portmoak formerly FIF

BGY Ballingry
BMO Balmerino
BEA Beath
BUI Burntisland

PERTHSHIRE

ANY Abernethy ²
AGK Arngask ³

CMN Cameron
CBE Carnbee
CNK Carnock
CER Ceres
CLS Collessie
CRA Craill
CRC Creich
CUS Culross formerly PER
CLT Cults
CUP Cupar

DAE Dairsie
DGY Dalgety
DBG Dunbog
DFL Dunfermline
DNO Dunino

ELI Elie

FAL Falkland
FPC Ferry-Port-on-Craig
FLK Flisk
FGN Forgan

IKG Inverkeithing

KMB Kemback
KWY Kennoway
KTT Kettle
KCQ Kilconquhar
KLM Kilmany

KRY Kilrenny
 KGH Kinghorn
 KGL Kinglassie
 KBS Kingsbarns
 KDT Kirkcaldy and Dysart

LAR Largo
 LSL Leslie
 LEU Leuchars
 LOG Logie

MAI Markinch
 MML Monimail
 MNZ Moonzie

NBH Newburgh
 NBN Newburn

PIT Pittenweem

SSL St Andrews and St Leonards
 SMS ST Monance
 SLN Saline
 SCO Scoonie
 SLO Strathmiglo

TOB Torryburn
 TUL Tulliallan formerly PER

WMS Wemyss

Notes

1) FOS was made up of FO formerly PER (until 1891) and TU formerly FIF (until 1685).

2) ANY was divided between PER and FIF until 1891, when the FIF part was transferred to SLO FIF.

3) AGK was divided among PER, FIF and KNR until 1891.

2. Medieval or early modern parishes: these include parishes which no longer exist, such as Kirkforthar, Methil and Rosyth; as well as parishes which now have a different name, such as Fettykill now Leslie, Kinghorn Easter now Kinghorn, and Kinghorn Wester now Burntisland. Wherever the name has changed, it is the earlier name which is used as the primary reference in the thesis.

The only abbreviations below which are not used as section headings are Abbotshall, which was a creation of the 17th c., and no longer exists; St Andrews; and St Leonards. These last two were treated as a joint par. from an early date (see below pp.345-7).

All the abbreviations in this category consist of two letters.

AB Abbotshall (now KDT)
 CR (Aber)crombie (now part of TOB)
 DY Dysart (now part of KDT)
 FE Fettykill (now LSL)
 FO Fossoway PER (now, with TU, FOS KNR)
 KG Kilgour (now FAL)
 KE Kinghorn Easter (now KGH)
 KW Kinghorn Wester (now BUI)
 KY Kirkcaldy (now part of KDT)
 KF Kirkforthar (now split between KTT & MAI)
 LA Lathrisk (now KTT)
 ME Methil (now part of WMs)
 RO Rosyth (now part of DFL)
 SA St Andrews (part of SSL)
 SL St Leonards (part of SSL)
 TO Torry (now part of TOB)
 TU Tullibole (now part of FOS KNR)

COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

Counties have been abbreviated by the three-letter system used by Nicolaisen *et al.*, 1970, and Nicolaisen, 1976.

MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

adj.	adjective
Angl	Anglian
app.	appendix
AS	Anglo-Saxon
Britt	Brittonic (the <i>p</i> -Celtic group of early medieval languages including those of Cornwall, Lothian, Strathclyde and Wales)
c.	century
c.	<i>circa</i> 'about'
col.	column
dat.	dative
EScand	East Scandinavian
f.	feminine
fo(s).	folio(s)
G	(Scottish) Gaelic
gen.	genitive
km	kilometre
Lat	Latin
loc.	locative
m	metre
m.	masculine
MFr	Medieval French
MG	Middle Gaelic (Scottish G c.1000 to c.1500; see Watson, 1929, p.v)
MIr	Middle Irish
MLat	Medieval Latin
Mod	modern
n.	neuter
NGR	National Grid Reference (Ordnance Survey)
nom.	nominative

o.c.	original charter
OEScand	Old East Scandinavian (Old Danish and Old Swedish)
OIr	Old Irish
OSc	Older Scots (as defined in <i>CSD</i> p.xiii)
OWScand	Old West Scandinavian (Old Icelandic and Old Norwegian)
P	Pictish
par.	parish
pl.	plural
Scand	Scandinavian
Sc	Scots
s.a.	<i>sub anno</i> 'under the year'
sing.	singular
s.n.	<i>sub nomine</i> 'under the name'
s.v.	<i>sub verbo</i> 'under the word'
W	Welsh
WScand	West Scandinavian

*	unrecorded hypothetical form
†	lost or obsolete name

An underlined place-name + par. abbreviation means that it has a separate entry under that par..

An underlined element means that it has a separate entry in the Elements Index.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

Physical Description

Fife is physically a clearly defined unit, a peninsula with the Firth of Tay to the north, the North Sea to the east and the Firth of Forth to the south. On the west it is bounded by the former counties of Kinross, now a District of Tayside Region, and Clackmannan, now a District of Central Region. This has meant that, apart from some minor changes on this western side, the bounds of the medieval sheriffdom of Fife correspond remarkably closely with those of the former County of Fife, with its county town at Cupar, and, since 1972, with the present Fife Region, with its regional headquarters at Glenrothes. This shows a continuity of administrative boundaries which is rare amongst the modern Regions of Scotland.

The longest distance in Fife, from the easternmost tip at Fife Ness to the extreme south-west by Kincardine, is 67 km; its breadth from Burntisland in the south to Newburgh in the north is 34 km; its estuarine and maritime coast-line is c.185 km, while its landward boundary is 98 km. This encloses an area of 1328.5 square km.

As can be seen from Map 1, c. one third of Fife is over 100 m, and several points are over 300 m. It is traversed by two fairly continuous ranges of hills, running south-west to north-east, with generally speaking the highest points in the west, and gradually diminishing as they approach the sea on the east. In the north-west and north are the Ochils, which run from near Stirling, and enter Fife from Perthshire and Kinross-shire. The highest point in the Ochils is Ben Clach behind Tillicoultry in Clackmannanshire, which is 720 m high. The highest point of these hills in Fife is Norman's Law DBG (285 m), with Lumbennie Hill near Newburgh (284 m) a close second. The Fife Ochils slope steeply northwards, leaving only a narrow foreshore along the Tay estuary.

The second of these hill-ranges runs from the south-west, up

through the middle of Fife and into the East Neuk as far north-east as St Andrews. Not so continuous as the Ochils, it can be divided into four parts. The most westerly part consists of the Saline and Cleish Hills, the former completely within Fife, the latter now partly in Fife, partly in Tayside (Kinross District), although up until 1685 also completely within Fife (see below p.29). The highest of the Saline Hills is Knock Hill DFL (364 m), while of the Cleish Hills it is Dumglow CLE (379 m).

Next eastwards stands Benarty (356 m), clearly defined to the north by Loch Leven, and to the east and west by two valleys through which the two most important landward routes in Fife have passed at least since Roman times. These are the routes which go from the Forth crossings at Queensferry in the south towards Perth in the north. For the more easterly of these two routes, see especially PTM Introductory Notes.

Next eastwards lies the third, and by far the highest, part of this middle range, the Lomonds, with their twin paps of West Lomond SLO, at 522 m the highest point in Fife, and East Lomond or Falkland Hill KG, at 424 m the second highest.

To the east of the Lomonds lies a valley, the so-called Markinch Gap, another important north-south line of communication (for which see MAI Introductory Notes). Eastwards of that is the fourth and most easterly part of this middle range, well described as spreading out to form 'a tumbled district of heights and hollows' (Valentine, 1910, 11). These form an upland area that fills most of the East Neuk, the famous beggar's or 'gray cloth mantle', the poverty of which James VI allegedly contrasted with the wealth of the fishing and trading communities along its coast, the 'golden fringe'. High points are Clatto Hill LA (248 m), Tarvit Hill CUP (211 m), Drumcarrow Craig SSL (now CMN) (217 m), Kellie Law CBE (182 m), and Largo Law LAR, the highest at 290 m.

The coastal lands along the Forth are mostly much broader than those of the Tay, but are not by any means flat. There is a long tract of high land which rises behind the coast between Kirkcaldy and Inverkeithing, and on its north side forms the southern boundary of Strathore. This contains some very conspicuous hills,

such as Dunearn Hill KW (221.5 m); The Binn, which towers almost sheer behind Burntisland KW from near sea-level to 190.5 m; Orrock Hill KW (205 m); and the Cullaloe Hills behind Aberdour (216.5 m).

Water-courses

Most of Fife's water-courses drain into its two chief rivers, the Eden and the Leven. The Eden drains the northern part of the Region, the low-lying land between the Ochils and the central hill range. This includes the large tract of flat, formerly boggy, land known as the Howe ('hollow') of Fife. 47.5 km long, the Eden flows from west to east, its major tributaries being the Ceres Burn on the south and the Motray Water on the north, which latter joins it at its estuary where it flows into the North Sea between LEU and SSL.

The Leven, on the other hand, drains much of the land south of the Lomonds. It flows from Loch Leven in Kinross District along a course of only 26 km into the Firth of Forth at the town of Leven SCO. Its main tributary is the River Ore, which rises in the Saline Hills north of Dunfermline.

However, many other smaller burns drain directly into the sea, especially in the south-west corner of the Region, and in the East Neuk. In the south-west the Bluther Burn, once the boundary between Fife and a detached portion of Perthshire, is the most important (for details of which see TO Introductory Notes). In the East Neuk burns such as the Kinness Burn and the Kenly Water drain into the North Sea, while the Dreel Burn and the Cocklemill Burn drain into the Firth of Forth. Several of these water-courses have generated the important early par.-names of Aberdour, Abercrombie (CR and SMS), Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.

Geology

It is in the Ochils and their outliers in the north and north-east of the Region that the oldest sedimentary rocks are to be found, Lower Old Red Sandstone from the Devonian System. However, the bulk of the hills themselves consists of Andesite, igneous rock intruded during the Devonian. To the south of the Ochils

sedimentary rocks of the Upper Old Red Sandstone along the Eden valley soon give way to the rock which dominates Fife, both geologically and economically: carboniferous sandstone. However, there are many igneous intrusions: these account, for example, for the hills between Kirkcaldy and Inverkeithing, including The Binn, Dunearn Hill and Orrock Hill, all KW. At the last of these hills whinstone quarrying has revealed an impressive array of hexagonal basalt columns.

The upper series of the Carboniferous system are the limestones. They occur sporadically throughout southern and eastern Fife, their presence usually marked by the remains of the lime industry, and by its concomitant place-names, such as Limekilns DFL, Limelands DNO, and Limelands † SSL (now CER) recorded already in the late 12th c. as Inchcalc † SSL (now CER).

Within this same upper series are found the rich coal measures which have been so important for the development of Fife over the last 200 years. One of the earliest records of coal-mining is from 1291, when Sir William de Oberville granted to the monks of Dunfermline a coal-heuch (*carbonaria*) on his land of Pittencreeff DFL, but only for their own use, and not for commercial purposes (*Dunf. Reg.* 323). This strongly implies that the coal-trade was already in existence. An even earlier reference to coal comes from an unpublished charter of 1235 relating to CRA and KRY, in which mention is made of *le colepot* as part of the march of land in Ratheruth † near Caiplic KRY (see Appendix 5).

Settlement-names containing Sc *coal* make their first unequivocal appearance in the written record in the early 16th c., but possibly as early as the 13th c. (see Coaltown (of Balgonie) MAI).

Soil

The soils of Fife, along with those of the rest of Scotland, have been carefully surveyed by the Macaulay Institute of Soil Research, Aberdeen, and the results published in a series of 1:250 000 maps entitled 'Soil Survey'. The relevant sheets for Fife are nos. 5 and 7. From these maps it is clear that brown forest soils of various types dominate the whole of the Region. A good

description of the soils of Fife in relation to certain early settlement is given in Whittington and Soulsby, 1968.

As Whittington makes clear, however, in his wider study of the distribution of *Pit*-settlement-names in Scotland, it is not so much the soil type which is important in determining settlement, but the soil potential (1975, 102). Using the Macaulay Institute's series of maps entitled 'Land Capability for Agriculture', which are of the same scale, and use the same sheet numbers as the 'Soil Survey', he concludes that the majority of *Pit*-names are on either Class 1 or Class 2 soils, Class 1 being defined as land capable of producing a very wide range of crops, and Class 2 as land capable of producing a wide range of crops. This statement must be modified to some extent regarding Fife, in that many of the early settlements (defined loosely as those with Celtic names, including *Pit*-names) are in fact on Class 3 soils, defined as land capable of producing good yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass; or moderate yields of a wider range including some vegetable crops (all definitions taken from the legend on the Land Capability for Agriculture maps). There is no Class 1 land in Fife, and relatively small pockets of Class 2, with the bulk of the land belonging to Class 3.

It is not the remit of this thesis to offer an in-depth analysis of the correlation between early settlement, as indicated by place-name or documentary evidence, and land capability for agriculture. The pioneering work of Whittington and Soulsby (1968), and Whittington (1975), has set out a methodology and clearly adumbrated the course of future studies in this field. In the light of some of the conclusions reached in my Introduction Chapter 3 (see especially pp.61 ff), the value of choosing such a problematical element as *pett* as a basis for such a study must now be questioned. We may in fact gain a clearer picture of geophysical determinants of Dark Age settlement from choosing such foci as known early *par.* and *thane* centres.

Fife: earliest references

One of the earliest names connected with Fife is *Venicones*, from Ptolemy's map of the British Isles based on 1st c. AD sources. This tribe or tribal grouping occupies the area between the Forth and Tay estuaries. Despite an array of variant readings, set out in Watson, 1926, 22-3, *Venicones* would appear to be a genuine form (Henderson, 1967, 18), and may be connected with Ptolemy's Irish tribal name *Vennichnoi*, which he situates in present-day Donegal (Watson, *ibid.*, 23). Watson (*loc. cit.*) interprets the latter name as 'descendants of Vennos'. If the *o* in the third syllable of *Venicones* is short, then it may well represent later OIr *coin* 'dogs', plural of *cú* (Watson, *loc. cit.*). Such an interpretation is given some support by various other early sources.

- 1) A genealogy of the Clan MacLean, recorded in a 16th c. Irish manuscript, quotes one *Cu-sidhe* ('Dog of peace') ancestor of Clan *Con-sithe* ('Dogs of peace') in Fife (see Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, 481, and Watson, 1926, 114).
- 2) The place-name *Ardchinnechun*, 'height at or of the head of the dog', occurs in the foundation legend of St Andrews, which dates from the mid 12th c., but which incorporates much older material (*Chron. Picts-Scots* 190; see also below pp.26-7). It lay at or near Queensferry, presumably North Queensferry DFL (now IKG), and was where, according to the Legend, the Pictish King Hungus fixed the head of his enemy King Athelstan after he had defeated him in battle with the aid of St Andrew. We are of course in the realm of fantasy here, but the place-name *Ardchinnechun* has a genuine, and ancient, ring about it. In fact the story of Athelstan's head is best seen as a piece of *dindsenchas* or place-name lore to explain a name which the creator of the Legend understood at a lexical or literal level only.

The fact that the word *cú* 'dog' is used with pejorative overtones in the Legend further suggests the fictitious nature of the Athelstan story, as in the Celtic Heroic Age, in which it purports to be set, *cú* was a word of praise and admiration, not an insult for one's enemy (see Jackson, 1982, 31).

It is therefore possible that the area around North Queensferry

and Inverkeithing was once known as the territory of the people of the dog. And if, as seems likely, the conspicuous promontory where North Queensferry lies, and where presumably *Ardchinnichun* also lay, was known as *Ros Fife* * 'promontory of Fife' (for which see *Rosyth* RO), then the dog may have by extension represented in some symbolic or totemic way the whole of Fife. There is also the mysterious *Sireis canum* ('Ceres of the dogs') in the St Andrews Foundation Legend CPS 186, which may be related to Casconity † CER (NGR NO390 107), which Watson (1926, 517) suggests contains *G com-*, an oblique form of *cū* 'dog, hound'. (1)

Such animal symbolism or totemism was common amongst the Celts, as witness for example the P Cats of Caithness and Sutherland (see Watson, 1926, 30; also *ibid.*, 16 and footnote). For other possible examples from within Fife, see *Boar's Raik* * † SSL, *Denorc* SSL (now CMN), *Kettle* LA, *Kincapple* SSL and *Muckros* † SSL; see also *muc* in Elements Index.

A late (c.1400) gloss on the Scottish royal pedigree states that *fir lbe*, which, according to Watson (1926, 113-4), means 'men of Fife', are descended from Conall Cearr, son of Eochaid Buide, son of Aedán king of Dál Riata in the 6th c.. Eochaid Buide himself died c.629 (Watson, *loc. cit.*). If this records a genuine tradition, then it is one which, as Anderson suggests (1980, 199), is more likely to have its origins in Scottish settlement in Fife from the late 8th c. onwards, rather than in the early 7th.

It is not appropriate to enter here into a detailed discussion of the vexed question of when the Scots first came as settlers to eastern Scotland, since I have found no Fife place-name which might usefully contribute to this debate. W.J. Watson argues at length that it was many centuries earlier than Kenneth MacAlpin (Watson, 1926, 206-25). It will, however, be helpful for the following discussions of place-names and languages to give a rough historical frame-work for the three centuries preceding the final union of the Scots and the Picts under King Kenneth I (MacAlpin) in the mid 9th c..

Historical Frame-work c.550-1000

Aedán mac Gabhráin (died 608) king of DálRiata, and protégé of St Columba, was actively trying to establish Scottish settlement in eastern Pictland, even if the details of his campaigns are unclear (see Duncan, 1975, 43; and Anderson, 1980, 36-7 and 146). Whatever successes he had, however, appear to have been very short-lived, and the disastrous reign of Aedán's grandson Domnall Brecc, who died in a battle against the Britons near Falkirk c.642, finally put an end to Scottish hopes of eastward expansion for well over a century.

The chief threat to P Fife in the 7th c. came not from the Scots in the west but from the Angles in the south, under the powerful kings of Northumbria, especially Oswiu (642-70) and his son Ecgfrith (670-85), to whom the P kings from Talorcen (653-57), who was in fact Oswiu's nephew, down to Drest (c.663-71) paid tribute. Given Fife's position on Northumbria's northern border, we can be certain that of all the P regions, it was Fife which was most affected by its new neighbour's northwards expansion. However, this advance was decisively halted by the Picts under their king Bredei son of Bili who defeated the Northumbrian army and killed the Northumbrian king Ecgfrith at the battle of Dunnichen in Angus in 685. 'It was essentially Fife which Ecgfrith...lost his life in a vain attempt to hold' (Smyth, 1984, 40).

Although not completely easing Northumbrian pressure on Pictland (Wainwright, 1955, 8), the century after the battle of Dunnichen can best be seen, if not as one of P supremacy, then at least as one of confidence and consolidation, culminating in the reign of Oengus I c.729-61, who united for a time the Picts and Scots under P hegemony.

A new era opened with the attack on the P heartland of Fortriu by Aed Find king of DálRiata in 768. It is during this somewhat confused period, which ended with the final union of Picts and Scots under Kenneth I (MacAlpin) c.843, that the first G-speakers are most likely to have settled in Fife in any appreciable numbers. Kings with dynastic links to both the DálRiadan and P royal families rule both kingdoms for long periods. The most notable is

Constantine son of Fergus, or to give him his P name, Castantin son of Uurguist, king of the Picts 789-811, and of the Picts and Scots jointly 811-820.

The generic *cill*

The earliest G place-name generic which can be identified in Fife is *cill* 'church'. From the remarkable distribution of this element Nicolaisen tentatively concludes that throughout the whole of eastern Scotland, the heartlands of the Picts, it was only in Fife and between Inverness and Golspie that G had made any appreciable inroads by about 800 (Nicolaisen, 1976, 142-4; see also Elements Index under *cill*).

Given the ecclesiastical nature of this element, that seven out of the eleven examples in Fife are or were parishes, and that they have a definite eastern bias, with six of them in the deanery of Fife, while the furthest west is Kinglassie (par.), we appear to be witnessing the effects of an important church establishment in east Fife with Scottish or Irish connections and high political standing. The most obvious candidate for such an establishment is Kilrymonth SSL, later St Andrews.

In 747 the Annals of Ulster record the death of Tuathalán abbot of *Cinrighmonai*. The abbot's Irish name, and the fact that part of the place-name is OIr, shows a strong link with either Ireland or DálRiata. The evidence, slight as it is, suggests this link is with Bangor in Northern Ireland, rather than with DálRiata and the Columban church (see Anderson, 1974, 2). In the light of the early date, and the Irish context in which it was recorded, it is reasonable to conclude that *Cinrighmonai* is a part-translation for a P *Penrighmonad* *. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that the third element is not Irish (see Elements Index under *monadh*).

There is general agreement amongst Dark Age historians that Kilrymonth SSL was an important early church centre which stood under the special patronage of the P kings on account of its alleged possession of relics of the apostle St Andrew. Opinions are divided, however, as to which king was responsible for Kilrymonth's

elevation of status: Oengus I (c.729-61) or Oengus II (820-34). For full discussions of the problems involved, see Anderson, 1974, 6-9; and Smyth, 1984, 186-7.

Smyth (*loc. cit.*) is of the opinion that it occurred during the reign of Oengus II, who, like Oengus I, was king of both Picts and Scots, but unlike him, had as strong dynastic and cultural links with the Scots as with the Picts. This might then provide a plausible historical frame-work for the introduction of cill-names into east Fife. This was, of course, at a time when Scottish ecclesiastics, just as Scots in general, were finding DálRiata a less and less agreeable place to be, owing to ever-increasing Viking incursions into the Hebrides and along the west coast. No doubt, this strong Scottish ecclesiastical presence was accompanied by secular settlement. However, we have no other G place-name-elements which we can date with any confidence to a period earlier than the mid-9th c..

There are other problems with this hypothetical frame-work for the introduction of cill into east Fife. Smyth (1984, 186) links the elevation or re-founding of St Andrews by Oengus II with the founding of Dunkeld as a Columban centre by Oengus II's predecessor and brother Constantine (king of Picts 789-811 and of Picts and Scots 811-820). He links both to the increased Viking pressure on DálRiata and the dispersal of the Iona community. While there is no doubt that Dunkeld became a major focus of the Columban church, with Kenneth I (MacAlpin) transporting some of Columba's relics there later in the 9th c. (*ES* i 288), Columban links with Kilrymonth are conspicuous by their absence. Indeed, by going out of their way to associate the church of St Andrew at Kilrymonth with Mediterranean influences, it is as if the foundation legends are deliberately turning their back on the Columban church. This could well be seen simply as a reflection of the dominant Romanising tendency of the 12th c. Scottish church, were it not for the fact that the legends contain so much genuinely ancient, maldigested material.

Furthermore, if both Dunkeld and St Andrews became important centres due to similar political pressures during the first half of

the 9th c., a glance at the distribution map of cill-names shows us no comparable cluster of such names around Dunkeld, a cluster which we would surely expect.

There is the further matter of the saints commemorated in the cill-place-names in east Fife. (2) Obviously important, given the later par.-status of so many of them, the saints' names they contain are nevertheless remarkably obscure: there are two dedications to Duncan (Kilconquhar (par.) and Kilduncan CRA (now KBS). The only saint of that name in the Irish calendars (pace Watson, 1926, 318) is Duncan abbot of Iona (died 717), significantly a champion of Roman church usages (*ES* i 215-7; and Bede *Historia Ecclesiastica* v c.22). The saint in Kilmany (par.) is unknown: it cannot contain St Eithne's name, as the medial *th* would not have disappeared by the 12th c., yet there is no trace of it in 12th c. forms (pace Watson, 1926, 284; see also below pp.42-3); while the name contained in Kilrenny (par.) is probably that of the important, but obscure, local saint Ethernan.

The only other cluster of cill-names on the east coast is between Inverness and north-east Sutherland, around the important early ecclesiastical centre of Rosemarkie ROS. This is particularly linked with the Irish saint and bishop Curadán (Boniface), an associate of St Adomnán, and connected in hagiographic tradition with the efforts of King Nechtan (c.706-c.724) to introduce Roman usages into the P church (see *ES* i 205 and 211; and Smyth, 1984, 127-8). (3) Despite his links with Adomnán, he was not part of the conservative Columban church, from which Adomnán himself appears to have become alienated in his later life over the selfsame issue of Roman usages (see Smyth, 1984, 131-2), and members of which King Nechtan expelled from his kingdom in 717 (*ES* i 217).

In the light of the above, we are probably justified in seeking the introduction of the cill-names into east Fife in the first half of the 8th c., rather than in the c. following, spreading out from an Irish monastic centre at Kilrymonth, consciously non-Columban and promoting Roman usages within the wider P church (bearing in mind that the non-Columban church in Ireland had accepted Roman usages in 630). Just as King Nechtan turned to the Northumbrians

for help in introducing Roman Easter and the Roman tonsure into his kingdom (*Historia Ecclesiastica* v c. 21), and possibly to Bishop Curadán in the north, so he, or his successor King Oengus I, may have established an Irish community at Kilrymonth. It was clearly already a place of some political and/or religious significance for the Picts. Also, lying as it did in the province of Fife only recently recovered from Northumbrian domination, it would have been fertile ground for such a new initiative.

It is perhaps germane to compare St Serf's activities in west Fife, which, it has been suggested by the most recent editor of his *Life*, may well belong to this same period of late 7th to early 8th cc. (Macquarrie, 1993, 132-3). Macquarrie (*ibid.* 133) tentatively suggests that Serf filled the vacuum left by the flight of the Angl bishop Trumwine from his ephemeral bishopric based at Abercorn WLO, 'reorganising the church along the lines of the Gaelic church' (*ibid.* 133). However, while accepting this basic premise, it is more likely that Serf was involved not only in the re-establishing of a P church in former occupied territory, but also in the introduction of Roman usages. This suggestion is based not only on the consideration of the general trend in Pictland at this period, but also on the striking similarities of certain features in the early lives of Serf and Curadán: for example both were allegedly popes at one stage in their careers; see also Macquarrie, 1993, 132; and MacDonald, 1992, *passim*. The fact that there are no cill-names in Culross's *parochia* can be accounted for by the fact that Serf was a Pict in a P monastic centre. The more P character of this *parochia* is scarcely surprising, since it lay in what must have been politically a highly sensitive region which had no doubt borne the brunt of the Angl occupation. Relevant also to this discussion is my hypothesis that a P word for 'church', perhaps equivalent to G cill, was both *, which in fact occurs in four medieval par.-names in west Fife, Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire. For more details see Elements Index under both.

There is one further link between east Fife and the cluster of cill-names around Rosemarkie ROS: there are certain place-names, dedications and traditions in the Rosemarkie area which contain the

name of an Irish saint Monan. These are detailed by MacDowall (1963, 12), who identifies him with the 6th c. Irish saint Moinenn, bishop of Brendan's monastery of Clonfert (for whom see also Watson, 1926, 294-5 and 328-9). Whoever he was, his name also occurs in one of the cill-names of east Fife viz Kilminning CRA (*Kylmonane* 1452 *RMS* ii no.1444, in a list of lands belonging to the church of St Andrews). It is therefore possible that the Moinenn commemorated both in Easter Ross and east Fife was a figure connected with the activity of the Irish church in Pictland in the early 8th c.. His cult persisted along the coast of the East Neuk for many centuries, and resulted in the important 14th c. royal foundation to him which has resulted in the place-name St Monance. (4)

All this does not necessarily mean that Oengus I, rather than Oengus II, was directly responsible for the establishing of a major cult centre at Kilrymonth which looked to apostolic authority rather than to that of Columba; certainly by the mid-12th c. it was believed to have been Oengus II. It may rather have been a gradual process, which had its roots in an Irish establishment of the early 8th c., and which grew in importance as the P, and later the Scottish, church became more and more integrated into the mainstream Carolingian, Roman Catholic system.

Apart from the special circumstances surrounding the posited early introduction of cill as a place-name element into Fife, settlement-names containing G elements are not likely to have been coined until c.800 at the earliest. This is a date simply extrapolated from the above historical frame-work, since our documentary evidence for this period is so sparse. We do, however, have an approximate *terminus a quo* for a *Pit*-name containing a G specific in Pitlochie KGL, which cannot be earlier than its eponymous Class III cross, probably dating from the mid- to late 9th c. (see *s.n.* for more details).

It is a reasonable assumption that place-names with such elements as pett, which likely relate to administrative and fiscal structures adopted by the Scots from the Picts, were coined at a relatively early period i.e. 9th or 10th c.; while at least some

names which are purely P may well be earlier (for a fuller discussion of which see below pp.35-6).

As far as baile is concerned, its earliest written occurrence in Fife (which is also its earliest occurrence in Scotland) is in the late 11th c. (Balchrystie NBN *Dunf. Reg.* no.1). This is of no great significance, since our documentary evidence scarcely exists earlier than this. What is more significant is its rarity compared with *Pit*-names at this early date, a phenomenon discussed more fully below pp.61 ff. However, uniquely amongst place-names with Celtic settlement-generics, we can date with reasonable confidence the coining of at least one baile-place-name in Fife, and the lateness of the date (mid- to late 12th c.) should warn us that it is not always necessary to push the horizon of Celtic place-name-formation in Fife back to the beginnings of Scottish settlement (see Balmartin † * SSL).

It is perhaps ironic that, generally speaking, a small and relatively insignificant group of settlement-names of Scand origin offer a better chance of exact dating than do such ubiquitous Celtic elements as pett and baile, and it is this group which will be dealt with next.

Fife and Scandinavia

For the important, even crucial, role which the Scandinavians played in the establishment of the MacAlpin dynasty and the shaping of the early medieval kingdom of Scotland, see Smyth, 1984, 176 ff; also Crawford, 1987 *passim*, and Broun, 1994, 27-9. The first incursions began at the very end of the 8th c., and by the end of the 9th Scand-speaking colonies had been established in the northern isles and much of the Hebrides, as well as in northern England and around the Irish coast. Generally speaking this settlement was intense and permanent enough to leave a rich stratum of Scand place-names (see for example Nicolaisen, 1976, 84-120). The fact that so little Scand settlement took place in the more fertile lowland regions of Scotland is testimony to the efficacy of the newly established Scottish kingdom.

However, from place-name evidence we know that a limited amount

of settlement did take place even in Scotland's eastern heartlands, Fife included. It is this Fife evidence I intend to look at now, proposing at the same time an historical frame-work in which it may have taken place.

The clearest indication of Scand settlement in eastern Scotland is the presence of the settlement-generic *-bie/by*, from OScand *bý(r)*. In OWScand it means 'farmstead', in OEScand it developed the meaning 'village'. There are at least six places in Fife which contain this element, for a full list of which see Elements Index s.v..

All these places are, or were, isolated farm-steeds, on marginal land, and all are above 100 m or on steeply rising ground. It is therefore likely that they were cleared and settled by those who named them. None is more than four miles (6.4 km) from the sea, although not all look out over the sea.

The other indicator of Scand settlement is the G specific *gall*, for a discussion of which see Elements Index s.v..

Scand activity in eastern Scotland appears to have begun in earnest with Olaf the White's campaign against Fortriu in 866. Smyth (1984, 191-2) suggests that this and other attacks on the Picts and the Strathclyde British around this time were supported or at least connived at by the Scottish king Constantine I (862-77) as part of his campaigns against these two peoples. If this was the case, then he was later to be hoist with his own petard, as he was defeated by a Danish army at Dollar CLA in 875; and two years later was killed in a battle against the Danes at a place called *Inverdufatha*, probably Inverdo vat FGN (ES i, 353).

Both Smyth (1984, 195) and Crawford (1987, 51) see this Viking activity in southern central Scotland as part of a concerted effort on the part of the Danes of York and Dublin to secure the major route linking the two centres via the Firths of Forth and Clyde. These plans collapsed in the 870s, with the death or departure of all the more experienced Danish leaders (Olaf the White, Ivar I and Halfdan), and the next recorded Viking activity near Fife is in 903, when Ivar II of Dublin plundered Dunkeld, and in the following year was killed in a battle in Strathearn (ES i, 399). This

campaign smacks more of desperation than of careful strategy, as in 902 the Annals of Ulster record that the 'Gentiles' (i.e. the Hiberno- Scandinavians) had been expelled from Dublin. This did not make their intentions any less serious, and it is quite possible that they were aiming at conquest, or at least at establishing trading bases (Crawford, 1987, 59).

After 910 the claims on York of Ragnald of Dublin, another of Ivar I's descendants, again bring the Forth-Clyde route into prominence. After an initial period of hostility between Constantine II king of Scots (900-43) and Ragnald, culminating in the battle of Corbridge in 918, we see the Scottish king settle down into an alliance with Ragnald and his successors against the expanding power of Wessex until the 940s (Smyth, 1984, 198; and Duncan, 1975, 92).

This period came to an end when King Edmund of England took York in 944, followed shortly after by the turbulent reign in York of the Norwegian king Erik Bloodaxe (947-8 and 952-4). During these upheavals the Scottish king Malcolm I (943-54) gave every assistance to the Dublin king Olaf Cuaran in his attempt to take York. We may even have the echo of a tradition that he encouraged limited Hiberno-Scand settlement in Fife, for details of which see PTM Introductory Notes.

Nevertheless, Olaf was unsuccessful, and English control of York was finally established after Erik's death in 954.

This long period of close collaboration between the Scots and the Dublin-York Scandinavians is reflected in the names borne by one of the main branches of the Scottish royal family. King Constantine II (900-43), who dominated northern politics during most of the first half of the 10th c., and whose daughter probably married Olaf Guthfrithsson of Dublin, gave his eldest son a Scand name. This was Indulf, king of Scots from 954-62, probably Scand Hildulf or Hildólfr. King Indulf's elder son Culen, who reigned 966-71, had the Scand nick-name *Ring*, from OWS cand *hringr*, 'ring-giver', while his second son had the thoroughly Scand name Olaf (Crawford, 1987, 60).

This points to close dynastic and cultural links between Scots

and Scandinavians over two generations at the highest level. This may in turn have created the kind of Scandinavian-friendly environment which would explain the presence of Scand place-names in Fife.

In this context it is relevant also to mention the hogback monument. This is a house-shaped recumbent stone grave-cover usually about 1.5 m long, with a marked convex roof-line which gives it its name. It was an innovation of the Hiberno-Scand settlers in north Yorkshire from about the second quarter of the 10th c.. They are fully discussed by Lang, 1974, 206 ff and 1984, 87 ff. Early (i.e. 10th c.) examples are to be found chiefly in northern England, except in present day County Durham and Northumberland (noteworthy also for their lack of bý(r)-names), with a scattering throughout southern Scotland, mainly close to maritime routes, with the heaviest concentration in the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde. A particularly early example, closely related to northern English types, is found on Inchcolm ABD in the Firth of Forth. Lang, 1974, 227, dates it to the mid 10th c., that is to a period of Scottish-Scand alliance, and of much coming and going between Dublin and York.

The distribution of hogbacks in Scotland has been linked to the importance of the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde as a trading and communication route between the Scand settlements in Ireland and Yorkshire in the 10th c. (see for example Crawford, 1987, 172-4). At the very least the Inchcolm hogback points to an influential Scand presence in the area in the mid 10th c., and may be linked to the cluster of bý(r)-names in the adjacent part of west Fife (see Map 2).

All the later references to Scand activity in and around Fife are of hostile incursions, and these are unlikely to have led to any permanent settlement. Fife is mentioned twice in Norse sources which relate to the first half of the 11th c.. In 1031 King Cnut came to Scotland to secure some kind of treaty with King Malcolm II, probably to ensure that Malcolm would not offer support to those who had rebelled against Cnut in Scandinavia, above all the followers of King Olaf the Stout (Saint) (Hudson, 1992, 358). The

Norse bard, Sighvatr Þórðarson, writing in praise of St Olaf, pours scorn on the behaviour of the Scots thus: 'Famous foreign princes submitted to Cnut from the middle of Fife in the north ("ör Fifi nordan...miðju"); a peace-buying was that. Olaf [Saint] never sold himself in this world to anyone in this way; often was victory to the Stout'. (5)

The meeting may well have taken place in Fife. But it is used by the poet more as a synecdoche for the kingdom of Scotland, which suggests that it was already perceived abroad as one of the chief seats of Scottish power thirty years before the time of Malcolm III.

It is related in the *Orkneyinga Saga* (chapter 20) that Earl Þorfinnr the Mighty of Orkney overran Scotland as far as Fife, which he devastated with particular ferocity. The historical accuracy of this must be called into question, but it would appear, especially given the resonance of the name in Sighvatr's poem, that Fife is being used to underline not only the physical extent of Þorfinnr's conquests, but also their political significance.

It is possibly a conflation of these events which gave rise to the plethora of stories of battles between Danes, Norwegians and Scots in King Duncan II's reign (1034-40) recorded by late-medieval historians such as Wyntoun, Fordun, Bower, and Boece, many of which allegedly took place in Fife. (6)

From King Macbeth's reign (1040-57) we have our first unambiguous documentary evidence for Scand presence in Fife. An unnamed son of one Thorfin had held that part of the lands of Bogie DY (now KDT) which King Macbeth gave to the Culdees of Loch Leven (*St A. Lib.* 12, 15 and 43). Thorfin is exclusively a WScand personal name, and is closely associated with the earldom of Orkney. (7) Bogie DY is 1.2 km from Gedbys † KY and 3.2 km from Weathersbie † KE (now ADN).

It cannot be assumed that, because a son of Thorfin held part of Bogie, Thorfin himself had held land there. However, the Scand connection in the heart of mid 11th c. G Fothrif cannot be ignored, and may be linked to the possible 10th c. influx of Scand-speakers alluded to above p.16. However, it may also be linked to the

increased contact, not all of it hostile, between the kingdom of Scotland and the earldom of Orkney at around this time.

Another link between Fife and the Scand world, first documented in Macbeth's reign, is the place-name Kirkness PTM. This is by far the earliest Germanic place-name recorded in the Fife area, and is fully discussed in PTM Introductory Notes.

The tentative conclusion from the above is that the 10th c. seems to be the most likely period for Scand settlement in Fife, as well as in Lothian and Angus. (8)

This coincides with the spread of the earliest of the hogback tombs, found in all three areas, with a particular cluster of - bý(r) names in the vicinity of Inchcolm, with its important early hogback. This was also when relations between the Hiberno-Scandinavians and the Scots were important for prolonged periods of time, and the land may have been given in return for some mercenary activity. (9)

However, their place-names reflect more peaceable activities such as sheep-farming (Weathersbie † KE and Weddersbie CLS), goat-rearing (Gedbys † KY), and dog-keeping (Humbie ABD), while the story told in *St A. Lib.* 114, if it is indeed about the Hiberno-Scandinavians, alludes to their involvement in a salt-making industry. This story suggests also that the decision to bring them into Fife was taken at the highest level, by the king himself (see PTM Introductory Notes).

It is important to distinguish between this earlier period of settlement by Scand-speakers and a later (12th c.) period of indirect Scand influence related to the influx into the eastern lowlands of settlers from Lothian and northern England. These were speakers of OSc, a northern Angl dialect with Scand features, and many of them had Scand names. This was a by-product of the growing Anglo-Norman feudal influence on both the secular and religious life of Scotland. Although there was no major political or cultural upheaval dividing these two phases, both were relatively independent of each other. For a fuller discussion of this and other matters relating to Scand names in Fife, see Taylor, 1995a).

Fife in the late 11th c.

When the Scottish kingdom was firmly established under the MacAlpin dynasty, the deeds of Aedán and of his father Gabhrán in the 6th c. were seized upon as a kind of prefiguring of the victory of the Cenél Gabhráin in the east. An excellent example of this is provided by the Irish poem on the birth of Aedán mac Gabhráin and Brandub mac Echach of Leinster, which dates from the early part of Malcolm III's reign, and which may well have been written for recitation at his court (Ó Brien, 1952). It relates how Aedán was born near the Forth, which lay at the heart of Gabhrán's kingdom (verse 22). Aedán is in fact born while Gabhrán is away 'uniting kingdoms' (verse 31). Later in the poem Aedán is addressed as 'rī Forthe na fíedóil' ('king of Forth of the carousals'; verse 49). These references to the Forth are almost certainly for the benefit of Malcolm, whose chief residence was at Dunfermline.

In verse 34 Gabhrán is addressed by his druid as 'rī Monaid in marggaíd' ('king of Monad of the market'). It cannot be ruled out that this is a reference to, even a word-play on, St Andrews, *Cenrīmonaid*, in the light of the Fife locus of the poem's main action. If it is, then it pre-dates other references to St Andrews as an important trading centre by almost a century.

The royal druid who appears in the poem is described as coming from *Dūn Inbír*, which might also represent a place on the Fife coast. {10}

Fothrif

The P kingdom, at least latterly, was divided into seven regions or kingdoms (for which see Anderson, 1980, 139-45). One of these is called Fife with Fothrif ('*Fif cum Fothreue*') in a source which as it stands was compiled between 1165 and 1184 (*ibid.* 242).

Fothrif is made up of two G words: *fo* 'under' and *treb* (later *treabh*), here in the sense of 'tribe' or 'region', for a full discussion of which see Elements Index under *treb*. It appears to have comprised west Fife, Kinross-shire and at least part of Clackmannanshire, and was later preserved in the St Andrews' deanery of that name. It is usually assumed that it means a region

subordinate to Fife, now east Fife, immediately to the east. (11) It may well have been a subdivision of the P kingdom of Fife made originally for administrative purposes, either secular or ecclesiastical (see *RRS* i p.41), and taken over as such by the Scots, who Gaelicised the name. Alternatively it may have been created by the Scots themselves. The name Rosyth RO, *ros Fife* 'promontory of Fife', which lies squarely in Fothrif, could be either P or G, and could therefore antedate the creation of Fothrif. However, it is likely that the name Fothrif never completely ousted Fife as the designation for the whole province, for evidence of which see below.

That is not to say that Fothrif was purely an administrative or ecclesiastical term. It left real place-names behind: *Forthridge Muirs* is the name given on Gordon to the area north of Inverkeithing; while in the 1790s, according to the *OSA* (Dunfermline) there was a moor north of Dunfermline still called *Patrick Moor* (probably the same place as Gordon's *Forthridge Muirs*). This is mentioned in connection with Hay's remark in *Scotia Sacra* that the monastery of Dunfermline lies in *Fothrick moor*.

The name Fothrif, later Fothrick, survived into the later middle ages as an ecclesiastical term only, being the name of a deanery of St Andrews and a smaller subdivision of Dunkeld. It is therefore significant that the earliest dateable reference to it is in an ecclesiastical context. Malcolm III and Margaret gave to the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline 'parochiam totam Fothrif' (recorded in a charter of c.1150 viz *Dunf. Reg.* no.2 p.6). *Parochia* here is defined by Cowan (1961, 43) as simply a sphere of influence pertaining to a religious institution. It might well be the area which in the mid 13th c. we find as the fully-fledged St Andrews deanery of Fothrif (for a definition of which see below pp.23 ff).

From an analysis of a wide range of documents from the late 11th c. onwards which contain Fothrif and Fife, either together or separately, it is noteworthy that in a secular context Fothrif never appears on its own, but always in the phrase 'Fife and Fothrif': e.g. David I grants to the church of Dunfermline an eighth part of all the revenue from his pleas and complaints from

Fif and from *Fotherif*., and all the teind of his *prebenda* (for which see *RRS* i p.33) which would be brought (to Dunfermline) from *Fif* and from *Fotherif* c.1128 *Dunt. Reg.* no.1; William I addresses his justices and sheriffs of *Fif* and *Fotherif* 1165x71 *RRS* ii no.38; and Michael de Wemyss lord of that ilk grants to David Wemyss his kinsman an annual rent of six merks from his cornmill at Methil ME until Michael is able to give David six merks worth of land within the bounds of *Fyf* or *Fothrif* c.1332 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.8.

Fife, on the other hand, is a term which can be used to refer loosely to both Fife and Fothrif, a process no doubt encouraged by the fact that the sheriffdom which from the later 12th c. came to cover the whole of what is today east and west Fife was called simply Fife (see *Fife Ct. Bk.* 360). One relatively early example of Fife being used in this way is from a 12th c. assise of William I, which lists Dalginch MAI (now KKY) as the chief place of justice in Fife, the place 'at which warrantors should appear in order to warrant legally such things as are challenged' (see *Regiam Maj.* 88-9). Only one such place is listed in each of the districts north of the Forth, such as Forfar for Angus, Aberdeen for Marr and Buchan, and Inverness for Ross and Moray. Dalginch lies right on the border between Fife and Fothrif (as defined by the St Andrews deaneries), and must therefore have served as a judicial centre for the whole of what became the sheriffdom of Fife. For more on Dalginch, see MAI Introductory Notes and Markinch MAI.

Even in an ecclesiastical context Fife was used loosely in this more general way. For example in 1411 Bogie DY was said to be in the par. of Dysart, deanery of Fife, although it was unequivocally within the deanery of Fothrif (see DY Introductory Notes). There is not a single mention of Fothrif in the *Vita S. Servani*, written in its present form in the 13th c. (Macquarrie, 1993, 122; see also TU Introductory Notes and footnote 1). Yet Serf's sphere of influence was almost totally confined to the geographical area of Fothrif: his monasteries at Culross CUS and Loch Leven PTM, his miracles at Tillicoultry CLA, Tullibody CLA (or Tullibole, for which see TU Introductory Notes), and Dysart. His sphere of influence is described as being 'a Maril Britannorum usque ad montem qui

dicatur Okhel 'from the Firth of Forth to the Ochils' (*ibid.* 140). (12) Yet in the same sentence this area is called '*terram Fif*', 'the land of Fife'. Furthermore, the *Vita* specifically states that St Serf went through '*totam regionem Fif*' constructing churches.

It is almost certain that this *Vita* was written at Culross, by someone who was familiar with the local area, and local place-names. Therefore the choice of the term 'Fife' to describe St Serf's sphere of influence deserves to be examined in some detail. First of all, most of the places mentioned above, although they are in Fothrif geographically, are not in the diocese of St Andrews, and therefore are not in its deanery of Fothrif. Culross, which was in a detached part of Perthshire until 1891, lay in the diocese of Dunblane, as did Tillicoultry, Tullibody and Tullibole. By choosing the term 'Fife' the writer of the *Vita* was quite consciously dissociating himself both from the St Andrews deanery of Fothrif, and Dunfermline's *parochia* of the same name. Even Loch Leven and Dysart, both of which lay firmly within St Andrews' Fothrif deanery, and Dunfermline's *parochia*, are 'in Fife'. In other words, while in the secular context we see 'Fife and Fothrif' being used as an archaic formula increasingly interchangeable with 'Fife' alone, in the ecclesiastical sphere we seem to have a politically charged term to be used, or avoided, with great care, and with great effect.

Fothrif was still so current in the ecclesiastical world that when in the late 15th c. Bishop George Broun of Dunkeld divided his bishopric into four parts, he called one of them 'Fife, Fothrif (or Fothri(c)k as the name had by then become) and Strathearn' (Mylne, *Vitae*, 30). Dunkeld's 'Fife and Fothrif' consisted of the ten parishes which lay as peculiars within or contiguous to St Andrews' Fothrif deanery. (for a list of which see Appendix 1. However, by this time even in ecclesiastical circles the name 'Fothrif' had to be coupled with 'Fife', although Dunkeld had no peculiars within St Andrews' Fife Deanery. (13)

Extent of Fothrif

The St Andrews deaneries of Fife and Fothrif, supplemented by

that part of the Dunkeld diocese called Fothrif (or Fothrick), give us the clearest definition of the bounds of these two districts. For a full list of the parishes of each, see Appendix 1; see also Map 3 for the boundaries described below.

The deanery of Fife lay immediately east of that of Fothrif. In the pre-Reformation period the boundary ran (from south to north) along the eastern bounds of the Fothrif parishes of ME, MAI, KF, LA, CLT and AMY; and along the western bounds of the Fife parishes of SCO, KWI, CER, CUP, MML and CLS. The western boundary of Fife deanery was then carried on to the Tay by the eastern march of ANY (Dunblane diocese, sheriffdoms of Perth and Fife) and the western march of ABE (Fife deanery).

In the medieval period the ecclesiastical and secular boundaries in this north-west corner of Fife did not correspond. This meant that parts of ANY (Dunblane diocese) lay within the sheriffdom of Fife. For more details see ANY Introductory Notes.

Going westwards from ABE the boundary of Fothrif deanery followed the north march of AMY and SLO (Dunkeld diocese), then the Fife sheriffdom boundary to include AGK, and along the Kinross sheriffdom boundary to include ORW and KNS. It then ran along the north march of CLE and SLN (Dunkeld diocese). It is unclear whether TU was ever considered to lie within the secular or ecclesiastical province of Fothrif, since, although in the sheriffdom of Fife, it lay in the diocese of Dunblane, a diocese which owing to its relative compactness, did not have deaneries or other divisions. North of SLN (Dunkeld diocese), and separated from it by FO, (Dunblane diocese), lay Muckart (MUK), sheriffdom of Perth, deanery of Fothrif. From MUK the boundary of the St Andrews and Dunkeld deaneries of Fothrif followed the north march of the sheriffdom of Clackmannan to include Dollar par. (Dunkeld diocese). It then skirted the south boundary of Tillicoultry par. (Dunblane diocese) to include as its south-western corner Clackmannan par. with its chapel of Alloa (which later developed into an independent par.).

By their ecclesiastical definition, therefore, Fife deanery lay entirely within the sheriffdom of Fife, while Fothrif included all the rest of that sheriffdom (perhaps with the exception of TU), all

the sheriffdom of Kinross, one par. of the sheriffdom of Perth (MUK), and part of the sheriffdom of Clackmannan.

Also, completely surrounded by parishes of the St Andrews and Dunkeld deaneries of Fothrif lay two detached parishes of Dunblane viz CUS and TUL, both of which also lay in a detached part of the sheriffdom of Perth.

There is however the suggestion of another set of marches for Fothrif: those of the liberties of the royal burgh of Inverkeithing. At some time between c.1173x89 King William I granted to his burgesses of Inverkeithing the sole right to levy toll and customs, and to carry on trade, between the rivers Leven and Devon (RRS ii no.250). The area thus defined along its southern march is almost exactly co-terminous with Fothrif as defined by the St Andrews deanery of that name: the mouth of the River Leven forms its eastern march, where it flows between a detached part of MAI in Fothrif deanery and SCO in Fife deanery; while to the west, Fothrif deanery reaches almost to the mouth of the Devon, with only the small par. of Tullibody (Dunblane diocese) between it and the Fothrif par. of Clackmannan. (14)

A royal charter of 1399, which re-states these coastal boundaries of Inverkeithing's burghal liberties, adds that they stretch northwards to Milnathort ORW KNR (Stephen, 1921, 508, where 'Ellhorth' should read 'Quhorth'). A line drawn from the mouth of the Devon to Milnathort follows roughly the march of the deanery of Fothrif.

The only real discrepancy between the marches of Inverkeithing's burghal liberties and the ecclesiastical province of Fothrif is on the north-eastern side. As already described, the eastern march of Fothrif deanery, after following the Leven past ME, turns northwards cross-country towards the Tay. Inverkeithing's trading sphere, on the other hand, continues almost due west following the River Leven as far as Loch Leven, passing around the east side of the Loch and so to Milnathort. (15)

This is certainly a more natural boundary than that between the deaneries of Fife and Fothrif, which follows no obvious geographical features. If, however, the River Leven had been taken

as the deanery boundary it would have led to a severe imbalance in the numbers of parishes in Fife and Fothrif. Taking the 13th c. numbers, it would have meant more than twice as many parishes in Fife as in Fothrif, with 35 in the former and only 17 in the latter.

One possible interpretation of these facts is as follows: there was an early subdivision, apparently of Fife, made for secular administrative purposes (i.e. for the gathering of royal tribute), which used Loch Leven and the River Leven as its north-eastern and eastern boundary, and the River Devon as its western and north-western one. This unit was called 'Fothrif', or, if created in P times, its P equivalent. By the time of the creation of the par. system as we know it, and the re-formation of the bishoprics during the reign of David I, this unit, which had also been used, perhaps loosely, for ecclesiastical administrative purposes, was taken up by the St Andrews bishopric as the name of one of its new deaneries. Since its exact borders were now of no real political consequence, St Andrews, while retaining the old name, re-drew the boundaries to create two more equally balanced deaneries in the Fife peninsula. This had the added advantage of creating a deanery which had absolutely no peculiars. Had the Leven been retained as the deanery boundary, Fife would have included two Dunkeld peculiars viz FE (now LSL) and SLO.

Underpinning this interpretation is the assumption that the burgh liberties of Inverkeithing were not arbitrarily created in the mid-12th c., but follow much older marches. Apart from the general principle that medieval boundaries are rarely arbitrary (see e.g. Higham, 1992, *passim*), there is independent evidence that other parts of the bounds of the Cupar burgh liberties, mentioned above Footnote 15, go back many centuries before they are recorded in the early 15th c..

In the Foundation Legend of St Andrews, compiled in the mid-12th c., the marches of the land given 'in parochiam' by King Hungus to his newly founded church of St Andrew at Kilrymonth are described thus: 'quicquid terrae est inter mare quod *lhwdenemur* dicebatur, usque ad mare quod *Siethemur* vocabatur; et in adjacienti provincia

per circuitum de *Largaw*, usque ad *Sires*; et de *Sireis* usque ad *Hadhnachten*.' (16) ('Whatever land is between the sea called the Firth of Forth, as far as the sea which is called the Firth of Tay; and in the adjacent province around Largo as far as Ceres, and from Ceres as far as Naughton BMO.')

This boundary has puzzled historians (see e.g. Anderson, 1974, 6), as it bears no relation to the medieval diocese of St Andrews. However, the southern part (from Ceres to Largo) corresponds very closely to the eastern march of the liberties of Cupar as described in the 1428 charter, which is also, of course, the western march of the liberties of the episcopal burgh of St Andrews. The march then follows the Leven to Milnathort. This charter (St Andrews Muniments B13/22/3 etc.) is given in full in Appendix 2. (17)

The Foundation Legend, at this point, may well be attempting to give strong historical credentials to the trading limits of the new episcopal burgh, founded only a few years before. However, the place-names used in its description show a remarkable degree of antiquity: e.g. *lhwdenemur* as the name for the Firth of Forth goes back to a Britt (and probably also P) original (see Jackson, 1981); while *Slethemur*, which is found only here, may well preserve the P name for the Firth of Tay. This strongly suggests that, whatever the immediate motivations of the 12th c. author or copier of the Foundation Legend, this border is very much older. It may even relate to a border of the tribal territory or sub-kingdom whose name has survived in Newburn, and perhaps in other east Fife place-names (see *Nevethyendereth* * 1 SSL); or to one immediately resulting from its break-up (for which see below p.67).

The Earldom of Fife

The first explicit mention of a *comes* (*mormaer* or earl) of Fife is from around 1100. He is probably already Earl Constantine MacDuff, who died c.1130 (*St A. Lib.* 115; see Bannerman, 1993, 30 and note 4).

Certain core lands of the earldom can be identified by the fact that they were held by the earl in the 12th c., with no extant

record of how they came into his possession. Most of these lands lie in east Fife, within 'Fife' as defined by the St Andrews deanery of that name (see above). These include Glenduckie and Balmeadie DBG, Aithernie and Montrave SCO, Ardross and lands around Earlsferry ELI, Cupar CUP, part of Tarvit CER, and lands in MML. Also the churches of Kilconquhar and Largo were in the earl's gift.

There was also a group of lands at the western end of the Fife peninsula which seems to have formed part of this core. These were Culross CUS PER (now FIF), Crombie CR FIF, Logie-Airthry, Logie par. STL, and the neighbouring Tullibole TU FIF (now KNR) (see CLE Introductory Notes for more details).

In contrast, almost all the land in the Fife peninsula which we know came into the possession of the earls of Fife in the 12th c., either by gift of the king, or by excambion, lay within the eastern part of Fothrif: Strathmiglo SLO, Falkland KG, Auchtermuchty AMY, Balbirnie MAI and Strathleven MAI.

However, before any of these grants or excambions, Earl Constantine must have exerted considerable influence in eastern Fothrif, since we know he had been withholding by force from Dunfermline Abbey the shire of Kirkcaldy (*Dunf. Reg.* no.29; see also *RRS* i p.41).

It should also be pointed out that the Fothrif estate of Balbirnie MAI was obtained by the earls of Fife by excambion with other members of the MacDuff kindred. (18)

Sheriffdom of Fife

The first mention of a sheriff of Fife is when Geoffrey ('Galfrido vicecomite de Fif') appears as a witness of a charter dated 1212 (*St A. Lib.* 316). This is probably the same Geoffrey who appears as sheriff of Crail in two undated charters of the early 13th c. (*St A. Lib.* 274-5 and *RRS* ii no.563. (19) Sheriffs appear earlier, but of smaller areas such as Dunfermline and Crail (see *Fife Ct. Bk.* 360). With its *caput* at Cupar, it consisted of all the deanery of Fife, and most of the deanery of Fothrif, with the exception of the parishes of Clackmannan (with Alloa) and Dollar, which lay in the sheriffdom of Clackmannan, KNS (with Orwell),

which lay in the sheriffdom of Kinross, and the par. of Muckart, which lay in the sheriffdom of Perth. For a full list, see Appendix 1. Originally also two parts of the diocese of Dunblane were in the sheriffdom of Fife: these were TU and the south part of ANY, since the sheriffdom boundary divided that par. in two (see ANY Introductory Notes). ANY was the only par. to be thus divided in the middle ages. However, after the Reformation AGK was split between three sheriffdoms, and in 1614 TU was united with FO PER, but each remained in their respective sheriffdoms.

The biggest change in the boundaries of the sheriffdom came in 1685, when the sheriffdom of Kinross, which consisted of only two parishes (KNS and ORW) was greatly expanded by the addition of the Fife parishes of CLE and PTM, as well as the Fife part of FOS (that part which had formerly been TU). For more details see *APS* s.a..

Footnotes to Introduction Chapter 1

1 I have not been able to trace any earlier reference to it than *Casconety* on Ainslie/1775. In 1800 (Sasines no.5629) *Casconity* is the name given to ten acres of land on the farm of South Baltilly CER.

2 For a general discussion of saints' names found in combination with *cill*, see Nicolaisen, 1976, 143-4. His conclusion, that none appear to be later than the mid-8th c., supports the 8th c. date which I propose for *cill*-names in Fife.

3 Note also that a chapel adjacent to the town of Rosemarkie and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Boniface is called *Cuthyl Curitin* in 1380 (*Munro Writs* part 1 no.12); this is now Kincurdy, Rosemarkie par. ROS (MacDonald, 1992, 19 and note 76; for a full discussion of this name, see *ibid.* 39-40).

4 The importance of Kilminning CRA as a church centre in the early medieval period has been underlined by the recent discovery of a ('Pictish?') ring cross slab ... on a beach near Kilminning' (Minutes of a business meeting of the Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee, May 1993).

5 From Snorri Sturluson's 'Óláfs saga helga', *Heimskringla* ii 225, ed. B. Adalbjarnarson (3 volumes, Reykjavík, 1940-50). A translation of this stanza appears in Hudson, 1992, 350, with an unsatisfactory rendering of the first four lines.

6 See for example Bellenden, *Chronicles* ii, Book 12, chapter 2, which mentions the battle at Kinghorn between the Scots (under Macbeth and Banquo) and the Danes. Immediately following the account of this battle is our first written reference to the Inchcolm hogback, and it is noteworthy that at this time (the early 16th c.) it was clearly identified as a Danish funerary monument.

7 This OWScand name *Þorfinnr* is found in Corstorphine MLO (earliest occurrence c.1128), for which see Nicolaisen, 1967, 228.

Another Thorfin appears in Fife records about 100 years later: c.1150 one Macbeth mac Torfin is one of those who perambulates the marches of land in the East Neuk of Fife (*May Recs.* no.3). Around the same time this Macbeth also witnesses David I's second confirmation charter to Dunfermline (*Dunf. Reg.* no.2).

This personal name occurs several times in Domesday Book, only in Yorkshire (Björkmann, 1910, s.n.; Feilitzen, 1937, 392).

8 For *-bý(r)* names in Lothian, see Nicolaisen, 1967. *-bý(r)* names north of the Tay are Ravensby near Carnoustie ANG, and *ly Grymmysbet*, described in 1525 as being in the town of Arbroath (*Arb. Lib.* ii p.440). There is also a medieval settlement at Corbie Knowe, at the mouth of the Inverkeilor Burn, Lunan Bay ANG, for which see D. Pollock 'The Lunan Valley Project: medieval rural settlement in Angus', *PSAS* vol.115 (1985), pp.389-96. It is not known what this lost settlement was called, but Pollock (*ibid.*, 396) plausibly suggests that it was the original Inverkeilor, abandoned in the late 12th c. as a result of a disastrous sandstorm, and refounded in its present position c. 4 km inland. The most likely derivation of the modern name is from the Sc *corbie* 'crow', a fairly common place-name element throughout the Scottish Lowlands. I am grateful to Dr Barbara Crawford for drawing my attention to the above references.

9 As suggested by Professor G.W.S. Barrow, personal correspondence; see also Fellows-Jensen, 1991, 54-5, where a 'coast-watchers' theory is put forward. The problem with this is that the sea can be seen neither from *Weathersbie* KE nor *Weddersbie* CLS, although they, like the *-bý(r)* names with a view of the sea, command very open outlooks.

10 I am grateful to Dr T. Clancy for drawing this poem to my attention.

11 See e.g. Watson (1926, 114). However, it might contain the OIr *íó*, which means 'excellent, good' (see RIA *Dict. s.v.*).

12 The original text has 'a Monte Britannorum'. However, the emendation suggested by Macquarrie, 1993, 125 note 2 makes sense, especially in the light of the text from 'The Mothers of the Saints', for which see *ibid.* 124.

13 It is noteworthy that, in marked contrast to its other deaneries, the St Andrews deanery of Fife, which consisted of 28 parishes, had no peculiars at all (see e.g. McNeill and Nicholson, 1975, Map 35); on the other hand, in its Fothrif deanery, which as a geographical area consisted in the 13th c. of at least 35 parishes, only 24 belonged to St Andrews; of the other 11 (i.e. almost one third) 9 belonged to Dunkeld and 2 to Dunblane (See Appendix 1 and Map 3). This would make Fothrif very much a 'sub-region' from the perspective of the church at St Andrews.

14 For more on Tullibody CLA see TU.

15 We know about this eastern march of Inverkeithing's burghal liberties from a royal charter of 1428 issued to the burgesses of Cupar, in which the boundaries of their liberties are partly defined in relation to those of Inverkeithing. For the full text of this charter (St Andrews University Muniments B13/22/3, printed in translation, with modernised place-names, in Home, 1882, no.3) see Appendix 2.

16 Readings taken from Wolf. 1 ms., which, in this passage at least, seems to have the most reliable forms of the place-names; see Anderson, 1974, 12.

17 There is, however, no such correspondence in the bounds north of the Eden. The Eden itself, from the mouth of the Ceres Burn to the Eden estuary, formed the north-western limit of St Andrews burghal liberties according to the Cupar charter of 1428, while in the

Foundation Legend the original lands granted to St Andrews church lay to the east of a line which went from Ceres to Naughton near the Tay by Balmerino BMO.

18 See *RRS* ii no.14; for more on the earls of Fife, see Barrow, 1953, 51-62 and Bannerman, 1993, 20-38, an excellent analysis of the evidence available for the MacDuffs, in which he studiously avoids mention of Fothrif.

19 This Geoffrey is almost certainly identical with Geoffrey de Inverkinglassie * † (? KGL). His father was Richard de Inverkinglassie * †, steward of Kinghorn KE (*RRS* ii nos.470 and 471). Geoffrey held Balwearie KY of the abbot of Dunfermline (*RRS* ii no.451). He also held land in Gowrie (*RRS* ii nos.470 and 471; also *Coupar Angus Chrs.* i no.xliv).

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2 - LANGUAGE

Although the details of the Gaelicisation of Fife are unclear due to the paucity of documentary evidence from that period, we do know that G, influenced to a certain degree by P, the language it displaced, was the chief language of the bulk of the population for several centuries. It is onomastics which furnish our best evidence for this fact, given that the bulk of its par.- and chief settlement-names are of G origin, as are the bulk of the names of individuals recorded before c.1200. Onomastics also tell us much about the processes by which G was superseded by OSc from around 1200 onwards.

The Coming of Gaelic

The Scottish settlement of Fife has already been discussed above, as has the significance of the place-name element cill in the early Gaelicisation of Fife place-names (above pp.9-13). A glance at this historical frame-work suffices to show that there must have been a long period when G and P co-existed, with ample opportunity for P words, especially for topographic features, to be absorbed into G. A similar and better documented process is seen a few centuries later when G was itself replaced by OSc, which borrowed G words to give terms like *craig*, *drum*, *glen*, *knock* and *loch*. {1}

One of our great handicaps in any fuller understanding of the process of Gaelicisation of eastern Scotland is our fragmentary knowledge of its predecessor, P. Our chief knowledge of P comes from place-names, and there is no doubt that a full and detailed analysis of all Celtic place-names in Scotland will tell us more about P than we can hope to gain from any other source.

However, even from the limited amount of work already done in this field, it is often possible to isolate not just P words, but also P colouring of G words by the process so successfully established by W.J. Watson. This consists basically of comparing

place-name elements of eastern Scotland (former Pictland) with those of Argyle and Ireland (see especially Watson, 1926, 389 ff).

The Fife evidence suggests three main ways in which P influenced G in the realm of place-names.

1) Firstly there are those place-names whose formation can be assigned to a P-speaking milieu, and which were therefore adopted as complete names by G-speakers. This category includes those place-names which contain the generic *aber* * 'river-mouth, confluence' (for which see Watson, 1926; Nicolaisen, 1976, 164-5; and Beveridge, 1923, *passim*). It is found in three par.-names in Fife, Abercrombie (later Crombie) CR, Abercrombie (now SMS) and Aberdour. It can be assigned to P with confidence, since its G equivalent *inbhir* is different enough for the two to be easily distinguishable. *Inbhir* is also found as a place-name-element in Fife, most importantly in Inverkeithing, only a few km west of Aberdour, while a few km to the east is Inverteil KE.

The presence of *Inver-* and *Aber-*names within the same area is open to several different interpretations. It may be that settlements whose names contain *aber* * are older than those which contain *inbhir*; or that they represent P-speaking enclaves in a predominantly G-speaking environment, where P survived longer. Alternatively, those P place-names which have survived may have been of higher status during the period of Scottish settlement. The name was therefore more established, and less prone to being either re-named or translated.

However, a certain amount of chance seems also to have played its part in such survival of P names, as witness the 1290 form of Inverbervie KCD, which was *Haberberui* (Stevenson, *Documents*, 1 p.184). The earliest occurrence of this name is from around 1210, where it occurs as *Inuerberuyn* (*Arb. Lib.* 1 no.89). This means that a P and a G form of the name had existed side by side for several centuries, with the same meaning, and referring to the same place, even into a period when one of the languages had been dead for centuries, and the other was no longer dominant. Although not in every aspect the same, a useful comparison can be made with

names in *Pit-* and *Bal-* (for which see below pp.61-6), which showed alternating forms in Fife and other parts of the Scottish Lowlands right up until the 17th c., and it seems to have been more or less arbitrary which of the forms became the modern standard.

Another element in this category is *preu* * 'tree'. Its G cognate is *crann*, 'tree', although in Fife place-names it is the G synonym *craobh* which is used instead (e.g. *Crefmacharrin* * † SSL, *Pittencreiff* DFL, *Pittencrieff* CUP, and probably *Cruivie* LOG and *Pitcruvie* LAR, for which see Watson, 1926, 412; but cf *ibid.* 521). *Preu* * is found in six place-names in Fife. Significantly, all the specifics linked to this element could be non-G. It was possibly the ceremonial significance of the trees in question which led to the preservation of the names *in toto* in G. For places which contain this element, and for more on the ceremonial aspects of trees in Ireland, see Elements Index s.v..

Another element in this category would appear to be *pert* *, 'wood(land)'. It is assigned to this category because, despite several occurrences in place-names in eastern Scotland, it remains relatively unintegrated into G in comparison with the other P 'wood'-word *carden* * (for which see immediately below), mostly occurring as the simplex *Perth* or *Pert* (see Watson, 1926, 356-7). Also Gospetry SLO, which probably contains P *pert* *, (2) appears as *Kilcospardyn* in 1294 (Stevenson, *Documents* p.413), and as *Kilgospertie* in 1517 (*Fife Ct. Bk.* p.396). The fact that *Kil-* (from G *coille* 'wood') had been added in the G-speaking period to a place-name already containing a P word for 'wood' tells us two things: 1) that such a tautology could only have arisen if the G-speakers who affixed *coille* to this place-name no longer understood its lexical meaning; and 2) that the woodland that had given rise to the name 'Gospetrie' in the P period was still a salient feature of this area (immediately below the West Lomond) in the G-speaking period. (2)

2) Secondly there are those P elements which appear to have been borrowed into G as loan-words, and therefore may well have continued to generate new place-names in the G-speaking period.

The most important element in this category is *pett*. This

frequently occurs with specifics which are unequivocally G. The evidence for its use during the G-speaking era in Fife is fully discussed below pp.61-6.

Carden *, 'wood', probably also belongs here. It is cognate with W *cardden*, 'thicket', but there is evidence that it was more substantial than this from a 12th c. charter, which mentions the king's forest of *Cardenni* or *Cardenin*, with reference to Carden KE (SRO GD 212/15 p.42). It sometimes appears as a simplex, such as in the above-mentioned Carden KE, or as a specific in combination with a Sc element, as in Carden Point PTM, a small promontory on the south shore of Loch Leven, or Cardenside * † CLS (*Cardynside* c.1250 *Lind. Chrs.* no.cxl). However, it is more common in combination with G elements, for example in 'Kincardine', a name found throughout former P territory from Kincardine-on-Forth TUL PER (now FIF) and Kincardine-in-Menteith par. PER as far north as Kincardine par. in Easter Ross ROS. Its combination here with an obviously G element *cinn* strongly suggests that this word was borrowed into G for a time, or was at least understood by G-speakers, possibly for as long as G was spoken in the north-east and central lowlands.

Adomnán's use of the word as a place-name with what appears to be a G preposition (in reference to Urquhart on Loch Ness INV) not only suggests the same conclusion, but also reminds us how early linguistic interaction between P and G was taking place (see Watson, 1926, 352). The same combination is also found in *Urquhart* RO (now DFL) and Urquhart SLO (for which see *Urquhart* RO). In several other examples, it occurs with the G adjectival or loc. ending *-ach* (Watson, *loc. cit.*), again suggesting a certain degree of integration into the host-language.

For the suggestion that *caer*, too, belongs to this category, see below pp.68-9.

3) Thirdly there are those elements which appear to be G, but whose usage has, at least sometimes, been influenced by a P cognate of identical or similar form, but of different meaning. For examples of these, see Elements Index under *lios* and *rath*, as well as pp.71-4 below.

Gaelic in Fife

The following section will discuss what the personal and place-names can reveal about the G which was spoken in Fife in the middle ages. Before any such discussion, it is important to look at the scribal conventions which were used to record these names up until c.1300. These conventions belong very much to the Anglo-Norman scriptorium, and any analysis of the phonology of Fife G must bear this in mind. Even in that part of the *St A. Lib.* which we know was translated from G (113-8), most of the names have either been Latinised (e.g. *Malcolmus* for *Malcoluim*, 115), or adapted to an Anglo-Norman spelling system (e.g. *Mallebride* for *Malbrigte*, 116). The choice between an Anglo-Norman spelling of a G original, and a Latinised form, where one exists, appears to be fairly random, as is seen for example in the short entry entitled '*De libertatibus uillarum de Kyrkenes et de Pettenmokan*' (115), where the name Duncan appears both as *Conchat* for *Dhonnchaid* (see below p.43) and in its Lat form *Duncanus*.

Anglo-Norman orthography is evidenced in, for example, the indiscriminate use of *c/k* and *ch* to represent both MG *c* and *ch* (see e.g. various 12th c. forms of *Drumcarrow* SSL; and early forms of *Pitteuchar* KGL); {3} and in the use of *th* to represent *t(t)* (e.g. in the frequent *peth* for *pett*).

A G orthographic tradition did, of course, exist for much of this period, and had been in existence for several centuries beforehand, even if by the 12th c. it was not of the highest standard when compared with its Irish counterpart (see Jackson, 1972, 126). It can perhaps be seen at work in the rendering of *Berbeadh*, the name of the master of the schools of Abernethy c.1100 (*St A. Lib.* 116). It can be said, however, scarcely to impinge on the orthography of the 12th and 13th c. charters in which most of the earliest forms of Fife place-names are preserved.

Appendix 3 illustrates the treatment of G personal names and appellatives recorded before 1300 in the sources available for Fife.

Epenthetic vowels

For the conditions in which epenthetic vowels developed in Irish and Scottish G, see O'Rahilly, 1932, 199 ff., where he suggests that 'the beginnings of the epenthetic vowel in Irish hardly go back beyond the thirteenth century' (*ibid.* 201-2). Early forms of Fife place-names which contain G boig suggest that at least between *l* and *g* the epenthetic vowel had not developed by the time these names were taken into OSc in the 13th and early 14th c.. For examples, such as Bogie DY (*Bolgyne* 1040x57 *St A. Lib.* 16), see Elements Index s.v.. Not only is an epenthetic vowel never recorded, but also, had it existed, the *l* would not have been so consistently lost in the OSc period: instead of 'Dunbog' from *Dunboig*, a form 'Dunbollig' or the like would have developed. 'Downebollig' is in fact a 16th c. English rendering of an Irish place-name derived from the same elements (see O'Rahilly, 1932, 201). It is now Dunbolloge, a par. in Cork. For other examples of Irish place-names containing boig which in their Anglicised forms show the epenthetic vowel, see Joyce ii, 1922, 197.

It is possible that the *e* between *m* and *l* in all forms of Dunfermline up until the 15th c. represents an epenthetic vowel, since according to O'Rahilly (1932, 200) an epenthetic vowel developed in this environment both word-internally and at word-junctures in both Munster and Scottish G. However, it is equally possible that the unexplained element *ferm*, which was probably a burn-name (see Dunfermline s.n.), was originally disyllabic, losing its final syllable through syncope in the OSc period.

If the personal name 'Falletauch' (*St A. Lib.* 346-7 dated 1260) represents G *faltach* 'hairy', as it appears to do, then we may have the development of an epenthetic vowel between *l* and *t*, an environment which, according to O'Rahilly, 1932, 199 ff, should not have produced one, and one in which in modern Scottish G none is found. See also below p.55.

It might also be argued that a kind of epenthetic vowel is seen in the personal name *Gillequdberit* for Gillecuthbert (Dean of Fife c.1170, *N.B. Chrs.* 4); also in the Annals of Ulster's *Eicbericht* for Ecgbeorht or Egbert s.a.728. However, since an epenthetic vowel

between *r* and *t* is unattested in both Scottish and Irish G, it is more likely that these forms reflect the beginnings of Angl metathesis (of vowel + *r* to *r* + vowel).

. Eclipsis

For the rules governing eclipsis, or initial mutation of nasalisation, see Jackson, 1972, 142; see also Watson, 1926, 239 ff. It has, however, recently been suggested that eclipsis of the voiced stops /*g b d*/ may never have been a feature of Scottish G. (4)

The matter is complicated by a tendency in Scottish G to unvoice *b, d, g* in stressed syllables. O'Rahilly (1932, 149) notes that in the case of *g > k* this change was at least as old as the early 16th c.. Early place-name evidence from Fife and Perthshire shows that the process was in fact underway in eastern Scotland by the 12th c.. Most of the examples concern *c* for *g*, although there is at least one example of *d* to *t*. Examples of the latter will be found in Appendix 3 under *clad*, and of the former under *gasg*; also perhaps in the Perthshire place-name Kilgraston, Dumbarny par.: this is *Gilgerhistun* (c.1230 *PSAS* vol. 60 p.72); *Gilgerstone* (1296 *Inst. Pub.*); and *Gilgyrgystona* (1365 *RMS* 1 no.196). It contains the personal name Gillegrig or Gillegirg. It may, however, be a case of substitution of the common place-name element *Kil-* for the unusual *Gil-*; nevertheless, the personal name Gillegirg, which supplies the specific in this name, also appears in a late 12th c. charter as *Kilegirge* (*Lind. Cart.* no.xxxvi). (5)

There are also some examples of *c* being written as *g*, as in occasional spellings with initial *g* of *Clasangasch* † (for which see Clash Wood SSL) and *Cragnegreyn* † KLM (for which see Appendix 3 under *creag*). These might be seen as resulting from eclipsis. However, it is just as likely that they resulted from scribal confusion concerning letters which in other circumstances were involved in change. This confusion could then lead to errors such as hypercorrection.

Where the above-mentioned voiced stops for their original voiceless equivalents have actually survived in the modern name,

this cannot be satisfactorily attributed to such scribal confusion, and the possibility of eclipsis must be seriously considered. This is the case, for example in *Arngask*, which contains G *cròsg* 'crossing'. The persistence of the *g* strongly suggests that we are dealing here with eclipsis after the gen. pl. article.

Eclipsis may also account for the voiced labial stop in *Burnturk* LA (*Brenturk* 1245), which contains P *pren* *.

In *Balclero* † FE (also *Banclero*), which is first recorded in 1441 (as *Balclerache*), it is impossible to say whether we are dealing with a sing. or pl. specific. In the Book of Deer the gen. pl. of MG *clèrech* shows regular eclipsis after the gen. pl. article, e.g. *Achad na Glèrec* (Jackson, 1972, 31, 49 and 142-3).

Diphthong *ia*

On the likely assumption that the *a* in the early forms of the specific represents [a], the early forms of *Pitreavie* DFL and *Drumrack* CRA (*Drumrauach* 1233 *Balm. Lib.* no.41), which seem to contain G *riabh(ach)* 'stripe' etc., suggest an unusual treatment of the diphthong *ia* in later Fife G.. The form of this word in ModG, as well as general modern dialect evidence, point to the retention of the diphthong with fairly even stress on both elements. However, on the strength of the above-mentioned place-names, it could be argued that, at least in its latter stages, Fife G stressed the second element more than the first. This would then be easily interpreted by a non-G-speaker as [a] or [a]. Such a stress-pattern was a feature of certain Sutherland G dialects, as recorded by Robertson, 1903, 90. It was then taken into OSc as [a], which, in *Pitreavie* DFL, underwent regular fronting to [ē].

Non-radical *-in* ending

For a full list of places in Fothrif and SSL which show this ending, along with the dates of their latest occurrence, see Appendix 4.

Out of a total of 131 settlement-names derived from a Celtic language recorded in Fothrif before 1300, 28 show this ending i.e. 21%. Given the fact that 17 names appear in the record for the

first time in the 1290s, only one of which shows this non-radical ending (Gospetry SLO), a truer picture is given if we take the figures for names recorded pre-1290: out of a total of 114, 27 show the non-radical ending, thus putting the percentage up to 23.5%.

In medieval SSL the percentage is even higher, with 28% of settlement-names recorded before 1290 showing this non-radical ending (i.e. 19 out of a total of 67).

It may have been a kind of loc. case, which shows either the dat. or the gen. ending of OIr *n*-stem nouns: the dat. after such prepositions as OIr *in(d)* 'in', the gen. with a nominal phrase such as 'land of' understood. Watson, 1926, 263, refers to it in passing as a dat.. MacDonald, 1941, 5, calls the 12th c. form *Cragin* for later Craigie WLO simply a loc. case.

However, the fact that it seems never to have survived would suggest that it was simply a scribal convention of writing place-names, which convention became obsolete in the later 13th c..

The loss of radical final *-n* in such names as Balbirnie MAI and Rathelpie SSL may have come about by analogy due to the wholesale loss of the non-radical *-in*. If this was the case, and if the non-radical *-n* was only a scribal convention, then this loss of radical *-n* may well have taken place primarily within a written context also.

The earliest recorded forms of Abernethy, which are probably pre-1000, do not show this non-radical *-in* ending, whereas 12th c. forms do. This may mean that it is a phenomenon confined only to the 12th and 13th cc..

MG th

According to Jackson (1972, 55) OIr and MG *th* did not begin to become silent until the end of the 12th c., while O'Rahilly (192, 192) states that by 1300 dental spirants were 'things of the past in the greater part of Ireland except, perhaps, among a learned few'. The evidence supplied by Fife place-names would seem to support this. Since *th* would have been retained once a place-name was being used by OSc-speakers, its absence means that it must have been lost amongst a G-speaking population, which in Fife means by

the late 13th c.. It seems to have been lost in Balbie KW, which can be contrasted with Balbedie BGY (now KGL), Banbeath SCO and Beath, all of which contain G *beith* 'birch'.

Early forms of Balone SSL show the *th* firmly in place during the 12th and early 13th c., with all forms clearly having the dental spirant. Early 15th c. forms are without it, which strongly suggests that its loss occurred sometime between the early years of the 13th c. and the demise of G in the St Andrews area towards the end of that same century (see below pp.54-6). The later versions with *th*, especially those of the mid-15th c., may be interpreted as archaic forms which the scribe got from earlier documents. However, it may also signify that there were two forms current throughout the medieval period, owing to the fact that the change from *Ballothen* to *Balion* was incomplete by the time G died out.

Morphology

The basic morphological structure of two-element Celtic place-names after c.600 A.D. is noun + defining gen. (Mac Giolla Easpaig, 1981, 151-2). In fact, all Fife examples are of this type. {6}

An analysis of early forms of such compounds can tell us something of the morphology of Fife G in the last centuries of its existence, despite the vagaries of Anglo-Norman orthography.

Lenition

For a full list of all environments where lenition is attested, see Thurneysen, 1946, 142-6. It is, for example, to be expected after the nom. of all fem. nouns, such as cill and pett. It is in fact found after cill in Kilconquhar (*Kilconcat* c.1165x69 *St A. Lib.* 175, *Kilconcath* 1213 *RRS* ii no.516), which contains the personal name Donnchad, {7} but not in Kilduncan KBS (*Kyldinechane* 1375), which contains a hypocoristic form of the same name (see Jackson, 1972, 77). This latter might be explained by a process of delenition, which operated where homorganic consonants were involved e.g. *bean dubh* for expected *bean dhubh*.

It is probably seen after pett in Pitconochie DFL, which also contains a form of the personal name Donnchad {7}; also in

Pitfirrane DFL.

However, given that place-names are more likely to occur in oblique cases, especially the dat.-loc. (where lenition would be expected after both genders and all stems), and the gen. (where it would be expected only after *o-* and *io-*stems), it is no wonder that any consistent pattern fails to emerge. The situation is further complicated when the specific is an appellative and was preceded by a definite article, which has not always survived. In this case lenition would occur only when the specific is m. sing.. Thus the lenition in the specific of Pitfirrane DFL might be explained in three ways: after f. nom. pett; after dat.; or, given that the specific was m., after a now vanished genitival definite article. On the other hand, absence of lenition in Pitconmark KY may be because its genitival form was recorded, and this later became analogically extended to other cases.

There does, however, seem to be a tendency for the unlenited consonant to replace the lenited, particularly in the case of *m*. A good example is Stermolind † SSL. It appears at least four times in *St A. Lib.* with what appears to be the gen. *muilind* *. Given the fact that the first element is f. (stair), there would be many more permutations which would yield a lenited, rather than an unlenited form, even in the absence of the definite article. In fact it does occur once with lenition clearly indicated: *Steruolind*. This suggests that the scribes, who were presumably copying the name down from a spoken form, were hearing lenited *m* as [m] more than [v], but given the one occurrence of *u*, the actual sound would have been somewhere between a stop and a fricative. However, in the light of the extreme rarity of spelling lenited *m* as a fricative in Lat texts of this period, as well as the rarity of its survival as *v* or *w* in modern forms, we must also reckon here with simple scribal error: it involves, after all, the omission of only one minim.

The two other comparable names from the *St A. Lib.* are Pitmilly KBS and Pitmullen SSL, both of which have the same specific as Stermolind SSL, following a f. generic. The former appears at least nine times before 1205, the latter twice, and neither ever shows any

sign of lenition.

The fact that lenition is not always indicated in the G Notes to the Book of Deer (e.g. *Pett in Muienn*) is not relevant here, as we are dealing with a different orthographic tradition (see Jackson, 1972, 141).

The following place-names show lenition of the second element:

Balfour MAI

Balquhomrie FE

Balvairst ANY FIF (compare Balbaird NBN and Balbairdie KE)

Pitconochie DFL

Pitfirrane DFL

For lenition of *f*, see Elements Index under fas.

The Going of Gaelic

Nobody has ever fully explained just why OSc displaced MG so effectively in the Scottish Lowlands in the medieval period. The fullest discussion of this phenomenon remains L.W. Sharp's unpublished PhD on the expansion of the English (*sic*) language in Scotland (Sharp, 1927), summarised by Murison (1974), and Withers (1984, 16-21).

Rait (1914) puts forward nine reasons for the decline of G (see also Withers, 1984, 19 ff). Many of these overlap and interlink, falling into three broad categories: 1) trade; 2) land-holding and 3) the church. (8)

1) Trade: during the 12th c. the Scottish kings founded several royal burghs as fortified trading centres with trading monopolies covering large areas. The chief ones in Fife were Crail, Inverkeithing and Kinghorn (KE). The indigenous G-speaking population appears to have had little or no urban or commercial traditions, although the place, probably in Fife, referred to in a mid-11th c. poem as *Monadh a'Mhargaid* * suggests there may have been exceptions, at least in the hundred years prior to David I's reign. It is nevertheless significant that MG and MIr *margad* 'market' is not an indigenous Celtic word, but was borrowed from Scand. (9)

The Scottish kings therefore looked to merchants from the south,

chiefly Angl-, Anglo-Scand- and Flemish-speaking, to settle and run these new burghs. This is reflected in the vocabulary of the burgh, which is overwhelmingly Sc: there is the word *burgh* itself, as in Newburgh (ABE, now NBH), a burgh founded in favour of the neighbouring monastery of Lindores in the 13th c.; {10} and words and phrases like *toft and croft*, *gait*, *raw* and *wynd*, many of which were appearing north of the Forth within a burgh-context by the mid 12th c. (see Sharp, 1927, 246-7).

This of course meant that OSc became the language of trade, which was an enormous boost to its power and status.

2) The second major factor in the change from MG to OSc in Fife was land-holding, or more specifically feudalisation. This was brought about at the highest level by the king infesting Norman French-speaking knights in Scottish lands, usually by arranging marriages with native Celtic heiresses. These knights were often the younger sons of magnates with important holdings in England. From these English bases they brought with them retinues, including estate managers, and many of these spoke Anglo-Scand, Angl or Middle English as their first language. These in turn were infested with estates by their masters. It is ironic that this lower feudal level has left its stamp on the place-name record far more than have the French-speaking overlords. The onomastic evidence in fact forces us to conclude that the language of feudalisation in Scotland 'on the ground' was OSc and not Norman French, in contrast to the situation in England, where French plays a much more important role in the onomastic record from this period.

The OSc word for a feudal holding or estate was *toun*. We find this generic around the year 1200 attached not only to Anglo-Scand and Angl personal names such as Kol (Couston ABD), Ottar (Otterston DGY) and Winemar (Wormistone CRA), but also to 'Norman' names such as Thomas (Thomastoun CUP) and Randolph (Randerston CRA, now KBS). For more details of these, see Elements Index under *toun*.

All these above-mentioned places do not stray far from the burghs or centres of feudal power. This is further underlined when we compare two boundary charters from the mid 13th c.: one from

near the royal burgh of Inverkeithing, the other from hilly and relatively remote KLM.

Each has seven names. Those underlined are Celtic; the rest are OSc.

List 1 (*Inchcolm Charters* no.xix 1240): *Hollefurd*, *Glasgely*, *lie Grenhill*, *Blakhill*, *Reretord*, *Hakenheuid*, *Coleistoun* (all in ABD and DGY)

List 2 (*Balm. Lib.* no.13 c.1260): *Inchelyn*, *Wetflat*, *Langside*, *Cragnegren*, *Munbuche*, *Glac*, *Kethyn* (KLM)

Except for *Coleistoun* (= *Couston* ABD) in List 1, these names refer chiefly to minor topographic features, and reflect very well the 'grass-roots' linguistic situation in their respective areas. List 1, from near the royal burgh of Inverkeithing, has only one Celtic name, *Glasgely*, representing MG *glais geallaidh* * 'shining burn'. List 2, on the other hand, has only two names which are not Celtic: *Wetflat* and *Langside*.

OSc-speakers were receiving feudal holdings in other parts of Fife at this time. For example we find Derling of Airditt LEU, Gamell of *Findatie* PTM, Ardulf of *Nydie* SSL, all men with Germanic names holding places with Celtic names. It is clear therefore that if a place-name was to become Sc in this first period, it needed not just an OSc-speaking feudal superior, but also the proximity of an OSc-speaking community.

There is other evidence from near Inverkeithing which reinforces this conclusion. It relates to that land in neighbouring DGY which Other had held, and which became known as *Otterston* DGY. It is described c.1199 as being part of *Kincarneder* (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.vii). The first two syllables represent the name which appears in contemporary charters as *Kincarn-*, and survives today as *Cockairnie* DGY (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.i and ii). It is G and means 'at stoney-place-head or -end'. The final two syllables, which appear in the 1160s as *(n)ather* in *Kinkarnather* (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.i), are said to represent G *iochdar*, OIr *ichtar* 'lower (part)', rather than Sc *nether* (*Inchcolm Chrs.* p.250). However, there is no G or Sc sound-change which would account either for the loss of the palatal fricative in *eder* or *ather* for *iochdar*, or for stressed *i* being

realised as a or e. This is underlined by a near-contemporary charter of St Andrews Priory, which relates either to east Fife or the Angus lowlands, in which *iochdar* appears as *ictar* and *icthar*, with the original vowel and the palatal fricative fully intact (*St A. Lib.* 290-1). Given the early Angl or Anglo-Scand presence in this area, it is in fact more likely that we are dealing with a kind of hybrid affix, originally G *iochdar*, but already showing OSc influence from the synonym *nether*. (11)

Other evidence for this Angl or Anglo-Scand presence in the Inverkeithing area comes from Cockairnie itself. *Kinkarnather* or Nether Cockairnie * formed one of the lands originally held by the bishops of Dunkeld in safe-keeping for the priory of Inchcolm, at the behest of David I, 'until there should be canons on the island of Inchcolm' (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.1). In the papal confirmation charter to Inchcolm of 1179 this particular grant has been expanded to include Upper Cockairnie * ('*ambas Kincarnas inferiorem scilicet et superiorem*'). However, this did not apparently include all the land known as Cockairnie in the late 12th c., since the same papal bull also confirms to Inchcolm one merk from *Kyncarnyne Waldevi* or Waldeve's Cockairnie (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11). We know from the charter of c.1199 that Waldeve's Cockairnie was in fact part of Nether Cockairnie (*Kincarneder*), had been held by Other, obviously from Waldeve, and was therefore the estate which came to ^{be} called Otterston (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.vii). Otterston was thus a part of Nether Cockairnie, the other part being held directly by Inchcolm. However, Other did not hold all Waldeve's Nether Cockairnie, since it has remained with Waldeve's successors to this day, being known simply as Cockairnie. It would in fact seem that Inchcolm got very little of Nether Cockairnie, which is perhaps why they were receiving a money grant from Waldeve's part of it.

The Waldeve of Waldeve's Cockairnie was the son of Gospatrick, lord of Inverkeithing and Dalmeny WLO. His father was Gospatrick 'lord of the sea ferries' at Queensferry (*RRS i* no.126). He had two daughters, Christiana and Galiena, the latter of whom married Philip de Moubray, who succeeded to his father-in-law's estates (*Dunt. Reg.* no.165, and *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.vii and notes). According

to Stephen (1938, 49-50) this Waldeve was related to Earl Waldeve of Dunbar, although this must remain informed speculation. It is highly probably that Other was one of his men, holding at least part of Waldeve's Cockairnie during Waldeve's life-time. Given the proximity of Couston ABD, which is adjacent to Otterston, and given the Anglo-Scand nature of the eponymous Kol, we can perhaps assume that Kol, too, was one of Waldeve's men, and that Couston originally formed part of Waldeve's Cockairnie. Militating against this, however, is the fact that Couston is not in the same par. as any part of the lands which we know to have comprised Cockairnie.

From the above we can conclude that important, and durable, place-names were being formed in OSc in this part of Fothrif by the end of the 12th c., and that therefore there must have been a considerable body of OSc speakers in the area by that time. This was due partly to the proximity of the royal burgh of Inverkeithing, a bastion of OSc with a trading monopoly throughout most of Fothrif, and partly to men like Waldeve lord of Inverkeithing, who formed an OSc-speaking aristocratic class with OSc-speaking retainers (either from Lothian or northern England) whom they were settling on surrounding estates.

We have a similar situation around Crail, a royal burgh, and the centre of a sheriffdom originally independent of Fife. It had close links with the crown, being a dower town for the Scottish queen or queen-mother at least from the time of Earl Henry's wife Ada de Warenne, who was in Scotland from the time of her marriage in 1139 till her death as queen-mother in 1178. For all that, she maintained strong links with her Anglo-Norman roots, surrounding herself with an important following of Anglo-Norman knights (see Chandler, 1981). Crailshire would thus have been particularly exposed to Anglo-Norman influence from a relatively early date. Apart from Winemar, and probably Randolf, discussed in Elements Index under loun, we know also that by the late 12th c. several Northumbrians held land in the burgh itself, such as Ralph of Morpeth and Ralph of Allerwash.

This close link to the royal court no doubt also accounted for the fact that Crailshire was settled by several royal servants and

minor officials in the 12th and 13th cc.. One such has left behind the place-name Pinkerton CRA, from the Norman French *pincerne*, 'butler'.

The strong Anglo-Norman presence did not cease with Ada de Warenne's death in 1178, since in 1186 she was succeeded as Crailshire's feudal superior by William I's French queen Ermengarde de Beaumont.

It is clear from the personal names in a royal charter of 1205 (RRS II no.469) that by this time Crailshire was heavily settled by feudal tenants with non-Gaelic, chiefly Anglo-Norman, names. It is in this charter that the MG-OSc hybrid settlement-name 'Babbet' first appears (for more details of which, see below p.52), as does the individual called Winemar, who gave his name to the estate of Wormistone CRA (see Elements Index under *toun*). It also contains a specific reference to G (*Scottice*), with the strong implication that it was not the only language current in the area at the time. (12)

In 1235 land near Crail was held by Richard de Beaumont, no doubt a relative of the recently deceased Ermengarde (died 1234). A charter has survived which Richard issued to David son of Hugh White (or 'the white': *Hugonis Albi*) of Haddington (the other dower town) for the land of Caiplie KRY as well as for three (contiguous) bovates in the adjoining arable land of Ratheruth † (see Appendix 5). The marches of the Ratheruth bovates are given in great detail, and, as with the two charters discussed above (pp.46-7), tell us much about the relationship between MG and OSc at a very local level, but 25 years earlier, and in an area which as we have seen had been exposed to southern influences from a relatively early date.

In any document which contains descriptions of topographic and settlement features it is not always easy or even possible to draw a firm line between a word used as an appellative or common noun and one used as a proper noun; in other words to determine exactly whether a noun is functioning as part of a lexicon or an onomasticon. This is particularly true of documents which are written at a time of linguistic change, when a new language is

naming features in a landscape. For it is at such a time that many names that will later become firmly entrenched in the onomasticon are still functioning partly in the lexicon. A good example of this in the Ratheruth charter is '*occidentales granges de Karel*', which translates 'the west granges or barns of Crail'. This is in fact the earliest reference we have to the important local place-name Barns, which appears throughout the medieval period divided into West Barns (*Westbernys* 1317 *RMS* i no.593), East Barns (*Estbernys* 1370 *RMS* i no.304) and North Barns (*Northbernys* c.1345 *RMS* i app.2 no.994), and which survives on the O.S. Pathfinder as Old Barns CRA and Barnsmuir KRY. The fact that the scribe of the charter thought fit to translate what was obviously an OSc term into Lat shows that *West Bernis* * was still functioning as a common rather than a proper noun, and it is his very act of translation which signals this.

On the other hand with place-names such as *Ysakislawe*, *Oxefriht* and *Les Estreleys* (probably Leys Farm KRY), although certainly understanding the meanings of the elements involved, the scribe left them untranslated, presumably because he perceived them to be already firmly embedded in the local onomasticon.

It is more problematic with phrases such as '*ad album skerí*', which could be translated 'to the white skerry' or 'to White Skerry'. It is possible that OSc *skerí* 'skerry, tidal rock' was left untranslated because the scribe could find no good Lat equivalent.

Given the obvious tendency of the scribe to translate into Lat any word which he thought functioned as an appellative, it can be concluded that when he refers to a burn as *Le merisburne*, he is giving the actual name of the burn, rather than signifying that it is functioning as a march burn, which is what in fact OSc *merisburn* *

means. This becomes particularly important in his bilingual rendering of the Caiplie Burn † (probably now the Millpark Burn CRA/KRY), but not in OSc and Lat, as might be expected, but in OSc and MG: it first appears in its MG form as *Alde Caplawin*, and a few lines later in its OSc form *Caplawynis Burne*. This means that both designations were current in the 1230s, and we get a rare glimpse



of a process which must have been happening throughout Fife over this period of linguistic change whereby the G and Sc versions of the same place existed side-by-side. The fact that he writes tautologically 'in sicketum de Alde Caplawin' but simply 'ad Caplawynis Burne', further suggests that he himself, or at least the people for whom the charter was written, did not speak or even understand G. This is underlined by the fact that this is the only place in the whole charter where any tautology occurs.

One further piece of evidence as to how firmly established OSc is in the language substructure of this charter is the OSc pl. -is of the Celtic place-name *Trostory* (Troustrie CRA) in 'inter duas *Trostoryis*'.

It is abundantly clear, both from the foregoing, and from reading the charter itself, that as early as the 1230s the dominant language of the land-holders and feudal superiors of Crailshire was OSc.

We even have evidence from Crailshire of the bilingualism which must have preceded this state of affairs. This is furnished by the hybrid MG-OSc place-name Babbet on the northern the edge of Crailshire (now KBS). It first appears as *Ballebotl* and *Ballebotlia* in 1205 *RRS* ii no.469 (o.c.); then as *Balbot* 1413 *RMS* i no.944; *Banbot* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 397; and finally as *Babot* 1517 *ibid.* 67. The generic is G *baile*, while its specific is OSc *bothel**, from OE *bōðl*, *bōtl*, *bold*, which Smith (1956, s.v.) defines as a

'superior dwelling-place or mansion'. The Old English *Bede* translates *villa regia* or 'royal estate' as *kyninges bold*.

The *RRS* ii charter states that every fifth rig (*quintam reiam*) of the whole half of *Ballebotlia* was granted to John Waleram in 1205. These had formerly been held by William Carpenter, witness of several charters of Malcolm IV with no east Fife connections, and probably in the capacity of a royal sergeand. (13)

3) According to Withers, 1984 (quoting Rait, 1914), the third important factor in the spread of OSc in Fife was the church. The evidence we have from the church as the great keeper of records is particularly rich, and suggests a somewhat different pattern from

the one we have observed around the burghs.

The two most important church centres in 12th and 13th c. Fife were the Benedictine abbey of Dunfermline, and the bishopric of St Andrews, with its Augustinian priory and its Culdee church.

The first of the Anglo-Norman bishops of St Andrews was Bishop Robert 1127-59. He originated from the Augustinian priory of Nostell in Yorkshire. Thoroughly Anglo-Norman and Roman Catholic in his outlook, he was probably French-speaking, but his household consisted of men with Anglo-Scand names like Gamell, Thorald and Ajulf (from Athelwulf), as well as Norman names like Odo, Herbert, and Ralph. Only the leaders of the bishop's contingent in the common army c.1128 had G names (see *St A. Lib.* 117).

However, Bishop Robert's impact on the language of the St Andrews area was greatest through his foundation beside his cathedral of a burgh which soon developed into an international trading post. The international character of the new burgh is clear from the very outset, since its first provost was a Fleming, Mainard, whom King David I had moved from the royal burgh of Berwick-upon-Tweed (*ESC* no.clxix, dated c.1144). And in a royal charter of 1164 mention is made of the Scots, the French, the Flemish and the English (*Anglici*) within the burgh, in that order, while the charter itself (*RRS* i no.239) is addressed to the French, the English, the Scots and the Gallovidians, in that order.

Apart from the Gallovidians, these groups are defined wholly by their language, with 'French' applying mainly to Norman-French speakers from both England and the Continent, while 'English' applies not only to those from the realm of England, speaking both Anglo-Scand and Middle English, but also to Angl- or OSc-speakers from Lothian, which had formed part of Scotland since the 10th c..

In the early charters relating to the burgh of St Andrews, Angl, Anglo-Scand and Flemish names predominate, so we can assume that the *lingua franca* of the place was a Germanic language, probably OSc with an admixture of Flemish. The two would have mixed well, since the difference between them was not great.

However, there was a counterbalance to all these new linguistic and cultural currents flowing through St Andrews at this time: this

was the Culdee church of St Mary's beside the new cathedral. The Culdees, the *Céli Dé*, 'clients of God', were the backbone of the older Celtic church, and were very much the representatives of the older Celtic traditions, both ecclesiastical and cultural. We have a striking onomastic example of this from the early 13th c., when an agreement is made between some members of the Culdees and the Augustinian priory of St Andrews regarding an exchange of land. While the canons of the Priory and the Bishop's officials all have names like Thomas, William, Simon, Hugh, Ranulf, on the Culdee side we have names like Gellin son of Gillecrist Macussegerri, Gillemoire and Gillepatrick (*St A. Lib.* 329).

This Culdee foundation later became co-opted by the bishops as a counterweight to the Augustinian priory (for which see Barrow, 1952), but its influence as a very consciously Celtic establishment at the heart of the main Scottish cathedral in the 12th and early 13th cc. should not be underestimated.

The G response to feudalisation in Fife was not simply to disappear. On the contrary we have evidence that it adapted to the new forms of land-management, for example by translating the feudal term vill, Lat *villa*, into G *baile*: we have evidence that despite strong Germanic influence around St Andrews from the early 12th c. onwards, *baile* was being used to coin new names in the area as late as c.1160, and in other parts of east Fife remote from the new burghs perhaps as late as the first decade of the 13th c. (see Elements Index s.v.; and *Balmartin* * † SSL). Also its combination with the OSc element *bothel* * tells a similar story (see Babbet CRA now KBS discussed above p.52).

Balmartin * † SSL is of particular relevance in this discussion. For reasons set out fully s.n. it is probable that the eponymous Martin lived around the mid-12th c.; it is likely, however, that his son, Gillemoire gave his name to *Gilmerton* SSL (now CMN), a thoroughly G name combined with an OSc generic. We would therefore seem to have within one generation a major shift in the naming process towards the end of the 12th c. in the St Andrews area. This does not mean that Martin was G-speaking, whereas Gillemoire spoke OSc. On an individual level the change would have been very

gradual, and perhaps Martin, and more probably Gillemoire, were bilingual. We must remember that in a c.1250 charter Gillemoire is given the G patronymic *mak Martin*, 'son of Martin' (*Laing Chrs.* no.15).

Rather the linguistic change we see at work here was taking place at a community level, as well as on an official and scribal one. The critical mass of OSc-speakers in the St Andrews area must have been reached around 1200, which determined that the name for Gillemoire's estate would survive as Gilmerton, rather than Balgilmore *.

There is ample record of the names of members of the middle and upper échelons of the church and of the land-holding classes in Fife from the late 12th c. onwards, as well as of the key figures within the ecclesiastical and secular administrative machines. Apart from those who are directly connected with Culdee or other overtly Celtic foundations, these names are overwhelmingly Anglo-Norman, Angl or Anglo-Scand.

Of particular note in this regard is the name of the dean of Fife c.1170, Gillecuthbert (*Gillequdberit*; *N.B. Carte* no.4). The common G personal name generic *gille* is here attached to that most Angl of saints Cuthbert. Culturally, this can be defined as a hybrid, but linguistically it still belongs entirely to a G-speaking world, where *q* no doubt represents the so-called fixed lenition which developed in the gen. sing. of m. personal names.

In contrast to our relatively detailed knowledge of the names of ecclesiastical and high-placed secular figures, we have scarcely any record of their lowlier tenants and subtenants. However, wherever this exists, it is remarkable how unaffected this class seems to be by the rising tide of Anglianisation during the 13th c., and even into the 14th.

For example in 1260 a dispute is settled between Falletauch, who had certain heritable rights in the land of Drumcarrow SSL (now CMN), and the priory of St Andrews, with the former quitclaiming all his right which he had in that land (*St A. Lib.* 346-7). Falletauch is G *faltach* 'hairy', and presumably a by-name (see also above p.39).

This, along with the place-name Glasencourt, for which see Elements Index under clais, is the only evidence we have that G was still being spoken within a few km of St Andrews in the mid-13th c.. This does not mean that very little G was in fact being spoken at this date, simply that our documentary evidence does not generally deal with the G-speaking class, which was at the lower end of the social spectrum.

This is most dramatically shown in seven short items in the *Dunf. Reg.* (nos.325-31), each a genealogy of men, chiefly from Fotheringhay, who belong to that abbey as *nativi* or unfree tenants. They are of such importance, unique in the Scottish record, that I have made a new edition of them, for which see Appendix 6 below. From the hand, and from internal evidence, we know that they were written down shortly after 1332. This means that rough dates can be calculated for each of the generations. In no.329 we find the name Gilchristin Mantauch, who must have been alive in the later part of the 13th c.. From his G by-name, meaning 'stuttering' or 'toothless', it can safely be assumed that at this date the peasantry in KGL, relatively remote from any burgh, but with close links to the church, was still G-speaking.

The picture which emerges from these documents of G in 13th c. west Fife is far from one of a language in full flight. In fact two of these genealogies in particular show just how strong G was at this time as soon as we dip below the upper reaches of society. The first is no.326, concerning the family whose founder was William (the) Fleming. He was alive around the year 1200, and presumably spoke a Germanic language (see also Beath BEA). He gave his son the Angl or English name Alwin, who seems to have acquired the G nickname *camshron* 'crooked nose'. So here we see a Germanic-speaking family in west Fife being absorbed into what must have been a predominantly G-speaking milieu within a generation in the first half of the 13th c.. It is a great pity that we do not have the names of any of the mothers, who may well all have been G-speaking, and have played a key role in the naming process.

Even more striking is the genealogy at no.331. Here we have a man with the thoroughly Angl or English name of Edwald, who must

have been born c.1250. His son however has the G name Sithech, while Sithech's son, who must have been born c.1300, bears the name Bridinus. This is a Latinised form of a diminutive either of (Gille)brigte or Gillebrid 'servant of St Bridget'; or of the P Brude, which develops in later P to Bredei or Bridei (Jackson, 1955, 161). (14)

The archconservatism implicit in this latter suggestion is counterbalanced, however, by the fact that Bridinus has the OSc nick-name *pudding*. This shows that, despite strongly Celtic naming traditions amongst the peasantry, by the second quarter of the 14th c., in rural Fothrif, OSc had well and truly arrived. (15)

Footnotes to Introduction Chapter 2

1 For a clear statement of the principles involved in the ways in which languages can interact, see Watson, 1926, 345-6.

2 For the problem posed by the first element of 'Gospetry', see Elements Index under *fas*.

3 But see Jackson, 1972, 138, where it is suggested that *c* for *ch* may also be a particular feature of early Scottish G orthography. It is, however, also sometimes found in Irish sources; *ex inf.* Roibeard Ó Maolaláigh.

4 Ó Maolaláigh, forthcoming. I am most grateful to Roibeard Ó Maolaláigh of Edinburgh University Celtic Department for allowing me to see his forthcoming article 'The Development of Eclipsis in Gaelic'.

5 This Gillegirg, probably the son of Earl Malise of Strathearn, may well be the Gillegirg who gave his name to Kilgraston.

6 The earlier type was noun + noun, where the first noun defines the second. These are fully discussed by Mac Giolla Easpaig (1981). Leuchat DGY (*Louhild* 1214x17 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xii o.c.), as well as Leuchold, Dalmeny par. WLO (*Luchqweld* 1392), probably derive from G *leamh-choille* 'elm-wood' (see MacDonald, 1941, 8). However, these are best seen as deriving from compounds described by Mac Giolla Easpaig as 'ordinary appellatives' (1981, 151).

7 Note that in Kilconquhar the specific-initial *c* presumably represents the voiceless velar fricative [χ] rather than the voiced [ɣ], which latter would be expected from lenition of *d*. It is probable that we have the extension of [χ] from [ɣ] from commonly occurring fixed lenition forms after *mac*, where the word-final voiceless velar stop would have caused unvoicing of the following voiced fricative. This is clearly seen in *Conchat*, which originally

followed not *fillius* but *mac* in *St A. Lib.* 115, a text which was originally written in G (see also PTM Introductory Notes). Such analogical extension may also be seen in *Pitconnochie* DFL, although it is quite possible that a middle element *mac* or *meic* has been lost.

8 See also Taylor, 1995b), which deals with the displacement in Fife of G by OSc. There is a very useful list of OSc words and phrases occurring in Lat documents written in lowland Scotland before c.1250 in Barrow, 1980 (Appendix C).

9 For the poem, see above p.20. For the source of G *margadh*, and the impact of the Scandinavians on trade in early medieval Ireland in general, see Binchy, 1983, 121-2.

10 First mentioned in 1267 (*Lind. Cart.* p.291); it is always translated into Lat as *novus burgus* until the early 16th c. (*Newburgh* 1539 *RMS* iii no.1997).

11 The charters in which the two forms of Nether Cockairnie appear (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos. i and vii) are from early 15th c. transumps, and it might be argued that the assimilation of the final element to *nather* etc. occurred at the time of copying. This cannot of course be ruled out. There is, however, little evidence of modernising in the rendering of other place-names in these early documents, except perhaps in *Aberdour* ABD (q.v.).

12 "ad fontem illum uersus *Karel'* qui Scottice *Tolar* nuncupatur" *RRS* ii no.469 p.433. This is now Toldrie CRA.

13 See *RRS* ii no.469, note p.434; see also Taylor, 1995b).

14 I am grateful to Katherine Forsyth for this suggestion.

15 This is consistent with the conclusion reached by Barrow, 1973, 363, that G was probably extinct as the native vernacular in Fife,

Kinross and Clackmannan by c.1350. This conclusion is supported by Withers, 1984, 22, with the proviso that G may have survived in Fife to a later period. However, he himself effectively discounts this, along with various vague reports from the 18th c. that G had been spoken in parts of Fife until some time after the Reformation (Withers, *ibid.*, 40-1). See also Barrow, 1989, 67 (and footnote 2) and 79.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 3 - THE HABITATIVE ELEMENTS

This thesis focusses on place-names in Fothrif which contain one of the following seven habitative elements: baile, bý(r), caer, dùn, pett, ràth and toun; as well as the settlement-related element dabhach. They were chosen because of their fundamental importance to our understanding of the settlement, not just of Fife, but of all the eastern lowlands of Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the Moray Firth. Their fuller interpretation and significance must await a systematic study which encompasses the whole of this area. The following analysis of their usage and distribution in Fife can only help formulate some of the lines of inquiry which ought to be followed once the complete body of data has been collected.

Each one is dealt with individually in the Elements Index. However, several contain important information relating to the formative period of the Scottish kingdom, and these are discussed below in a more discursive manner.

Pett and Baile: Generic Element-Substitution and Variation

A phenomenon which is found throughout eastern Scotland is one in which names deriving from G and referring to the same place appear at different times, and in different records, either with a variety of generics, or sometimes with, sometimes without the generic. It is best known from the alternation between pett and baile, although it does also occur with other generics.

There are several examples of so-called *Pit-Bal*-substitution in Fife. For examples dealt with in Section 1, see Balgeddie FE, Bantuscall † LA, Garriech † SSL. In that part of medieval Fife not covered in Sections 1 or 2 there is Baltilly CER (*Pittullye* 'alias' *Batullye* 1623 RMS viii no.463 and *Pittuloch* Gordon). (1) There is also Moncoutie Myre † LA, which in addition to *Pit-Bal*-substitution, also has forms with the generic *mòine*. Variation between *mòine* and baile is found in the now lost place-name Balmakie † SSL (now CER), as well as in Ballantagar MML and

Mountquhanie KLM, both dealt with in more detail below. It can also occasionally be found with other generics. For an example of dùn-tulach-substitution, see Tullibody CLA, under TU. Another concerns pett-tulach-substitution. Barrow (1973, 267) draws attention to two separate references, both dated 1232, to a davoch in Strathardle PER: in *Moray Reg.* no. 19 it is referred to as *Petcarene*, while in *Coupar Angus Chrs.* i no. 38 it is *Tulahourene*. It is now known as Tullochcurran, Kirkmichael par. PER.

Such substitution might be expected during a period of bilingualism, or while at least one of the languages in question - P or G - was still being spoken in Fife. But to find it several centuries after both of these languages had died out poses the question: why should two such parallel forms which refer to the same place have survived so long after their lexical meanings had been forgotten?

One possible answer is that in fact they did not originally refer to the same place, that Pitgeddie and Balgeddie, for example, were used to refer to different parts or aspects of the same place. It was thus this initial differentiation which kept the two forms alive long enough for them to become simply alternative names for the same place. This final process could of course only have happened once the distinctions between pett and baile had become blurred, or completely lost, through, for example, a change of language.

Certain examples of substitution illustrate this process more clearly than others. In MML there is a farm called Ballantagar (G baile an t-sagairt, 'estate of the priest'). However, in 1619 there is reference to the glebe and kirklands of the vicarage of Monimail 'commonly called *Montagart* and *Brewland*' (*Retours Fife* no. 291). Here we have the G generic *móine* 'moss' or 'peat bog', which has been substituted for baile.

We find the same substitution of *móine* for baile in Moncoutie Myre i LA; also in Mountquhanie KLM, which appears in a charter of 1548 as both *Monquhany* and *Balquhany* (RMS iv no. 191; see also RMS iii no. 964, where *Buchquhane* probably stands for *Balquhane* *).

It is quite obvious that these two forms of the same place, one

with baile and one with *mòine*, once referred to different places, or at least to different parts of the same place, and this differentiation was a matter of the utmost importance, since you confuse a peat-bog with a farm-steading at your peril. There is beside Mountquhanie House a large flat area through which flows the Motray Water, and this is most probably the *mòine* referred to in the name. In the early 16th c. this boggy area was called the 'myre of Star'. It thus had its own name, as the original G names were no longer exact enough, since, having lost their lexical meaning, they were now being used indiscriminately to refer to the estate itself. By having a new name for the bog, which was at least partly in Sc, the language of 16th c. Fife, this meant that everyone, and not just G-speakers, would avoid ending up in the glaur.

It is my hypothesis that pett and baile were once as readily distinguishable to those who first coined these names as are *myre* and *farm-steading* to us today. In the early phase of Scottish settlement in Fife, from the 9th to the 11th or 12th cc., pett may well have referred to the full estate with whatever tenurial obligations went with it, while baile was part of that estate, perhaps the arable core, or even the chief place of habitation. The possible meanings of these two generics are discussed in more detail in the Elements Index under the respective headwords.

Over the past two hundred years G-speakers have substituted baile for pett, older pett, when referring to a place-name which in Sc or English begins with *Pit*-. This is because the element *pett* in ModG has what Nicolaisen calls 'potentially obscene... connotations' (Nicolaisen, 1976, 157). It refers in fact to female genitalia. This is, however, a relatively recent development, and cannot apply to early medieval Fife. If this was a dynamic then, surely the *Pit*-forms of place-names would have died out almost entirely, as they have done in ModG.

Kenneth Jackson was of the opinion that, although the G-speaking Scots used pett as a place-name element, they did not borrow it into their language as a common noun, and he draws a parallel with the word *-ville* in America, where it is frequently used as a generic in place-names such as Nashville and Clarksville (Jackson,

19/2, 115). As a place-name generic everyone knows what it means, it is still productive, and it can even be used jokingly to form new compounds such as 'Yawnsville', yet it is never used as a common noun. However, there is evidence to suggest that in G-speaking Fife pett was in fact an appellative.

Amongst the lands given to the church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline by Malcolm III and Margaret was the estate of *Lauer*, which appears in the early 13th c. as both *Liver(s)* and *Petliuer*, and is today known as *Pitliver* DFL. We can see how loose and detachable the element pett was in the early 13th c. figure William of Pitliver. He witnesses seven Dunfermline Abbey charters: in three of them he styles himself 'of Pitliver', in the other four 'of Liver(s)' (see *Pitliver* DFL for detailed references). For another possible example of pett as a detachable generic, see also *Garriech* † SSL. Also we have the example of *Pittowie* † CRA, which contains G *toll* 'hollow'. This appears from the 12th to the 14th c. with the generic pett, then in the 15th c. as *Tolly*, and in the 17th c. as both *Tolly* and *Pittollie* or *Pittowie* (*Petollin* 1153x78 *Laing Chrs.* no.2; *Pitolly* 1312 *HMC v App.* 626a no.22; *Tolly* 1452 *RMS* ii no.588; *Pittowie* 1642 *RMS* ix no.1266; *Tollie* 1646 *RMS* ix no.1702).

In the G Notes in the Book of Deer there are five place-names with the element pett, and, just as with achadh, it is not always clear whether it is being used as an appellative or as part of a name.

It therefore suggests itself strongly that pett was an appellative which could be prefixed to the name of a particular estate, but was not an integral part of that name. The question then arises as to whether such random inclusion or omission was a feature of only some place-names with the generic pett, or whether theoretically it could be a feature of all such place-names?

In answering this question as to whether pett was understood in many of these early names, we should bear in mind that most of the estate-names listed in the early charters of Dunfermline and St Andrews do not contain settlement (or habitative) names other than pett or baile. If we look at the St Andrews ones, we find rather

that they contain topographic generic elements such as *druim* 'ridge', *ceann*, or its dat. *cinn*, 'end or head', *gasg* 'tail, tail-like point of land', *strath*, 'strath'. Examples from the earliest stratum of recorded names are *Drumcarrow* SSL (now CMN), *Drumsach* t SSL, *Kininnis* SSL (now CMN), *Kinninmonth* SSL (now CER), *Kilrymonth* t SSL, *Cassindonald* SSL (now CMN), *Magask* SSL (now CER) and *Strathkinness* SSL.

Even those names containing the generics *ràth* 'enclosed or fortified settlement' and *dùn* '(fortified) hill', may well have come to be considered topographic by the 12th c, describing a feature in the landscape, albeit artificial, rather than the actual settlement that it enclosed or had once enclosed. The names in question amongst the early possessions of the church in St Andrews are *Denorc* SSL (now CMN), *Rumgally* KMB and *Rummond* SSL.

So most of these early estates with which St Andrews, as well as other Fife churches, were endowed do not contain a so-called habitative element, although we can safely assume that they were already estates of some sort, rather than virgin land, when they were granted. Therefore there was a word understood which meant 'dependent estate' or some such agricultural unit. Places such as *Pitliver*, *Garriech* t and *Pittowie* suggest that this unexpressed word was *pett*, rather than *baile*, which is always expressed. (2)

A further piece of evidence which might be adduced for the fact that *pett* was used as an appellative in MG is the existence of at least five places which contain only the word *pett* + loc. ending. These are *Peattie*, *Kettins* par. ANG, *Peattie*, *Bervie* par. KCD, *Petts*, *Turriff* par. ABN, *Petty*, *Fyvie* par. ABN, and *Petty* (par.) INV.

Certainly *pett* in MG cannot be equated with a purely place-name-forming element like *-ville* in American English, since a *Liver* without a *Pit-* is obviously possible, whereas a *Nash* without a *-ville* is inconceivable.

Under the influence of feudalism, however, *baile* came to mean the feudal unit known as the vill, Lat *villa*, while *pett* became obsolete, at least as an expression of any land-holding system. For evidence of *baile*'s feudal connections, and for examples of 12th

and perhaps even early 13th c. usage, see Elements Index s.v..

From the above the tentative conclusion may be drawn that the word pett was used as an active place-name element for a period of at least 200 years, until the mid 11th c., and continued to be understood for as long as G was spoken in Fife.

Dùn, caer, rath and lios

These elements all signify dwellings of more than average status, and implicit in the first three, at least, is the idea of fortification, with administrative overtones.

dùn

MacDonald, 1981, 36-7, tentatively suggests that, given the high number of pre-Reformation par.-names containing the generic dùn throughout Scotland (c.30 in all), it may often signify a pre-parochial centre of administration. If we accept that at least some of the high status which dùn has in the Irish record is attached to dùn-names in eastern Scotland, then this deserves to be more fully explored. In Fife three dùn-names have developed parochial status: Dunbog, Dunfermline and Dunino. Dunfermline in fact first emerges in the 11th c. as a centre not just of local, but also of national importance.

This leaves c.20 dùn-names in Fife which are not parochial. However, one remarkable feature is that 90% of them are beside or within a few hundred m of a medieval par. boundary. Several, such as Dumbarrow ANY (FIF), Maiden Castle, which is probably the eponymous dùn in nearby Duniface MAI, and Norman's Law ABE (now DBG), which is the dùn mór of nearby Denmuir, are at or near spots where three boundaries meet. Dunicher Law KCQ is of particular relevance here, situated as it is on or near a plethora of important, long-established boundaries. It is a 235 m high hill in the north of KCQ. Its early forms are Dunlekirlaw 1428 St Andrews Muniments B 13/22/3, Duneneker Law 1640's Gordon, Dunnikerlaw 1775 Ainslie. It is first mentioned (in 1428) as part of the eastern march of the liberty of Cupar burgh, which may reflect a much earlier ecclesiastical and/or secular boundary (see pp.26-7 above;

and Appendix 2 below).

It also lies near the meeting-points of no less than six parishes: of CBE, KCQ and SSL (now CMN) to the east; of CER, KCQ and SSL (now CMN) to the north; of CER, KCQ and LAR to the north-west; and of KCQ, LAR and NBN to the south. These parochial boundaries were paralleled in the secular sphere, as the northern part of KCQ was roughly co-terminous with the shire of Rires, first mentioned in 1294 (Stevenson, *Documents* i 417). Although not noted in any archaeological record, there are traces of early fortification at the summit. Given its name and the fact that it lies at the nodal point of a series of very old administrative units, it is likely to have been an important centre well into the historical P period, possibly associated with *Niduari*, for whom see *Arnydie* † SSL (now CER), *Nevehyendereth* * † SSL and *Nydie* SSL.

Such a boundary situation of most *dùn*-names might mean that the fort in question was guarding the entrance to an associated territory. However, it is also open to quite a different interpretation: that the later administrative units such as the shires and the parishes were divisions of larger units based around forts. As these older centres became obsolete and deserted, they became convenient points at which to split their former spheres of influence.

There are no doubt *dùn*-names for which one or other of these interpretations are valid. It is even possible that both interpretations were valid for particular forts at different times in their history. However, both interpretations have one thing in common: they strongly imply a degree of territorial integrity which pre-dates our earliest written records by several centuries.

We are thus looking at a period which is far earlier than the establishment of Scottish hegemony in Fife in the 9th c.. It would in fact have to pre-date the use of *caer* as an administrative unit (for which see below). (3) *Dùn* and its cognates exist in all other known Celtic languages, both living and dead, and we can therefore assume that it also existed in P. As we have no positive evidence that *ū* in P underwent the fronting which it did in W, Cornish and Breton in the 6th c. (for which see Jackson, 1953, 317-21), it may

well be the case that the P form was the same as the OIr. Thus a number of dùn-names in Fife may be simply G adaptations of pre-existing P names. This is underlined by the nature of many of the specifics: some show P, or at least non-G, features, such as Dumglow CLE, Dunicher Law KCQ and Dunnikier DY; while the specific of Denorc SSL (now CMN), although it could be G, also has very strong P resonances (for which see s.n.), as has the specific in Dunnahaglis † CLT; others are problematic or downright intractable, such as, Dummitarlane CLE, Dunearn KW, Duniface MAI, and Dunshelt AMY; and if my interpretation of Dunfermline is correct, it contains at least one non-G stream-name.

Even in the few cases where the specifics are unequivocally OIr (such as in Donibristle DGY), we may have simply the replacement of a pre-existing P specific.

caer

Geoffrey Barrow (1973, 65), after arguing cogently that 'shires' existed in Scotland much earlier than the term 'shire' came into use, asks by what term they were previously known. He then tentatively suggests that it may have been a word cognate with OIr *cathir* or PrW *caer*, citing an impressive array of evidence to back this up (*ibid.* 65-67).

This hypothesis is worth developing in respect of Kirkcaldy. In the light of the high correlation of the generic caer with the presence of Roman forts, we must see this word in Pictland, as also to a large extent in Britt-speaking southern Scotland, as pointing to the existence of a Roman structure, or at least of a structure perceived to be Roman. It is not impossible that there was a Roman base at Kirkcaldy at some point during the 400 years of Roman occupation of southern Britain. It lay opposite two important Roman forts, at Inveresk and Cramond (the 'caer on the River Almond'), across an easily navigable stretch of water. Also the relatively high number of Roman coin finds (a third of all Roman coin finds in Fife) is an important piece of material evidence.

As Barrow points out, in Pictland the word caer seems to have come to mean some kind of distinct portion of royal or princely

demesne, an administrative unit that later became known by the Angl or AS word 'shire' (*ibid.* 66). Furthermore, this meaning may have been taken over by the incoming Scots, and, sometimes at least, translated into G as *cathir*. Often, however, the word *caer* was kept in place-names, and perhaps even borrowed into G as a common noun. We have evidence of this from Kirkcaldy: the headland overlooking the harbour there is now known as Pathhead. However, it was known from G-speaking times until the modern period as Dunnikier DY, 'fort of the *caer*'. Here *caer* has become a specific for the G generic *dùn*. The most plausible explanation for this is that the G-speakers themselves had taken over the word as an appellative.

Balwearie KY sheds further light on this subject, since it would also seem to contain *caer* as an appellative. However, Balwearie lies 3.5 km from the harbour at Kirkcaldy, so *caer* is more likely to be used in its meaning of 'shire', rather than referring to any particular fortified structure. We know that Dunnikier DY lay outside Kirkcaldy-shire for two reasons: firstly it was never in medieval KY; and secondly, if it had been within the shire, it would not have had to be granted separately to Dunfermline Abbey. This second argument applies also to Balwearie, which we must also therefore assume did not belong to the original Kirkcaldy-shire. The specific in both these names would relate to the proximity to a *caer*, whatever its exact meaning.

There are other place-names in the Kirkcaldy area which may contain the word *caer*, viz Carberry and Carwhinny (both DY). They, as with Balwearie and Dunnikier, lay outwith, but very close to, the bounds of Kirkcaldy-shire. If they do contain this element, then, given their distance from Kirkcaldy (c.3 and 3.5 km respectively), it is also more likely to be used in the sense of 'shire' than of 'fort'.

There is one final piece of evidence from Kirkcaldy which relates *caer* to the administrative unit 'shire'. Kirkcaldy is first mentioned as one of the lands given to the church of the Holy Trinity in Dunfermline by Malcolm III and Margaret sometime between c.1070 and c.1090. In David I's confirmation of this grant (*Dunf. Reg. no.1*), and in all subsequent confirmations, Kirkcaldy is

referred to as a shire (Lat *schyra* etc.).

The evidence from Crail is similar. From its earliest reference c.1150 it appears as *Carelsira*, 'syra de' *Karel* etc.. This shire later developed into a sheriffdom, and then into a constabulary within the larger sheriffdom of Fife.

Furthermore there is the place-name Pitkierie KRY (*Pethkerin* c.1200), 5.5 km. from Crail, which may also contain the word *caer* as a specific. {4}

It must be stressed, however, that in Fife, at least, it cannot be quite so simple an equation as *caer* = 'shire' (or its forerunner). There were many other early shires in Fife, such as Bleboshire, Kinninmonthshire, Ardross-shire and Goatmilkshire. None of them shows any trace of *caer*, either as a generic or a specific. It would seem therefore that this meaning only developed in conjunction with a fortified structure identified as a *caer*, and possibly with real or imagined Roman origins.

There are at least two other place-names in Scotland which appear to contain the same elements as *Dunnikier* DY, one of them in Fife. These are Dunicher Law KCQ (for which see above pp.66-7), and Dunnicaer, Dunnottar par. (DTR) KCD.

Dunicher Law lies on or near several important early boundaries, the most important of which is discussed above pp.26-7.

Dunnicaer DTR KCD is a rock-stack on the coast some 400 m north of Dunnottar Castle. Last c. six P symbol-stones were found on its summit. It lies beside the headland of Bowduns, which has recently been proposed as the site of the P fortress of *Dun Fother* (Alcock and Alcock, 1992, 276-82). Alcock and Alcock put forward the theory that Dunnicaer was in fact a cult-centre, probably pagan, linked to the neighbouring fort (*ibid.* 281). Last c. the antiquarian J. Stuart proposed that on account of the carved stones and the place-name, which he saw as containing *dùn* and *caer*, Dunnicaer had in fact been a fort (Stuart, 1867, 9). Alcock and Alcock reject this, on the grounds that the stack could never have been occupied as a fort in the last few millennia, and by implication reject also Stuart's etymology. While the impossibility of occupation is perfectly acceptable, the etymology can still stand, especially as

the name appears to fall into an established category: the generic dùn can mean simply 'fortress-like feature' (see also Elements Index s.v.). As for the specific, caer, just as in Dunnikier DY this could perfectly well refer either to a nearby fortification (such as the one at Bowduns, or perhaps even to a Roman fort, as postulated by Maxwell, 1989, 111), or to a wider administrative area.

ràth

MacDonald (1982, 34 ff) suggests that among ràth-names in eastern Scotland, a significant number denote centres of administration of varying degrees of importance. As with dùn, he partly bases this argument on the fact that it is a generic in several par.-names. In fact it forms the generic of a maximum of 13 medieval par.-names, all in eastern Scotland, and all except Ratho MLO north of the Forth.

This is not the case in Fife, where no par.-name contains this element. Nevertheless, there are some noteworthy features of ràth-names in Fife which may suggest an importance beyond the lexical meaning of this element in Ireland (for which see ràth s.v.)

In at least two instances viz Radernie SSL (now CMN), and Raith KY taken in conjunction with Little Raith ADN, there is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that these were names of territories which stretched over a distance of several square km. This is particularly the case with Raith and Little Raith. They were both originally called Rath, and given the relative rarity of this name as a simplex, and given the fact that they lie five km apart, it could be assumed that they once formed part of the same territory.

However, these two places called Raith are not contiguous, and in fact are separated by two old estates, Pitconmark KY and Balbarton KE. This, along with the fact that they lie to different *capita*, suggests that the district of Raith pre-dates the formation of estates with *Pit*- and *Bal*- generics. This is to be expected, given that the latter, at least, cannot be much earlier than the 10th c., and could well be a good deal later (see Elements Index under baile). However, since Raith KY forms part of the shire of

Kirkcaldy, it must also pre-date the formation of that unit, which itself shows signs of being of considerable antiquity (see the discussion of caer above).

It is then scarcely surprising that the two Raiths lie in separate parishes (KY and ADN), and belonged to two separate spheres of influence in the feudal period. The estate that has come to be known simply as Raith KY lay in the regality of Dunfermline Abbey, with the abbot of Dunfermline as feudal superior, while Little Raith ADN lay in the barony of Lochore(shire).

Note that up until now no traces of a rath at or near either of the Raiths have been identified.

There are several other noteworthy features of rath-names in Fife. One is their distribution. As is clear from Map 4, they are chiefly in north and north-east Fife, with none further west than Little Raith ADN. There is a significant cluster along the hills and the high ground on either side of the Howe of Fife and the Eden Valley, in a line which continues as far as the sea at St Andrews, with a few, such as Ramornie LA and Rungally KMB, on lower ground right beside the river. Away from this area, the few rath-names have a distinctly coastal bias. Given that the Eden was a much larger river than it is today, the theory suggests itself that these fortifications were built as a response to sea-borne attacks, particularly from the north, using the Eden to penetrate inland.

A further noteworthy feature of rath-names in Fife is in their specifics, many of which are personal or people names. Some are obviously G, or otherwise closely associated with the Scots: the most obvious one is Rathillet KLM, 'rath of the men of Ulster' (see Watson, 1926, 239). Others are: Radernie SSL (now CMN), which may contain an 'Ireland'-word (see s.n.), Rameldrie LA, which may contain a personal name with the common Irish first element *maol* (see s.n.); and Rungally KMB (*Ratmagallyn* early 13th c. *St A. Lib.* 310, *Radmagalli* c.1240 Barrow, 1974, no.6), 'place of (the) rath of (the) sons of ? the Gall (pl.)'. There is a proper name 'Gal(l)an', which occurs in Adamnán's *Vita Columbae*, as well as once in the royal genealogy of the MacErcs in *Senchus Fer n-Alban* (ES i p.cli). However, the loss of final *n* suggests rather that we are dealing

here with a loc. ending on the element gall (see also above p.42). For the implications of this, see Elements Index under gall.

Others again show a remarkable mixture of P or Britt and Scottish, just such a mixture ^{as} one would expect if these names were coined in a mixed linguistic and cultural milieu: these are Ramornie LA with the clan name Morgan, which although originally Britt and possibly P, was already being used by the ruling families of Dál Riata in the 7th c. (see s.n.); Rathelpie SSL, which contains the personal name Alpin. Although a P name, this is of course closely associated with the MacAlpin dynasty, which established itself in Scotland in the mid-9th c.; and Rummond SSL, which may contain the Britt place-name *Man(a)u*, the district at the head of the Firth of Forth, although, as noted s.n., it also occurs in Ireland.

The picture which thus emerges is that the bulk of the rath-names in Fife were coined at an early stage in the period of major Scottish settlement in Fife. The period 800-900 suggests itself, not only because this represented the first phase of such major settlement, but also because it was during this period that the sea-borne Viking threat was at its greatest.

This hypothesis does not square particularly well with the one which suggests that rath represented an early district name, possibly pre-dating P caer. However, like caer, we may well be looking at a range of meanings for this element, dating from both the P and G periods. It is otiose to speculate further until all the place-names containing these elements throughout Scotland have been collected and analysed.

lios

This is discussed fully in the Elements Index s.v., and also under Lathrisk LA. Here the evidence is most compelling for the acceptance of the hypothesis that we are dealing either with a P element, or an OIr one whose meaning has been strongly influenced by its P cognate. Of the four generics discussed in this section, it is the rarest, with only two examples in Fife, and a provisional total of thirteen in the rest of Scotland (see MacDonald, 1987,

3/). Of these six are or were parishes, only three occurring north of the Forth-Clyde line. Yet according to Flanagan (1973, 165) it is extremely common in the north of Ireland, being the usual term there for the feature which elsewhere is referred to as ràth.

That we are dealing at least at Lathrisk LA with a site of particularly high status is confirmed by the recent archaeological finds there (see under Lathrisk LA). Superficially at least there are certain features which link the large structures discovered at Lathrisk with halls associated with early Angl settlement e.g. at Doon Hill by Dunbar ELO and Yeavering in Northumberland (see Maxwell, 1987, 34). This raises the question as to whether the Lathrisk complex might not have been associated with the Angl occupation of Fife in the third quarter of the 7th c. (for which see above p.8).

Footnotes to Introduction Chapter 2

1 Note also *Balcorthy* Ainslie/1775 for Pitcorthie CBE; and *Balcruvie* *ibid.* and SGF/1828, as well as *Cruvie* Ainslie/1827, for Pitcruvie LAR. However, in all earlier occurrences of these names they are found consistently with the *Pit*-generic.

2 I know of no example where baile is dropped in the same random way as pett. Binn ANY PER appears consistently as *Balnebyn* or *Balbryn* from its earliest occurrence in 1389 (Fraser, *Douglas*, iii no.340) until the 17th c.. In 1602 the lands of *Balbryn* and Drumcairn are incorporated into the free barony of Binn (*Byn*), where the dropping of the generic is clearly an attempt to create a new but related name for the new barony (*RMS* vi no.1316).

3 The fact that caer is used as a specific in a dùn-name (*Dunnikier* DY, as well as in *Dunicher Law* KCD and in *Dunnicaer*, *Dunnottar* par. KCD, for which see pp.70-1) might imply that the dùn was established after the caer. These may indeed be later establishments; however, it is just as likely that we are dealing with a renaming, or at least a change in the specific, at a later date.

4 In this context *Pittenkerrie* and *Balwearie*, both in *Banchory-Ternan* par. KCD, would repay further investigation.

SECTION 1

The following section consists of a linguistic and historical analysis of par.- and certain settlement-names of Fothrit, as defined above pp.23 ff, within the boundaries of the medieval sheriffdom of Fife i.e. all par.-names, both obsolete and extant; and all settlement-names, both obsolete and extant, which contain the habitative elements *baile*, *bý(r)*, *caer*, *dùn*, *pett*, *ràth* and *toun*, and the settlement-related element *dabhach*.

These are set out alphabetically par. by par., using pre-Reformation parishes and par.-names, but relating them always to the parishes as shown on O.S. 1" 7th Series. Each of these parishes is prefaced by a set of Introductory Notes, which give a brief history of the development of the par. as an ecclesiastical unit, and note any changes of names and boundaries.

Section 1 consists of 33 sub-sections, representing all the pre-Reformation parishes or parts of parishes in the area as defined above. These are listed below, with a further seven par.-names followed by X + par.. This signifies that full details of the first par. will be found under the par. cross-referred to i.e. the par. which follows X.

Abbotshall (AB) X Kirkcaldy (KY)
 (Aber)crombie (CR)
 Aberdour (ABD)
 part of Abernethy (now PER) (ANY)
 Arngask (now PER) (AGK)
 Auchterderran (ADN)
 Auchtermuchty (AMY)
 Auchtertool (ATL)
 Ballingry (BGY)
 Beath (BEA)
 Burntisland (BUI) X Kinghorn Wester (KW)
 Carnock (CNK)
 Cleish (now KNR) (CLE)
 Cults (CLT)

Dalgety (DGY)
 Dunfermline (DFL)
 Dysart (DY)
 Falkland (FAL) X Kilgour (KG)
 Fettoykill (FE)
 Inverkeithing (IKG)
 Kettle (KTT) X Lathrisk (LA)
 Kilgour (KG)
 Kinghorn (KGH) X Kinghorn Easter (KE)
 Kinghorn Easter (KE)
 Kinghorn Wester (KW)
 Kinglassie (KGL)
 Kirkcaldy (KY)
 Kirkforthar (KF)
 Lathrisk (LA)
 Leslie (LSL) X Fettoykill (FE)
 Markinch (MAI)
 Methil (ME)
 Portmoak (now KNR) (PTM)
 Rosyth (RO)
 Saline (SLN)
 Strathmiglo (SLO)
 Torry (TO)
 Torryburn (TOB) X Torry (TO) and Abercrombie (CR)
 Tullibole (now KNR) (TU)
 Wemyss (WMS)

Footnotes are given at the end of each sub-section.

ABERDOUR PARISH

Introductory Notes

ABD was one of the three contiguous parishes in this corner of south Fothrif which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld. The others were ATL and DGY.

The par. church was given to the priory of Inchcolm some time between c.1162x69, when the first charter of Inchcolm's endowments was issued, and 1179, when Aberdour is first mentioned (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.i and ii).

There were two small detached portions of ABD within KE which consisted of 1) the lands of Inchkeirie † attached to the ancient chapel of St Malinus, an early possession of Inchcolm Abbey (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.i & ii, see also Bothedlach BEA); and 2) the lands of Kilrie, also an early possession of Inchcolm (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii).

1) was disjoined from ABD and annexed to KE in 1649 (*APS* vi part ii p.171); and 2) likewise in 1891.

ABERDOUR

('ecclesia de') *Abirdoure* 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii

('ecclesia de') *Abirdoure* 1181 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.v

('in feodo meo de') *Aberdour* 1189x99 *Spalding Misc.* v p.243

[Robert de London's feudal holding]

(Serlo chaplain of) *Abirdou(er)* 1214xc.26 *Dunf. Reg.* no.168

('in baronia de') *Abirdouir'* 1312x32 *Dunf. Reg.* no.357

Abbirdowir, (D)*abbirdowre*, (D)*abbirdowr'* 1342 *Mort. Reg.* ii no.64

Abirdowyr 1351 *Mort. Reg.* ii no.71 (= *RRS* vi no.242)

Abirdoure 1441 *RMS* ii no.268

Abyrdour 1590s Pont/WF

Abyrdour 1640s Gordon

P *aber* * 'river-mouth' + Dour, the name of the burn that flows into the Forth beside Aberdour harbour. It thus means '(the place) at the mouth of the Dour Burn'. The burn-name comes from a Celtic word for water. It could be G *dobhar*, EIr *dobur*, or, given its combination with a P generic, it could be P (probably *duvr* *),

Gaelicised; see above pp.35-6. The same name occurs in Aberdour par. ABN, which is recorded in the G Notes in the Book of Deer as *Abbordoboir*. It is discussed by Jackson (1972, 38). In most of the early forms of the Fife name, we must assume that the second element was disyllabic, with the *u* and *w* representing consonantal *u* from intervocalic [v] (written *b* in O and Mlr). This appears to be the case as late as 1351 (*Abirdowyr Mort. Reg.* ii no.71). It should be borne in mind that the early forms from *Inchcolm Chrs.*, which are less clearly disyllabic, come from a 15th c. transumpt.

The intervocalic [v] is more clearly preserved in the early forms of the Fife place-name Durie SCO, which appears as *Dovari* 1304 CDS iv p.474, as *Douery* 1312 HMC v app. 626, and *Duverry* 1398 RMS i app. 1 no.886. It contains the same P or G word as 'Dour', with the addition of a loc. ending, and means 'place of water(s)', 'place of burns' etc.. The estate of Durie is in fact almost completely surrounded by water-courses.

The modern pronunciation of the Fife place-name is [ˌabərˈdaʊr] or [ˌebərˈduːr], whereas the burn is always pronounced [duːr].

See also Newton * t below.

BALMULE

Balemacmol 1189x99 *Spalding Misc.* v 243 [given to Roger de Frebern]

Balmacmol 1214xc26 *Dunf. Reg.* no.168

(Roger de) *Balmacmol* c.1230's *Dunf. Reg.* no.1/2

(Roger de) *Balmakmole* & *Balmakmole* 1233 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xv

(Ness de) *Balmakmole*, *Balmachmole* & *Balmakmolis* 1252

Inchcolm Chrs. no.xxi

Balmule 1384 *SHS Misc.* v 32

Balmulis Northir & *Southir* 1487 *RMS* ii no.1688

Balnamule 1513 *RMS* ii no.3840

Balmudes 1590s Pont/WF

[Easter] *Balmoold*, *Balmooldmill* & [Wester] *Balmoold* 1640s Gordon

G *baile mac M(h)aoli* 'estate of (the) sons of Maol'; or possibly 'of (the) sons of the bald man', 'of (the) sons of the servant' or

'of (the) sons of the priest'. As a personal name it is rare but not unknown. Its diminutive form occurs once in the G Notes in the Book of Deer (probably early 12th c.), where one of the witnesses is Mal-Coluim mac Molini. Jackson (1972, 71) says that the name is otherwise unknown in Scotland, but compares it with *Mailléne* or *Muilléne* in CGH p.704, and *Maílin* in the Annals of Inisfallen. He interprets it simply as 'little bald one', from *mael* 'bald'. For the vowel variations see Jackson 1972, 134.

For the use of *mael* in personal names to denote 'religious devotee' see Jackson 1972, 48. However, this is only when it is prefixed to the name of a saint or other religious figure, which suggests that when we encounter the simplex we are dealing with the more basic meaning 'bald' or 'servant'.

For a probable example of a 'servant'-word as a proper name, we have in the G Notes in the Book of Deer Mal-Girc mac Trálin, which patronymic Jackson (1972, 70) derives from an early OScand or AS loan-word *tráill* 'thrall'.

That we are dealing with a proper noun in the specific of the place-name Balmule, rather than a common noun in one of its various meanings discussed above, is also suggested by the fact that there is no trace, even in the 12th c. forms, of a definite article.

See also the etymological notes in *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.249.

The form *Balmakmolis* of 1252 shows a Germanic (OSc) pl., which suggests that the estate was already divided into North and South Balmule. This division is still found on SGF/1828. South Balmule is what is now known simply as Balmule. That OSc was well established in the Aberdour area by this time is clearly shown by *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xix (see above pp.46-7). *Balmule* DFL probably has a different etymology.

The first named land-holder of Balmule, Roger de Frebern, in the late 12th c., probably belongs to the same family as Roger of Balmule of *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xv, and may even be the same person.

BALRAM

(Nicholas de) *Balram* 1214xc26 *Dunf. Reg.* no.168

(Nicholas de) *Bairan* 1233 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xv
 (Simon de) *Bairamer* 1270 *CDS* v no.27
 (Simon son & heir of John de) *Bairan* 1273 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxix
 (Matthew de) *Bairan* 1296 *Inst. Pub.* p.157
Bairam 1543 *RMS* iii no.292/
Baram 1590s Pont/WF
Bairam 1640s Gordon

G *baile* 'estate' + ? *rann* 'division, share'. This element appears as a generic in Rankeilour MML. *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.249 calls the specific 'obscure'. Liddall's suggestion, that it contains *ràthan*, 'little *ràth*', can be discounted on the grounds that the medial *th* would not have been lost as early as the early 13th c. (Liddall, 1896, s.n.); see also above p.42-3.

The farm-steading has been deserted for several decades.

BUCKLYVIE

('mora de') *Boclavy* 1240 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xix
Bochlevyse & Bochlevise 1441 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.li
Wester Bucklevie 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399
 ('in moris de') *Bochclilivye* 1539 *RMS* iii no.2264
Wester Balclaveis, Balclawis Wester, W. Balclaveis, W. Boclavie, W. Boclaveis & W. Boclawe 1548 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lxv
Easter & Wester Boclaveis 1559 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.213
Easter & Wester Bukclaves 1577 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.216
Wester & Easter Balclaveis + E. & W. Boclaveis 1605
Inchcolm Chrs. p.227
Wlester] & Elaster] Boclavey 1590s Pont/WF
Wlester] & Elaster] Baalchlevie 1640s Gordon

G *both* 'hut, sheiling' + ? *clamh/cloimh* (f.) 'mange, itch, scab', from OIr *clam* 'leper', interpreted as 'poor land' (*Inchcolm Chrs.* p.249). However, it may rather be connected with the G *clamhan* or *clamhag* 'buzzard' or 'kite', for which see Watson, 1904, 4 under Gledfield. Compare also *Balclevy* + ELI.

For a discussion of the occasional form with *Bal-*, see Elements Index under both.

COUSTON

Colestun 1189x99 *Spalding Misc.* v p.243
 ('petaria de') *Coleistoun* 1240 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xix
Couston 1457 *Dunt. Reg.* no.452
Colstoun 1466 *Dunt. Reg.* no.458
Colstoun 1513 *RMS* ii no.3840
Coilstoun 1576 *RMS* iv no.2563
Coustone & Couston loch 1590s Pont/WF
Cowstoun 1606 *RMS* vi no.1704
Cowstoun 1640s Gordon

Personal name Kol(r) + Sc toun. For more details of this Anglo-Scand name, see Feilitzén, 1937, 307. It appears (as Col) only once in Domesday Book, in Lincolnshire. However, there is evidence that it was also an AS name, for which see Ekwall, 1960, under Colesborne GLO. It is probably not the same personal name as is found in Colliston SCO.

Couston is adjacent to another place-name in -toun containing an Anglo-Scand personal name viz Otterston DGY. They are discussed more fully above pp.48-9.

Couston loch on Pont/WF is what is now known as Otterston Loch.

DALACHY

Dauchy 1377 *Mort. Reg.* i app. p.lxiv
Deachy 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.219
Dachy 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.220
Dachy 1590s Pont/EF & WF
Duchie 1601 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.223
Dalchie (& Toriehills) 1656 *RMS* xi no.506 (col. 1)
Dachy 1640s Gordon
Dachie c.1750 RHP 1022

Doche 1775 Ainslie

Dechie c.1785 RHP 1023

Dalachy 1837 Map/1837

G *dabhach* 'davoch' + loc. ending, or possibly from the pl. *dabhcha*. Note that in the Census of 1851 *Dalachy* has 675 acres of land. However, this included the lands of at least one neighbouring farm viz *Torryhills* t.

The modern form *Dalachy* is a result of an analogical back-formation based on words like *halch/hauch*, *salt/saut*. Its development can be clearly traced in the 1656 form *Dalchie* (RMS xi no.506).

Pronunciation: ['dalaxɪ] or ['dexɪ]

HUMBIE

Humbies 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Humbie 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.219

Humbly 1590s Pont/WF

(lands of *lie Midilthrid* & *Norththrid* [of *Abirdour*] 'alias')

lie Eister & *Wester Humbies* 1630 RMS viii no.1690

Humby 1640s Gordon

OScand *hund(r)* 'dog' + OScand *bý(r)* 'farm'. It is one of five *Humbies* in southern Scotland, with ELO, MLO WLO and RNF each having one. The earliest occurrence of the name is *Hundeby* c.1250 in ELO, and c.1290 in WLO. It probably contains the gen. pl. of OScand *hund(r)* 'dog, hound'. This is certainly the derivation favoured by Fellows-Jensen (1991, 51), where she adds that they can probably be seen as places where hunting-dogs were kept. Thus a later Scots parallel might be *Dogton* ADN, near the medieval royal hunting forest of Cardenden. Compare also *Hunmanby* YOE, *Hunsonby* CMB and *Womanby* GLA, all of which contain OScand for 'dog-keeper' (Ekwall, 1960, *s.n.*, for the English examples; Richards, 1983, 57 for the Welsh one).

Given the frequency with which this place-name occurs, however,

it has also been suggested that we are dealing here with an OScand common noun which has been borrowed into OSc, perhaps meaning 'kennels' (Professor Geoffrey Barrow, personal correspondence).

A further possibility is that it may contain the Scand personal name *Hundi*. Ekwall, 1960, under Hanby and Humby, derives these two places unequivocally from this personal name; as does Nicolaisen, 1967, 225-6, and 1976, 113-4. This is, however, unlikely, given the frequency of the place-name, and the infrequency of the personal name in independent record.

Even more unlikely is the suggestion that it contains OWScand *hörn* 'hump, hill' (Nicolaisen, 1976 <1979 impression>, page of additional information opposite p.1).

NEWTON * †

Newtoun 1441 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11

Newtoun de Abbirdour 1506 *Dunt. Reg.* no.496

(*Hillsyde* 1590s Pont/WF)

('the brewlandis of') *Newtoun* 1605 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.227

('as the march steanes are set and infixed betwixt the said lands of *Whithill* and the land of') *Newtoun* ('to the *Paddockfuird*'); *the Newtounburne*; (the lands formerly called [brewlands] of) *Newtoun* (and now called [*Hillsyde*] 1636 *RMS x* no.166

(*Hillsyde* 1640s Gordon)

('terris de *Hilside* olim vocatis *bruerio lie Brewery de*') *Newtoun* 1693 *Retours Fife* no.1599

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. The estate and mansion house of Hillside is on the hill to the north-west of and overlooking Aberdour Castle, and beneath Inchmartin Hill. It is marked as *Hillsyde*(e) on both Pont/WF and Gordon.

The name Newton * with reference to this site has long been obsolete. Last c. *Newton* or *New Town* referred to the early 19th c. housing development between Aberdour High Street and the Black Sands. O.S. 1st edn. refers to this as *New Town*. However this, too, is now obsolete.

PITMETHVEN WOOD

NGR NT19 88

Pitmethven Wood 1956 O.S. 2½"

? G pett + ? Until earlier forms of this place-name can be found, we can scarcely be sure that this is a genuine *Pit*-name, let alone offer an etymology for it. Superficially it would appear to be related to Methven PER, which is discussed by Watson, 1926, 387.

It may be relevant to note that *Pitmedden*, near Aberargie ANY PER, which means the 'middle share' or the 'middle farmstead', now survives as the name of a wood only (Whittington and Soulsby, 1968, 118).

Whittington and Soulsby, in their study of *Pit*-place-names in Fife, accept Pitmethven as a genuine *Pit*-name, pointing out that it and nearby Pitkinnie KE are both in an area generally favoured by their *Pit*-settlers: 'an area of positive attraction' (Whittington and Soulsby, 1968, Fig. 3 opposite p.121).

There are otherwise no *Pit*-names in ABD.

ABERNETHY (Fife Portion pre-1891)

Introductory Notes

ANY is one of the few parishes in Scotland whose boundaries once straddled counties, in this case the counties of Perth, which contained the chief portion and the par. church, and Fife, which contained several important outlying estates. However, over the centuries its boundaries have been rationalised, so that now it lies, somewhat reduced in size, wholly in Perthshire. It may be assumed that the shape of ANY had been determined before the boundaries of the feudal sheriffdoms of Perth (centred on Perth) and Fife (centred on Cupar) were drawn in the 12th c.. The obvious nucleus for this earlier parochial unit was the important church centre at Abernethy, dating back possibly to the 7th c., with its neighbouring hill-fort on Castle Law.

Those parts of ANY which were annexed to Fife parishes at various stages after the Reformation were:

Easter Colzie (to NBH in 1891)

Lumbennie (to NBH after 1632, when that par. was created)

Mugdrum (to NBH after 1632)

Nochnarie (to SLO in 1891)

Pitcairlie (to NBH after 1632)

Pitlour (to SLO in 1891)

Also, at some indeterminate date, Pitmenzies was transferred from ANY to AMY (for details of which, see below s.n.).

Those parts of ANY which were kept in the par., but were transferred from Fife to Perthshire (in 1891) were:

Balvaird (Castle and Farm, for which see below s.n.)

Meikle Bein (see Balvaird below)

Catochil

Dumbarrow

Glentarkie

Pittenbrog

Pittuncarly

In medieval times ANY was part of the diocese of Dunblane, and

so not even that part which lay within the medieval sheriffdom of Fife can be considered to have formed part of the ecclesiastical province of Fothriff as defined above pp.23-5. This Fife part of ANY is included here because within the medieval sheriffdom of Fife it was contiguous with Fothriff.

The pre-feudal lordship of Abernethy was much more extensive than the later par.. For a full account of its boundaries and development, see Rogers, 1992, 216-32. It comprised all of medieval ANY, the lands attached to the dependent chapel, later the par. kirk, of Dron PER, as well as ABE, DBG, FLK and BMO FIF. It seems also to have included part of AMY, for which see Pitmenzies below.

In the early 13th c. a dispute arose between the abbey of Arbroath and the Culdees of Abernethy as to who had the rights to the teinds of various lands which belonged 'by parochial right' to the church of Abernethy. The dispute was settled c.1212 by Bishop Abraham of Dunblane, who found in favour of Arbroath (*Arb. Lib. i* no.214). The lands in question are listed as *Petkarry*, *Petyman*, *Malcarny*, *Petkorny*, *Pethwnegus* (see Pitmenzies below) and *Galthanin* (or possibly *Galthauin*). Rogers (1992, 229) identifies *Petkarry* with Pitcairlie, which is discussed below s.n.. He identifies *Petyman* with Pitmedden ANY, which is unconvincing, as is his identification of *Petkorny* with Pitcurran ANY (*Pitcuran* 1601 *RMS* vii no.422) and of *Galthanin* (or *Galthauin*) with Gowlie ANY. This last is almost certainly Gattaway ANY, which appears as *Galtoquhy* in 1509 (Fraser, *Douglas* iii no.166). He does not hazard a guess for *Malcarny*, which must remain unidentified.

It is evident from the above that there was, and still is, a remarkable cluster of *Pit*-place-names closely linked to the Celtic abbey of Abernethy. Apart from those already mentioned, there is Pitblae ANY, Pitendie ANY, Pitgrunzie + ANY (now Greenside), the unidentified *Pitkemren* + (*RMS* vii no.422) and Pitversie ANY. This makes a total of twelve in medieval ANY. (1)

Raemore ANY PER is mentioned as part of AMY in the late 18th c.. It is therefore included under that par..

ABERNETHY

Aburnethige & Apurnethige 8th x ? 10th c. Pictish Regnal List A

(Anderson, 1980, 247)

Abyrnethyn c.1100 *St A. Lib.* 116

Abbirnethin ? 12th c. P Regnal List D (Anderson, 1980, 266)

Abernithi 1140x45 *Dunf. Reg.* no.23

Abernythy 1210x12 *Arb. Lib.* i no.214

P *aber* * 'river-mouth' + *Nethy*, a burn-name, which contains the P development of Celtic *nect*-* 'pure, clear' (see Watson, 1926, 210-1; and Jackson, 1955, 145 and 164-5).

For the dating of the earliest forms of this name in the Pictish Regnal Lists, see Anderson, 1980, 95-6, where the limits for the addition of the first Abernethy foundation note are set between 724 and c.1070. Jackson (1955, 144) and footnote 2 suggests that it had in fact been added before the late 10th c..

The *Nethy* Burn flows down the east side of the present village of Abernethy to join the River Earn c. one km west of the Earn's confluence with the Tay. The centre of the village, which has grown up around an important early ecclesiastical establishment marked by an 11th or early 12th c. round tower, lies 1.5 km south of the mouth of the *Nethy*. It is therefore obvious that 'Abernethy' had at an early date come to refer to a much wider territory than simply an estate at the mouth of the *Nethy* Burn. It must, however, be assumed that the original settlement which gave rise to the name lay much nearer to the Earn.

By the 12th c. the equivalent G name *Innernethy*, earlier *Invernethy* *, had been given to an estate which did in fact lie at or near the mouth of the *Nethy*. Perhaps this was the original settlement from which in P times the wider district took its name. It has disappeared, but is still shown on O.S. 1st edn. at NGR NO187 176. It first appears as *Inuernythy* 1189x95, and at that time lay on both sides of the burn (see *RRS* ii no.339).

BALVAIRD (now ANY PER)

Baleward 1295 *Camb. Reg.* no.5*Baleward* 1323 *Camb. Reg.* no.8*Balvarde* 1508 *RMS* ii no.31/8*Balward* 1513 *Camb. Reg.* no.9*Baluard* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 63*Balvaird* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 395*Balward* 1534 *RMS* iii no.1997*Baluaire* 1590s *Pont/EF**Balverd* 1640s *Gordon*

G *baile* + *bàrd* 'bard'. It was probably originally either *baile a'bhàird* 'estate of the bard' or *baile bhàrd* "bards' estate", with lenited *b* orthographically expressed by *w*, later *v*.

The farm of Balvaird, which is shown on the O.S. 6" 1st edn., and is mentioned in Shennan's explanation of the Boundary Commission's Order of 1891, refers to a now ruined building 200 m north of Balvaird Castle. The farm on O.S. Pathfinder which is marked 'Balvaird' was formerly known as Meikle Bein.

DUMBARROW (now ANY PER)

(land of) *Dunberauch* 1331 *Balm. Lib.* no.52 [belonging to John de Denmuir (*Dundemor*)]

(Galfridus de) *Dunberauch* (dwelling at) *Dunberach* c.1335

Dunf. Reg. no.325*Drumbarrow* (in the barony of *Bailinbreich*, sheriffdom of Fife) 1511*RMS* ii no.3669*Drumbarra* 1513 *RSS* i no.2501(William Scot in) *Drumberrow* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 72 & 75*Drumbarro* 1547 *RMS* iv no.149*Dumbarrow* 1640s *Gordon*

G *dùn* '(fortified) hill, fort' + OIr *berach* 'sharp, pointed'; by extension 'bristling with spears' (see *RIA Dict.* s.v.).

The fort from which it took its name is almost certainly the one

whose remains are still discernible on a conspicuous hill c.1 km to the south-east of the present farm-house (at NGR NO204 117). It overlooks an important pass through the Ochils, on the most direct route from Strathmiglo to Abernethy.

The specific is also found in the Barroway Burn, one of whose tributaries rises beside Dumbarrow.

It has the same etymology as Dunbarrow, Kirkden par. (formerly Dunnichen par.) ANG (*Dumberach* c.1224 *Arb. Lib.* i no.103).

PITCAIRLIE (now NBH)

? *Petkarry* 1210x14 *Arb. Lib.* i no.214

Petcarlingis c1300 Robertson, *Index* 72, 29

Peltkerlyngi 1362 *RMS* i no.125

Petcarlingis 1362 *RMS* i app. 2 no.1432

Pitclarle 1513 *RSS* i no.2501

Pitcerlie Eistir & Westir 1542 *RMS* iii no.2810

Elasterl Pitcarley 1590s Pont/EF

Pittcarly 1640s Gordon

G pett + ? caer * 'fort' + ?. If the identification of *Petkarry* with Pitcairlie is correct, then it would seem that we are dealing with the assimilation of the specific to Sc *carling* 'old woman'. However, this identification must remain doubtful. *Petkarry* may even be an alternative form of Carey ANY, with the dropping of the generic pett as is found in Pitliver DFL and Pittowie CRA (see above p.64). The earliest certain occurrence of Carey is *Cary* c.1440 Fraser, *Douglas* iii no.407, and *Cary* 1513 *RSS* i no.2501.

For the context in which *Petkarry* occurs, see Introductory Notes above.

Compare Pitcarles, Arbuthnott par. KCD (*Petcarlis* 1512 *RMS* ii no.3728).

PITLOUR (now SLO)

Petiniouer 1189x95 *Arb. Lib.* i no.34 (= *RRS* ii no.339)

Pettenlouer 1195x98 *Arb. Lib.* i no.212
Petenlouer 1195x98 *Arb. Lib.* i no.213
Petenlour *St A. Lib.* 310
Petenlouer 1229x36 *Arb. Lib.* i no.241
Pitlour 1465 *Arb. Lib.* ii no.162
Pittlaur 1590s *Pont/EF*
Wester Pitloure & Eister Pitloure 1605 *RMS* vi no.1569
Pitlaur 1640s *Gordon*

G pett ? *an leabhair* 'estate of the (gospel) book' or ? *an lobhair* 'of the leper'. It is discussed in Watson, 1926, 267-8. *Pitliver* DFL shows the regular gen. sing. *libuir* of OIr *lebor* 'book'. For *Pitlour* to contain *lebor*, ModG *leabhair*, it would have to have undergone the change from *ea* to *io* [j>] before *-bh-*, which is a later G development, and there is some doubt as to whether it would have taken place as early as the 12th c.. We cannot therefore reject out of hand the possibility that this name contains G *lobhar* 'leper'.

PITMENZIES (now AMY FIF)

Pethwnegus 1210x14 *Arb. Lib.* i no.214
 (John Schulbreidis in) *Pitmunzeis*,
 ('*peciam terre* in') *lie Pitmunzeis* 1596 *RMS* vi no.798
 ('*peciam terre*') *lie Pitmunzeis* ('*nuncupat.*'),
 (Hugh Hog in) *Pitmunzeis* 1604 *RMS* vi no.1627
lie Pitmungzies 1622 *RMS* viii no.406
Pitmunzeis 1631 *RMS* viii no.1702
 ('in parte terrarum agrestium *lie feildland nuncupata*') *Pitmunzies*,
 ('in terris *lie outfeildlandis*' of 2/8 of parts of *lie Bondhalff*
 called *Lyes* &) *Pitmunzies* 1661 *Retours* i Fife no.893
Pitmungies 1671 *Retours* i Fife no.1105
Pitmunzies 1787 *Sasines* no.1801
Pitmenzies 1828 *SGF*

G pett 'estate' + personal name Angus. By the late 16th c., when the name reappears, it would seem to have been assimilated to the Anglo-Norman surname Menzies (pronounced ['mɪnɪs]). However, this is not reflected in the modern local pronunciation, which is [pit'menziz].

PITTENBROG (now ANY PER)

NGR NO19 13

(prebend of) *Pittinbrog* 1531 *RSS* ii no.791

(prebend of) *Pettinbrog* 1577 *RMS* iv no.2737

Pittenbroag Craig 1828 *SGF*

Craig of Pittenbrog (disused quarry) O.S. 6"

G pett 'estate' + ? *bròg* 'shoe', EIr *bróc*, pl *bróca*; ? *bráu* or *bró* (m. later fem.) 'quern' (gen. *broon*; dat. *bróin*) + *ach* (loc. ending); ?? OIr *broc* 'grief' (Thurneysen, 1946, 41). No more than tentative suggestions as to etymology can be put forward since it occurs so late in the record.

Note also *Pittenbrog* † LEU (? *Pettinbrog* c.1550 SRO National Register of Archives 0153/13; *Pittenbraig* (in the barony of Leuchars-Forbes) 1788 *Sasines* no.1934; and *Pittenbroig* 1822 *Sasines* no.680).

PITTUNCARTY (now ANY PER)

Pittuncartie [for *Pittuncartie*] 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 396

Pitincartie 1517 *Purves* 151

Pythunquhartie 1532 *RMS* iii no.1233

Petlunbertie 1542 *Retours Fife* no.1

Pittoncardy 1557 *RMS* iv no.1190

Pittoncharrey 1590s *Pont/EF*

Pittunkarty 1640s *Gordon*

G pett 'estate' + ? *an* + P *carden* * 'thicket, wood'; see above p.37). The modern stress on the second syllable militates against it being the definite article *an*; however, this four syllable name

may have acquired a new stress pattern modelled on such names as Pitwhanatrie, Forteviot par. PER, which would always have been stressed on the second syllable. It is perhaps relevant to this discussion that in 1532 Patrick Buchannan was laird of both Pitwhanatrie and Pittuncarty (*RMS* iii no.1233).

Pronunciation: [pit'ʌŋkʌrtɪl].

Footnotes

- 1 For more on the *Pit*-names of ANY, see Taylor, 1995c).

ARNGASK

Introductory Notes

AGK belonged to the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews (*Dunf. Reg.* no.313). From the late 13th c. the church, dedicated to St Columba, belonged to Cambuskenneth Abbey (see *Camb. Reg.* nos.1 and 22; see also Cowan, 1967, *s.n.*).

In the medieval period AGK was smaller than it is today, and lay completely in Fife. The part west of the River Farg was transferred from Forgandenny par. (FDY) PER to AGK in 1642, while the lands around Duncrievie were taken from ORW KNR and attached to AGK in 1669 (Mackie, 1958, 113 and 121). These lands remained, however, in their respective counties, which meant that the par. came to straddle the three counties of Kinross, Perth and Fife. This state of affairs obtained until 1891, when it was transferred entirely to Perthshire.

The place-names dealt with below are those which were in the Fife part of AGK, and thus made up the medieval par.. Also in this part were Conland, Fargie (Old and New), Foresterseat and Letham.

ARNGASK

(church of) *Ardyngrosc* mid 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Ardgrosc* mid 13th c. *St A. Lib.* 33

(church of) *Andisgros* 1274 Bagimond's Roll p.37

(church of) *Ardengrost* 1275 Bagimond's Roll p.64

(church & land of) *Arringrosk*,

(territory of) *Arringrosk* 1281 *Camb. Reg.* no.1

(mill of) *Arryngrosk* 1295 *Camb. Reg.* no.5

Arncorsk & Arncorst c.1393 *RMS* i app. 2 no.1680

Ardingors & Morsktoun (sic) c.1400 *RMS* i app. 2 no.1776

(barony of) *Ancorsk* 1508 *RMS* ii no.3178

(barony of) *Arengorsk* (in the sheriffdom of Fife) 1534 *RMS* iii no.1997

Arngosk 1541 *RMS* iii no.2526

Arngosk 1572 *RMS* iv no.2002

Arnegy k[irk] 1590s Pont/WF

Arngosk, Arngosk Mill & Klirk *Arngosk* 1640s Gordon

Arngask 1775 Ainslie

G *àirde* + na *gcròsg* 'height of the crossings'. See above p.41. The early forms also show that the generic is from G *àrd* 'high' (probably the noun *àirde* 'height'), not G *earrann* 'division', as suggested by Watson (1926, 486). The modern form of the name with a in the second syllable is best seen as a late assimilation to the common place-name element *gasg*, which usually appears as '-gask'.

Arngask is where the main road north, later the Great North Road, passed over the Ochils using the head-waters of the Eden and Glen Farg.

NEWTON of BALCANQUHAL

? (Henry de Freslay's tenants of) *Newtoun* 1295 *Camb. Reg.* no.5

[thirled to the mill of Arngask]

Newtoun de Balcancoil 1451 *ER* v 467 [part of earldom of Fife]

Newtoun *Balcanquell* 1640s Gordon

Newtown 1828 SGF

Sc *new* + Sc *toun* + *ex nomine* affix. If this is a division of the old estate of Balcanquhal SLO, then it is most unusual that they lay in different parishes (since 1891 even in different counties). If the *Newtoun* recorded in 1295 can be identified with Newton of Balcanquhal, then this anomaly goes back at least till this time, since *Newtoun* was thirled to the mill of Arngask. This arrangement *vis-à-vis* multures may in fact be why the par. boundary came to be drawn between Balcanquhal and Newton of B..

PITILLOCK

Pettilocis 1295 *Camb. Reg.* no.5

(Adam de) *Pettillok* 1295 *Camb. Reg.* no.7

Pettilloche 1508 *RMS* ii no.31/8

Petilloch 1513 *Camb. Reg.* no.9

Pittulloch 1640s Gordon

G pett 'estate' + G tulach 'hillock'. It shares the same etymology as Pittilloch KG, and at least some forms of Baltilly CER, for which see Elements Index under tulach.

AUCHTERDERRAN

Introductory Notes

ADN originally included much, if not all, of BGY, which is probably the associated chapel mentioned with Auchterderran in the 13th c., and which later developed into a par. in its own right (q.v.).

The church of Auchterderran, along with its ancient cains of bread and cheese, was given to the Culdees of St Serf's monastery, Loch Leven, by Bishop Fothad II of St Andrews (c.1053x93, *St A. Lib.* 117). Half the vill of Auchterderran was transferred to the priory of St Andrews when Bishop Robert gave the 'abbey of Loch Leven Island' and its property to that priory 1147x59 (*St A. Lib.* 43). Although the church of Auchterderran, with its kirkton, is mentioned as part of this grant in Bishop Richard's confirmation charter (*St A. Lib.* 175), it does not in fact seem to have passed to the priory, as Cowan points out (1967, s.n.). Further evidence that *St A. Lib.* 175 is claiming too much for the priory by including Auchterderran kirk and kirkton in Bishop Robert's grant is furnished by SRO Calendar of Charters vol. i no.7. This is very similar to *St A. Lib.* 175, with the same witness list, but simply mentions half the vill of Auchterderran (*Ūrchan*).

Within ADN, south-west of the village, was a detached portion of BGY, which consisted of Woodlands and the farms of Brigghills and Spittal. This was annexed to ADN in 1891.

The lands, later the barony, of Carden, which comprised the Mains of Carden, Bowleys t, Bowhouse, Coalden, Keir(chapel) and Weathersbie t, as well as the lands of Begg, were all in KE until 1642, when they were annexed to ADN (*RMS* viii no.623, *RMS* ix no.1630, and Stevenson, 1900, 240).

AUCHTERDERRAN

Hurkyndorath & Hurkenedorath c.1059x93 *St A. Lib.* 117

(half vill of) *Ūrechehem* c.1147x59 *St A. Lib.* 43

('ecclesi[al] de') *Wrchane* ('cum villa ecclesiastica') 1165x69

St A. Lib. 175

(half vill of) *Ūrchan* 1165x69 SRO Calendar of Charters vol.i no.7

('villa de') *Hurhynderach* 1243x54 *St A. Lib.* 16
 ('villa de') *Hurhyndemuch* 1243x54 *St A. Lib.* 104
 (par. of) *Hurwharderich* 'cum capella' mid 13th c. *St A. Lib.* 33
 (par. of) *Vtyrderet* 'cum capella' mid 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
Hurwarderech 1279x97 *St A. Lib.* 16
Hurwardereč 1279x97 *St A. Lib.* 177
Ochtirdere 1400 *St A. Lib.* 10
Ochtirderay 14/6 *RMS* ii no.1233
Auchterderay 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 10
Ochterderay 1576 *RMS* iv no.2582
Auchtarderay x 1 & *Auchterderay* x 2 1586 *RMS* v no.1060
Achterderans 1590s *Pont/WF*
 (par. of) *Auchterderay* 1619 *RMS* viii no.136
 (par. of) *Auchterdirrane* 1623 *RMS* ix no.1302
Ochter-Daran Kiiirkj 1640s *Gordon*

G ? + OIr *daur, dair* (gen. *daro* or *darach*) 'oak' (ModG *daire* 'oak grove') + loc. ending. The ModG *darach* 'oak' is from the gen. of *dair*. The generic was originally *urchan* * or something similar, and was able to be used without the specific (see e.g. *St A. Lib.* 175). It may be the same word as is found in the specific of *Pitnaurcha* * † DFL.

However, it became assimilated to G *uachdar* 'upland' by the later Middle Ages. This assimilation was already under way by the middle of the 13th c. (see e.g. *St A. Lib.* 33 and *Dunf. Reg.* no.313), that is at a time when G was still being spoken in west Fife (see above p.56). This suggests that the generic *urchan* * was unfamiliar to G speakers, and may point to a P original. The assimilation would no doubt have been helped by the fact that the generic *uachdar* occurs frequently in Fife, thrice in par.-names alone (*Auchtertool*, *Auchtermuchty* and *Auchtermoonzie*, now *Moonzie*).

BALGONIE

Balgony 1531 *RMS* iii no.980 [Colvilles]
Balgony 1540 *RMS* iii no.2106 [Colvilles]

Bagoney 1590s Pont/WF

Litili Balgonie 1608 *RMS* vi no.2140 [Swine sells to Boswell half vill and lands formerly belonging to Colville]

Litili Balgonie 'vocat.' *Balgonie-Westir* 1636 *RMS* ix no.541

Westir Balgony 'alias' *Litili Balgony* 1637 *RMS* ix no.712 [Boswell to Edington]

Balgony 1640s Gordon

Wester 'or' Little Balgony 1782 *Sasines* no.62

G baile + gobha 'smith' (gen. *ghobha(i)nn*) + loc. ending. Compare Balgonie MAI, Balgove BMO and SSL, and Smeaton KY. On SGF/1828 and O.S. 1st edn. two farms of this name appear viz Balgonie and, to the south-west, Little Balgonie. Both have disappeared beneath coal mining spoil.

BALGREGGIE

Balgregy 1458 *RMS* ii no.638

Balgriggie 1650 *Retours Fife* no.789

Balgregorie 1640s Gordon

G baile + G greigh (i.), OIr graig (neut. sing.) 'horses', 'horse stud'. The ending is more likely to be a loc., than have developed from the gen. sing., which in OIr was *grega* (compare Bandrum SLN).

CAPLEDRAE ['kepɹɹ'dre:]

Capildrayth c.1290-6 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.3

Capildra 1458 *RMS* ii no.638

Kapildrae 1640s Gordon

G capull 'work-horse' + G treabh 'farm'.

CHARLESTON I

Chariestown 1828 SGF

Charleston 1890s O.S.

Personal name 'Charles' + Sc toun. It has been obliterated by open-cast mining.

DUNDONALD

Dundonalde 1458 *RMS* ii no.638

Dundownaid ('et hospitale') 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 148

Dundonald(, 'le Spittale'...) 1526 *RMS* iii no.403

Dundaldnat 1590s Pont/WF

Dundonnat 1640s Gordon

G dùn 'fortified hill' + G personal name *Domhnall*. According to McNeil Houston, 1924, 61, the local pronunciation is 'Dundownat'. This is reflected in Gordon's spelling of the 1640s. We see a similar development in the place-name Cassindonald SSL (now CMN), which also contains the personal name Donald.

GLENNISTON

Glenyston x1386 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.165

Glenystoun c.1390 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.19

Glennystone 1393 *RMS* i no.870

Glennestone 1476 *RMS* ii no.1233

Gelmistoun 1590s Pont/WF

Glenistoun 1640s Gordon

Surname *Glen* + Sc toun. It is named after the family of Glen, important land-holders in the vicinity in the 14th c.. John Glen is granted the lands of Balmuto KE early 14th c. (*RMS* i app.2 no.633). Some time before 1319 this same John, styled John del Glen, had constructed a mill on his land of Balmuto (*RRS* v no.144). In the mid 14th c. Robert Glen and Margaret Bruce, David II's sister, are

granted the lands near Balmuto of Nether Pitteadie KE (*ibid.* no.1029). Already by 1386, however, Glenniston is no longer in the possession of the Glen family, James Boswell de Balmuto confirming the lands of Glenniston i.a. to John de Wemyss before 13 June of that year (Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.165).

LITTLE RATH

(lands of) *Rathe* c.1289 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.4

(lands of) *the Rathe* x1386 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.165

(lands of) *le Rath* c.1390 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.19

(lands of) *Rate* 1392 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.21

(lands of) *Rate* 1393 RMS i no.870

(Sir John Wemyss of) *Rath* (in the lordship of) *Westir Rath* 1427

Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.40 [in the same charter the lands of Sir John Wemyss are listed as including *Westir Rath*; also in this charter there is the first mention of Raith KY, as *the Rath*]

Wester Rath 1430 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.167

Rath (in the barony of *Lochquhore*) 1432 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.47

Westyrrath 1448 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.52

('tenandri[al] de') *Raith* 1476 RMS ii no.1233

Wester Raith ('on the loch syde of Lochgelly') 1522 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.95

Wester Raith 1531 RMS iii no.980

Wester Raith ('in dominio de *Lochquhoirschire*') 1540 RMS iii no.2128

Litill Raith 1546 RMS iii no.111

Littill Raicht 1557 RMS v no.898

Little Raith 1590s Pont/WF

W[ester] Raith 1640s Gordon

Little Raith 1828 SGF

Sc *littie* + G *rath*, 'rath'. Compare Raith KY. For a full discussion of these names, see above pp.71-3. The lands of Little Raith were in the hands of the Wemyss family already by the end of

the 13th c., when John de Wemyss held the lands of *Rathe* of his nephew David de Wemyss, one time lord of Lochore. In c.1289 David grants to his Uncle John, and to John's men dwelling on the lands of *Rathe*, the right to take fuel, both heather and peats, in his moor of *Scleofgarmunth* and of *Poigulde*, which are to be held by John and his men of *Rathe* for 2d *per annum* feufarm (Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.4). *Poigulde* is now the farm of Powguld ADN. We no longer know where *Scleofgarmunth* lay (G *sleibh* 'moor' + G *garbh* 'rough' + G *monadh* 'hill').

MUIRTONHILLS

(*Straruthy*, & *Muretoune*, (*Dundonaide*) 1458 *RMS* ii no.638 [part of barony of Glassmount KE]
 (*Strathruye* &) *Murintoune* 1466 *RMS* ii no.894 [Boswell]
 (*Petkenny* &) *le Muretoun* 1493 *RMS* ii no.2142 [Boswell of Glassmount]
 (*Dundonald*, *le Spittale* &) *Muretoun* 1526 *RMS* iii no.403 [Boswell of Balmuto & Glassmount]
 (*Straruddie*, *Pitkanie* &) *Muretoune* 1616 *RMS* vii no.1536 [Colville]
Muirtoun 1640s Gordon
Mooryhill 1750s Roy
Muirton 'or' Reidhouse 1797 *Sasines* no.4949
Muirtonhills 1828 SGF

Sc *muir* + Sc *toun*. 'Muirtonhills' is now a street name in Auchterderran, although the farm itself has been swallowed up by massive open-cast mining works.

NEWTON

Newton 1850s O.S.

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. It is a subdivision of the estate of Lochgelly, and appears to have been created in the early 19th c.,

since there is no steading marked here on Ainslie/1775 or SGF/1828.
Compare Westerton ADN.

PITCAIRN

? *Potraine* 1476 RMS ii no.1233

Pitcairns (' & Towchits') 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Petcarne 1531 RMS iii no.980

Pittcarne 1590s Pont/WF

Pitcairne & Pitcairn mill 1640s Gordon

G pett 'estate' + G *càrn* 'cairn, heap of stones, burial mound'.
Although the ModG gen. sing. of this m. noun is *cùirn*, the original
gen. was *càirn*. The cairn in question is the large Bronze Age
tumulus Harelaw Cairn. It lies on the western march of the present-
day farm of Pitcairn, which is also the par. boundary between ADN
and BGY.

Compare also Pitcairn FE.

PITKINNY

Petkenny 1458 RMS ii no.638

Petkenny 1476 RMS ii no.1233

Petkenny 1493 RMS ii no.2142

Litill Petkenny 1505 RSS i no.1074

Petcany...Litill Petcanye 1531 RMS iii no.980

Pitkenny 1540 RMS iii no.2106

Pitkenny 1590s Pont/WF

Pittkeny 1640s Gordon

G pett + ? *Cinaed*, the personal name anglicised as Kenneth (see
Jackson, 1972, 50-1). However, it may contain G ceann, or its
inflected cinn + a loc. ending, with the meaning 'estate at the
end' [of something, such as a wood, a district, etc.]. For a full
discussion of this personal name, as well as of the problems

involved, see Pitkenn(y) * I SSL. It would appear to have the same etymology as Pilkinnie KE.

SILVERTON †

Sillytoun 1531 RMS iii no.980

Colitoun 1548 *Retours Fife* no.7

Sillitoun 1590s Pont/WF

Sillitoune 1616 RMS vii no.1536

(Paton of) *Collingtoun* (... 'called the *Old Bowbridge of Orr*') 1787

Sasines no.1540

Collington ('commonly called *Old Bowbridge of Oar*') 1805 *Sasines*
no.7197

Collitoun 1815 *Sasines* no.10715

Silvertown 1828 SGF

Silverton 1850s O.S.

? + Sc toun. Compare Sillieton DFL. The forms with *Col-* were perhaps influenced by the name of the neighbouring estate of Colquhally ADN, with which Silverton is often listed, since both belonged to the barony of Lochoreshire. This substitution of *Col-* for *Sil-* would have been further facilitated by the orthographic s/c-variation as is found, for example, in Balsillie FE.

Bow Bridge is the name of the bridge which carries the Lochgelly to Auchterderran road (A910) over the Ore (NGR NT202 949).

THORNTON †

Thorntown 1781 *Sasines* no.62

Thornton 1828 SGF

Sc thorn + Sc toun. It was a subdivision of the lands of Balgonie ADN. It lay between Little Balgonie and Balgonie, and in 1781 is associated with the lands of Little Balgonie. It is marked, but not named, on O.S. 1" 1st edn. (1850s), and has since disappeared beneath coal-mining spoil.

WESTERTON

Wlester] *Lochgelly* 1//5 Ainslie .

Westerton 1850s O.S.

Sc *wester* + Sc *toun*. It is a subdivision of the estate of
Lochgelly. Compare Newton ADN.

AUCHTERMUCHTY

Introductory Notes

AMY lies on the eastern edge of the deanery of Fothrif, St Andrews diocese. Its medieval church appears to have been dedicated to the important Fife saint, Serf (1). 'Lie pait-myre de Sanct Serf', mentioned in 1591 (RMS v no.1946), is located south of the Thirl Stane (NO19 13). It no doubt refers to the peaty lochan at NGR NO204 134. Eight riggs of land in 'St Sairf's Seat' are mentioned in 1810 (Sasines no.8697). Also, when the burgh of Auchtermuchty was erected into a royal burgh in 1517 its annual market was to be held on St Serf's day (RMS iii no.168). Auchtermuchty's annual fair is still called 'St Serf's Mairkat'.

The lands of Auchtermuchty were granted by King William I to Malcolm Earl of Fife some time between 1204 and 1210 (RRS ii nos.490 and 568). It formed part of the shire of Strathmiglo in 1294 (see Stevenson, *Documents*, 416-7. Note that 'terra le More' should read 'terra le Mare', for which see Demperston below.)

Raemore, which now lies in ANY PER, seems at one time to have lain in AMY. On the other hand, Pitmenzies, now in AMY, formed part of ANY in the 13th c., although it belonged to the lands of Auchtermuchty by the 16th. Raemore is therefore discussed below, while Pitmenzies is discussed under ANY (pre-1891 Fife Portion) above.

AUCHTERMUCHTY

Uchtermukethin 1205x11 RRS ii no.470 o.c.

Uchtermukethin 1205x11 RRS ii no.471

(land of) *Uctermukethin* 1209x10 RRS ii no.490

Vctermokethin 1244 *Dunf. Reg.* no.221

Utremukedy (on the east side of the burn) 1294 PRO E101 /331/1

(Ocnenus Prebern' in) *Hichermakedi* c.1340 *Dunf. Reg.* no.325

(king's 'termes' of) *Uchtermukty* 1508 RRS i no.1669

(king's lands of) *Uchtermuchty*;

(royal burgh of) *Uchtermukty* 1517 RMS iii no.168

(mill of) *Ochtermochty* 1527 RMS iii no.488

('lie North-quarter' de) *Auchtermuchtie* 1582 RMS v no.412

G *uachdar* 'upland' + G *muic* 'swine, pig' + abstract ending -
atu/etu + loc. ending -*in*. The abstract here has loc. force (see
 Watson, 1926, 517 (note on p.250); and Nicolaisen, 1976, 141). The
 'upland' refers to the rising ground to the north of the flat and
 boggy Howe of Fife. The specific implies that it was an important
 place for the rearing of swine, and was therefore wooded.

Pronunciation: [ˌɤχtər'mʌχtɪl] or locally ['mʌχtɪl].

DEMPERSTON

(Malcolm de) *Demstartona* 1315xc.1353 charter *penes* Pagan, Osborne
 & Grace, W.S., Cupar, Fife o.c.

(James de) *Demstarton'* 1395 *St A. Lib.* 3

(Henry de) *Dempstartoune* (son of James),

(lands of) *Dempstartoun* 1450 *RMS* ii no.394

(Henry de) *Dempstaretoune*,

(lands of) *Dempstarestoun* 1451 *RMS* ii no.435

(Henry) *Dempstartoun'* (of that ilk) 1466 *Dunf. Reg.* no.458

(James) *Dempstaretoune* (of that ilk) 1481 *RMS* ii no.1467

Dempstartoun 1502 *RMS* ii no.2635

Dempstertoun 1529 *RMS* iii no.760

Denperston 1590s Pont/EF

Dempstarton 1640s Gordon

Sc *dempster* + Sc *toun*. The dempster was a legal official
 descended from the pre-feudal *breitheamh*, Lat *judex*. Dempferston
 would have been the estate which went with this office at the
 sheriff court of Cupar. For the decline in importance of the office
 of dempster in the feudal era, see *Fife Ct. Bk.* pp.lxvi-lxix; for
 the *breitheamh*, see Sellar, 1985, 3-4; also Barrow, 1973, 69-82.
 1.6 km to the north-east of the present steading of Dempferston, and
 probably once contiguous, lies Mairsland AMY. This first appears as
 the land [of] 'le Mare' ('terra le Mare') in 1294 (PRO E101
 /331/1), and in 1517 as *Marisland* (*RMS* iii no.168). The Mair was
 also a court official, also originally pre-feudal, whose office is

discussed in *Fire Ct. Bk.* pp. lxii ff.. See also Pittenmyre * 1 below.

DUNSHELT' or DUNSHALT'

('lie buttis in') *inscheit* 1558 *RMS* iv no. 1288 [to John Patersoun & Agnes Aytoun]

Dunsheri 1590s Pont/EF

('lie outsett' called) *Dwnscheill* 1611 *RMS* vii no. 488 [to Stephen Patersoun & Elizabeth Mure, with the lands of *Myres*]

(that 'outset' called) *Dunscheit* 1628 *Retours* i Fife no. 397 [Patersoun of *Myres*]

('lie outsett' called) *Dunscheill* 1634 *RMS* ix no. 45

('lie Feild lands de *Bondhalt* de *Auchtermuchtie*' called) *Inshaiks* 1661 *Retours* i Fife no. 905 [to Thomas Schollbraids]

('pretty populous village called') *Dunsheilt* 1722 *Geog. Coll.* i 296
Dunsheat 1750s Roy [misplaced in the hills north-east of Auchtermuchty]

G dùn '(fortified) hill, fortification' + ?. The generic seems to vary between dùn and G innis or its Sc derivative *inch*. The dùn in question must be the multivallate earthworks south of the Eden at NGR NO24 10. NMRS Record Cards note (1956) that 'the earthwork is probably a rath, and therefore post-Roman', while the field-inspector in 1967 states categorically that it is not a fort, although he does not elaborate on this, nor suggest what it might be.

The form 'Dunshalt', which appears on several local sign-posts, is due to a piece of *dindsenchas* dating from last c., which states that the name is actually "Danes' Halt", since the Danes halted here on a raid up the Eden.

Pronunciation: [dʌn'jelt] or [dʌn'jɔlt].

NEWTON

Newtown 1750s Roy

Newtown 1828 SGF

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. It would seem to be a division of Mairsland.

PITTENMYRE * †

Pettinmyre 1664 *Retours i Fife* no.964

? G *pett* an *mhaoir* 'estate of the mair'. For the name of this legal official, see *Demperston* above.

This place-name occurs only once, when Alexander Goodall is seised in that part of the *Outefeildlands* called P. in the territory of Auchtermuchty. In 1631 Alexander Goodall is given in feu parts of the lands of *Natherfeildlands* and a librate of *lie Mairisland* of Auchtermuchty (*RMS* viii no.1702 col.5).

It is Watson (1926, 413) who suggests that 'Pettinmyre' here is for *pett* an *mhaoir* 'estate of the *maor* or mair'. This etymology would have been furnished with several question-marks, were it not for the link through Alexander Goodall with Mairsland, land which we know was attached to this very office.

If this is indeed the case, and if a G Pittenmyre * had existed in common parlance side by side with Mairsland as a designation of this estate since G-speaking times, to resurface briefly in the 17th c., then there are several important inferences which can be made: 1) G *pett* could be translated into Sc 'land'; 2) the office of mair in the later feudal legal system not only derived from the Celtic office of *maor*, but kept those lands with which it had been endowed in the pre-feudal period; and 3) the use of the generic *pett*, a P loan-word into G (see *Elements Index* s.v.), along with an office which also derived from the Picts, points to a continuity of legal structure and land-holding going back to P times.

RAEMORE (now ANY PER)

Ramoir 1535 *RMS* ii no.1472

Rummore (in par. of Auchtermuchty) 1789 Sasines no.2116

G ràth mór 'big rath'.

It lies on the PER side of the Glassart Burn, which at this point forms the march between FIF and PER (see e.g. SGF/1828). Nevertheless, in the 16th c. it was considered to be in Fife, presumably through annexation since it was part of the Fife barony of Strathmiglo (*RMS* iii no.1472). Also it is specifically stated to be in AMY in the Sasines in 1789.

There are no traces of an enclosure or fort in the vicinity according to NMRS Record Cards.

Footnotes

1 For more on St Serf and his close links with west Fife, see above p.12.

AUCHTERTOOL

Introductory Notes

ATL was one of the three contiguous parishes in this corner of south Fothrit which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld. The others were ABD and DGY.

The par. church was given to the priory of Inchcolm some time between c.1162x69, when the first charter of Inchcolm's endowments was issued, and 1179, when Auchtertool was first mentioned (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.i and ii).

The donor must have been the bishop of Dunkeld, who had been given the lands of Auchtertool by King David I (*RRS* i no.66). Also two bishops of Dunkeld confirm the donation of the church to Inchcolm in the 13th c. (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.xiv and xxii). The lands of the par. remained with the bishops of Dunkeld until after the Reformation; they had an episcopal residence there called Hallyards, the ruins of which still exist.

The present-day village of Auchtertool, originally known as Milton of Auchtertool, was founded as a burgh of barony in 1617 (*RMS* vii no.1584; see also Milton below).

In 1649 the lands of Easter and Wester Lochhead, at the south-west end of Loch Gelly, were disjoined from BGY and annexed to ATL (Henderson, 1990, under 'Lochhead').

AUCHTERTOOL

(lands of) *Outhertule* 1132x53 *RRS* i no.66 [from Myln, *Vitae*]

(church of) *Ochtertuly* (with two bovates of land) 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii

(Thomas chaplain of) *Vchtertule* 1184x1202 *Dunf. Reg.* no.127

(Thomas chaplain of) *Octretul'* 1184x1202 *St A. Lib.* 321

(church of) *Ochtirtule* c.1229x36 *Inchcolm Chrs.* xiv [with two bovates of land lying to the south of the church]

(church of) *Ochtirtule* c.1251x72 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxii

Houthyrtullech' 1289 *Holy. Lib.* no.82

Houthyrtullich 1289 *SRO Cal. of Chrs.* vol. i no.65 [same as above]

(episcopal palace of) *Outhertule* 1315 Myln, *Vitae*

(church of) *Ochtertule* 1399 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxxix

(church of) *Ochirtule* 1430 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xlix
 (barony of) *Ouchtertuili* 1539 *RMS* iii no.2264
 (kirklands of) *Auchtertule* 1568 *RMS* iv no.1828
 ('the kirkgleib of') *Auchtertule* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218
 ('the kirkland of') *Uchtertuil* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222
 (barony of) *Auchtertule* 1590 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.216
Achtertuili kirkj 1590s Pont/WF
Ochtertuyll kirkj 1640s Gordon

G *uachdar* 'upland' + *ex nomine* Tiel, meaning 'upland of (the) Tiel (Burn)'. The generic is found in two other Fife parishes *viz* *Auchtermuchty* and *Auchtermoonzie*, now Moonzie. The neighbouring par. of *Auchterderran* did not originally contain this generic, but it had become assimilated to *uachdar* by the 13th c. (q.v.).

That the Tiel was formerly *Tul* * is clearly seen from early forms of Invertiel KE, which lies near its mouth. These are *Invertul*, *Invertuyi* and *Invertuili* early to mid 13th c. *Gen. Coll.* pp.52-3, *Inuertule* 1280 *Dunf. Reg.* nos.228 and 603; and it is not until the 16th c. that forms with *e* and *ei* start appearing (e.g. *inuertele* 1531 *Dunf. Reg.* 516, and *inverteile* 1529 *RMS* iii no.760). It is most probably from G *tuil* 'flood', OIr *tuile*.

The form *-tullech* in *Holy. Lib.* no.82 is best explained as an assimilation of an unfamiliar element to the common G place-name element *tulach* 'hillock'.

The headwaters of the Tiel Burn flow a few hundred m south of the church and village of Auchtertool, forming the southern boundary of the par. with ABD and KE. This upper stretch is now known as the Bottom Burn.

See also *Craigton*, *Kirkton*, *Newton* and *Walton*.

CLENTRIE

Estir Clyntrey 1539 *RMS* iii no.2264
 (lands of) *Easter Clyntrie* 1590 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.216
 (toun & lands of) *Waster Clyntrie* 1590 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.217
2 Clentras 1590s Pont/WF

Elasterj & Wlesterj Clentra 1640s Gordon

East & West Clenntree 1828 SGF

East Clentry 1890s O.S.

G *claon* 'inclining, squint' + G *treabh* 'farm', with the meaning 'farm on a slope'. See Watson, 1926, 365. Compare *Clentrie* DFL (now BEA), which appears to contain the same elements.

West Clentrie † has disappeared. East(er) Clentrie appears on O.S. Pathfinder simply as 'Clentrie Farm'.

CRAIGTON †

('lie Newtoun et') *Cragtoun de Ouchtertull* 1539 RMS iii no.2264

(*Newtoun,*) *Craigtoun of Ochtertule* 1590 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.216

Craigton 1590s Pont/WF

Sc (borrowed from G *creag*) *craig* 'rock, crag' + Sc *toun*. This was a subdivision of the episcopal estate of Auchtertool. See also *Newton* and *Walton*. It now lies beneath the Mossmorran Shell-Esso liquid gas complex.

KIRKTON

'terr[ae] ecclesiastic[ae] de' *Auchtertule* 1568 RMS iv no.1828

'the kirkland of' *Uchtertull* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222

Kirk Farm 1828 SGF

Kirkton 1890s O.S.

Sc *kirk* + Sc *toun*. The kirklands of Auchtertool, out of which Kirkton developed, will have consisted of the two bovates of land to the south of the church which were given to Inchcolm along with the church between c.1165 and 1179 (*Inchcolm Chrs.* ii and xiv; see also Introductory Notes above).

MILTON

Myltoun 1539 *RMS* iii no.2264

('lie Mainis de') *Mylnetoun* 1589 *RMS* v no.1877

Mylnetoun 1590 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.216

('villa et terre de') *Mylnetoun de Auchtertuill* 1617 *RMS* vii
no.1584

Mill 1640s Gordon

Sc *myln* + Sc *toun*. Milton of Auchtertool was erected into a free burgh of barony in 1617, and is known today simply as the village of Auchtertool; see also Stevenson, 1908, 47.

NEWTON

lie Newtoun ('et Cragtoun de Ouchtertuill') 1539 *RMS* iii no.2264

Newtoun 1590s Pont/WF

Newtoun de Auchtertule 1616 *RMS* vii no.1584

Newtoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. This was a subdivision of the episcopal estate of Auchtertool. See also Craigton and Walton.

PILKHAM

NGR NT186 897

Pillcomber 1710 Stevenson, 1908, 93

Pilcumbare 1822 RHP 37877

Pilkhambrae 1850s O.S.

Pilkham Hills O.S. Pathfinder

Sc *pilk* 'em bare 'strip or rob them bare'; a humorous name denoting either land difficult to gain a living from, or a holding whose rent was considered extortionate.

It is included here because it has been either incorrectly written in the document quoted by Stevenson (1908, 93), or incorrectly read by him, as *Pitcomber*. This has given rise to the mistaken belief that it was originally a *Pit*-name, interpreted as

Pitcolme 'town of St Columba' (Stevenson, 1908, 3-4).

The site of the house and steading is now covered by the Mossmorran Shell-Esso liquid gas complex. The name survives only in the Pilkham Hills to the south of the site.

Such humorously pejorative names were common throughout Fife 200 years ago, although scarcely any remain; e.g. *Coldbrose* Ainslie/1775 SLN, *Hungerabaid* Roy/1750s, which appears as *Hunger [.] -emout* on Ainslie/1775 LA; *Hungerhimout*, the old name for Hayfield KY (1809 Sasines no.8256); *Toomtunns* Ainslie/1775 KCQ; *Mak em rough* Ainslie/1775 (*Mackimrugh* 1809 Sasines no.8253) LA. A similarly named place lay in KGL, but it has been 'improved', appearing on the O.S. Pathfinder as 'Maukinrich Plantation'. This 'improvement' is also apparent in the LA name already in 1816, where the lands are called *Mackimrich* or *Mackimrough* (Sasines no.11124).

'Pilkembare' occurs also in Pilkenbare FGN (*Pilkhembare* Ainslie/1775, *Pikembrae* Ainslie/1827); and in the now obsolete place-names *Pilkimbare* LA (1787 Sasines no.1765), and *Piikiebare* in Abbotshall KY (Ainslie/1775 and SGF/1828).

WALTON

Weltoun 1539 RMS iii no.2264

Waltoun 1590 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.216

Welltoun 1590s Pont/WF

Welltoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *wall* or *well* 'well' + Sc *toun*. This was a subdivision of the episcopal estate of Auchtertool. See also Craigton and Newton above.

BALLINGRY

Introductory Notes

This was originally part of ADN, which is mentioned as having an associated chapel c.1250 (e.g. *St A. Lib.* 33). This chapel is probably the chapel of Ballingry, although there was another chapel in what became BGY viz the chapel of Inchgall. This is first mentioned in 1536, as the chapel of St Andrew (*RMS* iv no.3); and is called the chapel of Inchgall in 1562 (*RMS* iv no. 1415). Its site was later developed as Chapel Farm BGY (NGR NT165 963).

The early administrative district of Lochoreshire appears to have been co-terminous with early medieval ADN. Lochoreshire was split into two separate parts c.1295, which developed into the baronies of East and West Lochore(shire). The boundary between these two baronies is exactly the same as the par. boundary between ADN and BGY, and so the development of BGY as a separate par. must have its roots in this secular split (Henderson, 1988, 50; Fraser, *Wemyss* i, p.xix; and *RMS* vii no.1405).

Ballingry had certainly gained parochial status by 1424, when William de Mafilestertoun (i.e. Masterton DFL) resigned as rector of the par. church of Ballingry in favour of his son (*CSSR*, ii 69). In 1461 it was designated a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St Mary on the Rock, St Andrews (Cowan, 1967, 12-13). The name of the par. occurs consistently as Ballingry, except in 1604, when it is called the par. of Inchgall (*Inchgaw RMS* vii no.1). Inchgall was in fact the alternative name of the barony of West Lochoreshire (see for example *RMS* vii no.1405).

The place-name Lumphinnans in the south of the par. bears witness to very early Christian activity, and had almost certainly ceased to be a religious site by the time of the establishment of the par. system in the 12th c.. The first element is G lann, which in this case most probably means 'church', since the specific is the common Irish saint's name Fáelán, Fillan. It has been changed to Finnan in this name for purely phonological reasons, due either to a) dissimilation of the medial *i* of Fáelán and the initial *i* of *lann* or b) assimilation of the medial *i* of Fáelán to a nasal stop after the final nasal stop in *lann*. (*Lumlian* 1242 and 1245

Pittirrane Writs nos.1 and 2; *Lumphenen* 1393 *Pittirrane Writs* no.8; *Lumphenenane* 1415 *Pittirrane Writs* no.12; *Lulmjiennen* 1437 *Dunt. Reg.* no.406; *LLjumiulan* 1468 *Pittirrane Writs* no.38; *Lumfillians* 1496 *Pittirrane Writs* no.43; *Lumphinnanis* 1501 *Pittirrane Writs* no.44).

Fáelán is the name of at least 16 Irish saints (Watson, 1926, 284), several of whom were active in Scotland, with one of them particularly connected with Fife (St Fillan's Cave at Pittenweem, and two par. kirk dedications viz at Aberdour and Forgan). *Lumphinnans* is only eight km from Aberdour kirk, so it is likely that the dedicatory saint of that kirk is the eponymous Fillan of *Lumphinnans*.

If *Lumphinnans* testifies to early Christian activity in this area, *Navitie* in the very north of the par. points to an important socio-religious site which may well date from pre-Christian times, and should perhaps be seen in relation to the near-by hill-fort of Dunmore BGY. For more analysis of this name, as well as for its early forms, see Nevethyendereth * † SSL.

The lands of Easter and Wester Lochhead were disjoined from BGY and annexed to ATL in 1649 (Henderson, 1990, under 'Lochhead').

BGY had two other detached portions. One was on the FIF-KNR boundary adjoining KGL, and consisted of Easter and Wester Balbedie. This was annexed to KGL by order of the Boundary Commission in 1891. The other detached portion was within ADN, south-west of the village of Auchterderran, consisting of Woodlands and the farms of Briggills and Spittal. This was annexed to ADN also in 1891. For more details see Shennan, 1892, 257-8.

BALBEDIE (now KGL)

(tenement of) *Balbethy* c.1290x96 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.3
 ('vill[al] de') *Balbechy* [for *Balbethy*] 1395 *St A. Lib.* 2
Balbethy 1458 *RMS* ii no.638
Balbeth 1466 *RMS* ii no.894
Balbethy 1493 *RMS* ii no.2142
Chabethy 1590s Pont/WF
Balbedie & *Balbedye* 1592 *RMS* v no.2041

Baalbeddy 1640s Gordon

Balbedie 1662 *RMS* xi no.305

G *baile* + G *beith*, OIr *bethe*, 'birch'; see also above pp.42-3.

Balbedie was in a detached part of BGY until 1891 (see Introductory Notes above).

BALBEGGIE †

NGR NT1845 9585

Balbeghe 1536 *RMS* iv no.3

Balbegy ('cum molendino fullonum') 1547 *RMS* iv no.47

Balbiggie 1828 SGF

Balbeggie ('Ruin') 1850s O.S.

G *baile* 'estate' + G *beag* 'small' + loc. ending. It formed part of the lands of Inchgall BGY (*RMS* iv no.3). Remains of a ditched enclosure have been found on the site (Henderson, 1990, *s.n.*).

Note that there was a waulkmill attached to this estate in the mid 16th c. (*RMS* iv no.47). This would have lain on the near-by River Ore.

Balbeggie DY shares the same etymology, while the specific is found in (The) Begg (Farm) KE (now ADN).

BALLINGRY

Ester Balingre 1388 *ER* iii p.165

(Richard de) *Ballingry* 1395 *St A. Lib.* 3

('terra de') *Balhyngry* c.1400 *St A. Lib.* 1

('terra ecclesiastica de') *Balhyngry* c.1400 *St A. Lib.* 1

(William de Maillstertoun rector of the par. church of) *Balyngry*
1424 *CSSR*, ii 69

(John Tyre rector of the par. church of) *Balingre* 1475 *Midl. Chrs.*
(Holy Trinity) no.3

Balingre 1477 *RMS* ii no.1335

Ballingry 1531 *RMS* iii no.1004

Ballingorie 1536 *RMS* iv no.3

Bennigere 1590s Pont/WF

Balingzy K[irk] 1640s Gordon

G *baile* 'estate' + ? G *iongrach* 'suppurating, oozing'. The original farmstead probably lay where Ballingry Farm stands today, on the south-eastern slopes of Bennarty, at a height of 165 m, 65 m above and slightly to the north-west of the par. kirk and modern village of Ballingry. There are several springs along the slopes above Ballingry Farm, including one which rose about 30 m above it and to the south-west. This is the famous *Growokys Wel*, first mentioned in c.1400 (*St A. Lib.* 1), and probably the only Scottish place-name to contain the name of Queen Gruoch, wife of King Macbeth. The water from this and other springs near Ballingry Farm have now been conduited.

Compare the farm-name Ingrie FE (*Ingrie* 1600 SRO Calendar of Charters no.3666; *Ingery* 1640s Gordon), seven km to the north-east, which appears also to derive from G *iongrach*. This has a similar, though less steep, situation, on the southern slopes of the Lomonds, and before drainage channels were built around the fields above it, its lands would also have been noticeably soggy.

The 'terra ecclesiastica' of Ballingry mentioned in the boundary charter of *St A. Lib.* (1) translates the *Sc kirk land*, and refers to land, part of which is now occupied by Kirkland Farm. Note, however, that the Kirklands were more extensive than the present-day farm of that name, and extended over most of the land now occupied by Ballingry village (see, for example, RHP 1711 and 3343).

Pronunciation: [ba'ɫɪŋrɪl] or [ba'ɫɪŋgrɪl].

BANDRUM †

NGR NT173 945

Bandrum 1775 Ainslie

ban Drum 1812 RHP 47099

? G *baile* + definite article + *druim* 'ridge', meaning 'estate of the ridge(s)'. It appears of course too late in the record for us

to be certain that this is the name of an estate dating back to G-speaking times. If it is, then the suggested etymology is probably correct. Compare Bandrum SLN.

It lay on the hilly road between Ballingry and Lumphinnans. Although now a farm-track, it was once an important road, which would have continued on to Inverkeithing. By 1812 it existed only as a set of field-names, having been enclosed as part of the lands of Wester Cartmore BGY (RHP 47099).

DUNMORE

Dunmore Know 1828 SGF

Dunmore 1850s O.S.

G dùn + G mór 'big fort or (fortified) hill'. Remains of a hill-fort have been found on this small volcanic outcrop on top of Navitie Hill. It has commanding views to the east, south and north, especially over the strategically important 'Leven Gap' (between Benarty and Navitie Hills on the south side and the Bishop Hill, part of the Lomonds, on the north).

For its possible relationship with Navitie BGY, see Introductory Notes above and Neveithyendereth * † SSL.

The same name occurs in DBG in north-east Fife, although it now appears as Denmuir.

HILTON * †

ie Hiltoun 1477 RMS ii no.1335

Sc *hill* + Sc toun. It lay in West Lochoreshire, and is listed between Ladath BGY and Ballingry.

LADATH

Ladach 1477 RMS ii no.1335

Laudach 1536 RMS iii no.2922

Ladathne 1590s Pont

Ladath 1616 *RMS* vii no.1405

Ladath 1640s Gordon

Ladath 1750s Roy

G *leth dabhach* 'half-davach'. The name exists on the O.S. Pathfinder as *Ladath Stripe*, referring to a strip of woodland on the southern slope of Kildownie Hill. The ruins of Ladath House, which later served as a stable and outbuildings for Lochore House, are still visible (NGR NT1/1 969). For more details, see Henderson, 1988, 158.

Ladeddie SSL (now CER) contains the same elements.

Pronunciation: [lɛ'dap] or ['ladap].

MILTON

NGR NT181 960

(half of the mill of *Lochore* 13/2 *RMS* i no.518)

le Mylntoun de Inchegall ('excepto molendino de *Inchegall*') 1477

RMS ii no.1335

Smedyland de Myltoun,

Brewland de Miltoun 1536 *RMS* iv no.3

Miltoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *miln* + Sc *toun*. Note that Milton is quite distinct from Inchgall Mill, a distinction which goes back at least as far as 1477 (*RMS* ii no.1335). This distinction is also made, for example, on SGF/1828 and O.S. 6" 1st. edn.; however, on O.S. Pathfinder Milton is not marked, and Inchgall Mill appears as Inchgall Farm.

There are remains of mills on the River Ore at both places.

BEATH

Introductory Notes

Beath was a chapel annexed to DGY within the diocese of Dunkeld, and under the auspices of Inchcolm Abbey (see *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.169). It is first mentioned as a par. church in 1430 (*ibid.* no.xlix). Its parochial status is implied in records relating to its teind sheaves in 1569 (*ibid.* p.214), but it is referred to as a chapel in 1574 (*ibid.* p.217). It is specifically described as a par. in 1577 (*ibid.* p.215).

It was re-erected as a par. in 1643, when it was enlarged with lands which had formerly belonged to DFL. These lands were Blairenbathie, Whitehouse, Woodend (alias Kelty), Thornton, Cocklaw, Kelty Houses, Foulford, Lassodie, Meiklebeath, Dalbeath and Hill of Beath, that is all those lands that had once belonged to Dunfermline Abbey (Erskine, 1844 i, 7). There are some parts of Beath which are still in DFL e.g. Halbeath and Keirsbeath.

The lands of Beath were divided up between the abbeys of Dunfermline and Inchcolm. Dunfermline held the larger part, which consisted of all the south, west, and most of the north of the modern par., while Inchcolm held the centre and north-east corner. RHP 14330 is an estate plan representing the earl of Moray's barony of Beath in 1759. It consisted of the farms of Muirton, Kirkton, Craigbeath, Netherton, Hilton, Easterton † and Shiells. If we add Leuchatsbeath, which by this time was no longer part of the barony, then this plan shows exactly the extent of Inchcolm's part of Beath, which was also co-extensive with the medieval par. of Beath.

In 1441 all the lands in west Fife which belonged to Inchcolm were created into a barony called Kirkbeath (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.li).

Beath is unique in Fife in having generated a surprisingly high number of so-called proprietorial names i.e. the place-name Beath coupled with the name of the family which held the lands. It began in the 12th c. with Beath-Fleming and Beath-Waldeve, reached a peak in the 16th c. with names like Beath-Bell, Beath-Coutts, Beath-Halkett, Bonally Beath, Orrock's Beath and Stewart's Beath, and is still evident on the modern map in place-names such as Leuchatsbeath and Keirsbeath (DFL). There are 22 personal names

involved, all of which I have listed below. Almost all these personal names occur as the names of tenants of the lands of Dunfermline Abbey, and the bulk of them can be seen as arising from the feuing and alienation of its lands around the time of the Reformation. The lands of Inchcolm were not so fragmented, being taken over *en masse* by the earls of Moray. The only proprietorial name in Inchcolm's part of Beath is Leuchatsbeath, which was feued out at a relatively early date, and did not become part of the Moray estate.

There are three possible constructions involved in these proprietorial names, which can vary within one place-name: most frequently occurring is the personal name + genitival *s* + Beath (e.g. Keirsbeath); the next most frequent is Beath + the personal name (e.g. Beath-Coutts); and least frequent is the personal name without genitival *s* + Beath (e.g. Bonally-Beath).

For a discussion of these proprietorial or manorial names see, for example, Barrow, 1980, 42 note 43.

Note that I am departing from my usual arrangement of settlement-names in their pre-Reformation parishes, and have included below all names containing 'Beath' as an *ex nomine* generic element, irrespective of whether they lay in medieval DFL or BEA. The medieval and modern par. is given, in that order, after each name.

Personal names combined with Beath

Balmanno (Balmanno Beath * † alias Mains of Beath †, now known as Leuchatsbeath) BEA BEA

(Thomas Balmannoch tenant of abbot of Inchcolm in half the lands of) *Kyrkveth* 1468 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.38 (see *Inchcolm Chrs.* pp.185 & 231; & Kirkbeath below)

Balmannoche Beth 1496 *Laing Chrs.* no.221 (= *Inchcolm Chrs.* lii)

[Thomas Balmannoch son and heir of William Balmannoch given sasine in the lands of B-B by a bailie of the abbot of Inchcolm. See also Leuchat below]

(Thomas Bawmanno of) *Beitht* (his lands of) *Beitht* (called) *the*

manis of Beith (in the lordship of St Colm's Inch) 1528 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11v

The Mains of Beath were resigned by Thomas Balmanno in December 1528, and were then feued to William Spittall of Leuchal DGY (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.1v). Henceforth they are known as Leuchatsbeath, first mentioned as such in 1557.

Bell (Beath-Bell * † alias Moss-side) DFL BEA

Beicht-Bell 1557 *RMS* v no.898 [feued to Alan Couttis & Matilda Walwood by commendator of Dunfermline Abbey]
Baithbell alias *Mossyde* 1626 *Retours* i Fife no.382

In *RMS* v no.898 *Beicht-Bell* is described as lying between Lochgelly (*Lochtgeillie*) BGY, Nether Beath, Lochhead (*Lochtheid*) ATL (formerly BGY), Little Raith ADN and Stevensonsbeath. *Mossyd* is marked on Gordon, as well as on SGF/1828 (*Mossyde*) and O.S. 1" 1st edn. (*Moss-side*). It lies in the south-west part of the modern town of Cowdenbeath, around NGR NT156 910.

The surname Bell often appears in the burgh records of Dunfermline from 1489 onwards, when one Johne Bell is named as a sergeant (*Dunf. Recs.* [16] *et passim*).

More than 150 years earlier, in the early decades of the 14th c., one John Bel' is named as a 'man' or unfree tenant of Dunfermline Abbey, born in Kinglassie (*Dunf. Reg.* no.327; see Appendix 6).

Bonally (Beath-Bonally * † alias [part of] Hill of Beath) DFL ?DFL
Bonaieis-Becht 1557 *RMS* v no.898

Bonaylay Brae [for *Beath*] 1557x85 *Dunf. Reg.* p.488 [feued to William Bonaylay]

Baith-Bonaiay 1580 *RMS* iv no.2959 [feued to John Durie by commendator of Dunfermline Abbey]

(to James Dewar of) *Baith-Banaiey* (half the vill & lands of)

Baith under the hill called *Baith-Banaley* (in par. of Dunfermline) 1627 *Retours i Fife* no.386

Bonalle Beth 1640s Gordon

(to James Dewar of) *Bonaleyesbaith* (half the vill & lands of)

Baith-Bonaley (commonly called *Baith under the Hill* in par. of Dunfermline) 1671 *Retours i Fife* no.1089

Bonalle Beth 1725 Moll

In 1533 one David Bonnaly along with Mark Swynton (see below *s.n.*) raised an action in the regality court of Dunfermline against Master Andrew Stewart (see below *s.n.*) and Thomas Keir (see below *s.n.*) regarding the possession of 'ane moss'. Given that all these surnames appear as Beath proprietorial names, we can safely assume that the moss in question was somewhere in Beath near the estates containing these surnames i.e near the Hill of Beath.

The name Bonnaly does not appear in *Dunf. Recs.*

Coutts DFL BEA

Beicht-Couttis & Becht-Couttis 1557 *RMS* v no.898 [feued to Alan Couttis & Matilda Walwood by commendator of Dunfermline Abbey]

In *RMS* v no.898 Beath-Coutts * is situated between Wester Lochgellie (*Lochgellie-Westir*), Lumphinnans (*Lumfynns*) BGY, Stevensonsbeath, Little Raith ADN and *Knoksowderoun*. This would place it somewhere around NGR NT17 91. One Alan Coutts (*Cowttis*) appears as a mair or official of the regality of Dunfermline in 1533 (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.xx); Alan Coutt(i)s is Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey in 1561 (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* p.10); and is mentioned as a burgess of Dunfermline in 1566 (*Dunf. Recs.* [219]).

Cowden (Cowdenbeath alias Beath-Moubray * i) DFL BEA

Codane Beith 1507 *Dunf. G. Ct. Bk.* 48

Cowdennyes Baith 1557x85 *Dunf. Reg.* p.488 [to Helen (Kil)pont & James Moubray]

Baith-Mowbray 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476

Coudonbeth 1590s Pont/WF

Baith-Moubray alias *Cowdounesbaith* (in par. of Dunfermline) 1626

Retours i File no.380 [William Walker]

Cowdon beth 1640s Gordon

Cowdonsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Coudounsbaith 1655 *Retours* i File no.851 [John Moreis]

Cowdenbeath 1775 Ainslie

Cowdenbeath 1828 SGF

Probably the personal name Colden or Cowden (for which see Black, 1946, s.n.) or, less likely, *cailltuinn* 'hazel' + *ex nomine* 'Beath', with the meaning 'part of the lands of Beath where hazels grow'.

The fact that several 16th- and 17th-c. forms of the name occur with a genitival *s*, suggests that we are dealing with a surname as a specific. One John Coudone is mentioned as a burgess of Dunfermline in 1478 (*Dunf. G. Ct. Bk.* 173).

The Moubray connection appears to have been established around the time of the Reformation, when Dunfermline Abbey was feuing out its lands (see *Dunf. Reg.* p.488). Cowdenbeath was the older name.

Cowdenbeath was chosen as the name of the new mining town in the later 19th c. at a public meeting, and in 1890, also as a result of a public meeting, the name was chosen for the new burgh (Cowdenbeath Community Council, 1991, 6).

The name is also discussed in Nicolaisen, 1970, s.n..

Dalziel (?) DFL ?BEA

Baith Danyell 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.436

Baith Danyell 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.438

From 1519 William Danyeal(1) appears often in the Dunfermline burgh records as a sergeant of the burgh court (see *Dunf. Recs. passim*). William Dangzell, the same man, appears as one of an assise of the Dunfermline Regality Court in 1533 (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.*

no.xxvi). He appears as 'Wille Danyel' in 1515 (*Dunf. G. Ct. Bk.* 53. In the index of *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* it is suggested that this name represents Dalziel (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* p.218). This identification is supported by one of the spellings of the place-name Dalziel given in Black, 1946, s.n. viz *Dan hael* (1518). Certainly *Dangzell* and *Danyell* represent the same name.

In 1497 one James Danyeell, presumably a forebear of the above-mentioned William, is fined along with one Rob Trotar 'for the trubling of the toune and ilkane of othir' (*Dunf. Recs.* [71]).

Dewar (Dewarsbeath * † alias Foulford) DFL BEA

Baith-Dewar 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476

Dewarsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Dewarisbaith alias *Foulford* (in par. of Dunfermline) 1654 *Retours* i Fife no.831

Foulford, which lay on the south side of Foulford Road, at the north end of the modern town of Cowdenbeath, is shown as a farm on SGF/1828. *Foulefurde* is mentioned in 1594 (*RMS* vi no.75).

Sir John Dewar is listed in 1532 as one of the tenants of lands 'lyand besyid the toune of *Dunfermlyng* halden of the Abbat and convent of the samyn' (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.viii).

However, the eponymous Dewar of Dewarsbeath is just as likely to belong to the family of Allan Dewar, a burghess of Dunfermline, and sergeant of the burgh court there, who frequently appears in the burgh records from 1491 (see *Dunf. Recs. passim*). Note also that one James Dewar of Beath-Bonally is retoured in some lands of Beath-Bonally in 1627 (*Retours* i Fife no.386; see Bonally above.)

Eldar DFL ?BEA

Eldars Bath 1590s Pont/WF

In 1542 one Edward Elder appears as a tenant of Kingseat by Dunfermline (*the Kynset*; *Dunf. Recs.* [228]; see also [229]).

Fleming DFL ?

(William Fleming the first at) *Flemingbrech* [for -beeth] c.1200

Dunt. Reg. no.326

Beeth Fleming [rubric],

(all the land of) *Beeth* early 13th c. *Dunt. Reg.* no.177 [which had belonged to Alexander de Setoun, & which he confirmed to his sister Emma & her husband Adam de Pollisworth]

Beeth Fleming [rubric],

Flemisse Beeth & *Flemiges Beeth* early 13th c. *Dunt. Reg.* no.178 [Alexander de Setoun gave this land, which his sister Emma had returned to him, to Dunfermline Abbey]

William (the) Fleming, who is described as 'primus apud *Flemingbleith*' was in some way thrall'd to Dunfermline Abbey, as he appears in a genealogy of neyis i.e. unfree tenants who belong to the abbey, compiled c.1340 (*Dunt. Reg.* no.326 and Appendix 4). From this we know that William Fleming was buried in Dunfermline, and that his son was called Alwin, who had the G nick-name *cambrun*. For the significance of this for the state of G in west Fife in the 13th c., see above p.56.

Fynnle DFL ?

Baith-Fynnle 1580 RMS iv no.2959 [deued to John Durie by the commendator of Dunfermline Abbey]

This is probably a form of the name Fin(n), closely associated with the lands and regality of Dunfermline Abbey in the 15th and 16th c. (see *Dunt. Ct. Bk.* pp.154-6).

Halkarston (Halkarstonsbeath * † alias Turnbull-Beath * †; now

Dalbeath) DFL BEA

Hackstons Beth 1640s Gordon

Halkistonnsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Turnbull-Baith alias *Hackerstouns-Baith* 1690 *Retours* i Fife no.1302

[William Hackerston]

Haxtons Beath 1775 Ainslie

Hackstons Beath 1802 RHP 10008

The Halkarstons appear as tenants of Dunfermline Abbey in the 1530s (see *Dunf. Ct. Bk. passim*). Halkarston or Hackston's Beath was the old name for Dalbeath.

Halkett (Beath-Halkett * † alias Maistertonsbeath * †) DFL BEA
Beicht-Hacheid & Beicht-Hakheid 1557 RMS v no.898 [feued by the
commendator of Dunfermline Abbey to Alan Couttis & Matilda
Walwood]

Baith-Halket alias *Mastertouns-Baith* (in par. of Dunfermline) 1669
Retours 1 Fife no.1056 [Wardlaw]

The Halketts of Pittfirrane were an important local family (see *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* pp.168-71).

According to RMS v no.898 Beath-Halkett is situated between Stevensonsbeath, Bonallysbeath, Turnbullsbeath (i.e. Dalbeath), Leuchatsbeath and the commonity of Inchcolm. This does not, however, help very much in locating it. Gordon places *Maisterton beth* between *Beth Kirk* and Loch Fitty.

Keir DFL DFL

Kyers Bath 1590s Pont/WF

Keirs Beth 1640s Gordon

Keirsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Keirsbaith (in par. of Dunfermline) 1650 *Retours* 1 Fife no.794

[Stewarts of *Baith*]

Keirsbeath 1890s O.S. [par. of Dunfermline]

Keirsbeath is still in DFL, and was part of Wester Beath, since we have reference to one Thomas Keyr in *Wester Baytht* in 1534 (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.xxx). This same 'Thom Keyr in *Baitht*' appears as

one of the assise of the regality court of Dunfermline in 1535
(*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.xxxvi).

See also Stewart below.

Leuchat (Leuchatsbeath alias Mains of Beath † & Balmanno-Beath * †)

BEA BEA

Lumquhattis-Beicht 1557 *RMS* v no.898

Leuchquhattis Bayth 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.220

Leuchats lbeith 1590s *Pont/WF*

Lewchatsbeth 1640s *Gordon*

('terra[e] dominicales de *Beath*' called) *Leuchaldis-Beath* 1647 *RMS*
ix no.1905

Leuchatsbeath O.S. *Pathfinder*

In 1528 William Spittell of Leuchat † (*Luquhat*) DGY was infefted in all the dominical or mains lands of *Beith*, resigned in the abbot of *Inchcolm*'s hands by Thomas Balmannoche (*Laing* no.372 and *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lv). See also Balmanno above. Henceforth Balmanno-Beath or Mains of Beath becomes known as Leuchatsbeath, first mentioned as such in 1557.

Maisterton (Maistertonsbeath * † alias Beath-Halkett * †) DFL BEA

Maisterton beth 1640s *Gordon*

Maisteirtounsbaith 1646 *Henderson*, 1865, 18

Baith-Haiket alias *Mastertouns-Baith* (in par. of Dunfermline) 1669
Retours i Fife no.1056 [Wardlaw]

There was a family called Mastirto(u)ne in Dunfermline, members of which were burgesses of that burgh, and appear frequently in the the burgh records from 1488 onwards (see *Dunf. Recs. passim*). They took their name from Masterton DFL.

In 1601 Alex. Maistertoun held the lands of Kirkton (*Kirktoun*) and Muirton (*Mwretoun*) of Beath from *Inchcolm* (*Inchcolm Chrs.* p.225).

For the approximate position of Maistertonsbeath * t, see Halkett above.

Moubray (Beath-Moubray * t alias Cowdenbeath) DFL BEA

Cowdennyes Baith 1557x85 *Dunf. Reg.* p.488 [feued to Helen (Kil)pont
& James Moubray]

Baith-Mowbray 1563 *RMS* iv no.14/6

Coudonbeth 1590s Pont/WF

Baith-Moubray alias *Cowdounesbaith* (in par. of Dunfermline) 1626
Retours i Fife no.380 [William Walker]

Cowdon beth 1640s Gordon

Cowdownsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Coudounsbaith 1655 *Retours* i Fife no.851 [John Moreis]

The Moubray connection appears to have been established around the time of the Reformation, when Dunfermline Abbey was feuing out its lands (see *Dunf. Reg.* p.488). Cowdenbeath was the older name. See also Cowden above. William Mewbray is listed in 1532 as one of the tenants of lands 'lyand besyid the toune of *Dunfermlyng* halden of the Abbat and convent of the samyn' (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.viii). He appears frequently as a sergeant in the Dunfermline burgh records from 1519 (*Dunf. Recs.* [39], [78] *et passim*).

Orrock ?DFL BEA

Oroksbeth 1640s Gordon

Note that John Orok occupies Craigbeath in 1543 (*RMS* iii no.2915). However, Orrocksbeath * t and Craigbeath cannot refer to the same place, since both appear on Gordon.

The Orrocks were an important local family who took their name from the lands of Orrock KW. There were also Orrocks who were burgesses of Dunfermline. One John Orrok appears frequently in the Dunfermline burgh records around 1500, sometimes as baillie (*Dunf. Recs. passim*). He is presumably the same John Orrok the smith who

was fined for 'the strublyng of Andro Persone cuyk' in 1503 (*Dunf. Recs.* [127]).

Pearson (Pearsonsbeath * † alias Nether Beath †) DFL; DFL & BEA
Baith-Persoun 1580 *RMS* iv no.2959 [feued to John Durie by the
 commendator of Dunfermline Abbey]

Netherbaith alias *Peirsons-Baith* 1650 *Retours* i Fife no.790 [Robert
 Peirsone portioner]

One John Peyrson appears as a tenant of *Newlandis* in an assise of the regality court of Dunfermline in 1535 (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.xxxvi). According to *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* Map I, Newlands lay immediately north-east of the burgh of Dunfermline.

Nether Beath † lay on the boundary between BEA and DFL, south of the Hill of Beath (see below s.n.).

Stevenson DFL BEA

Stevinstounis-Beicht & *Stevinounis-Beith* 1557 *RMS* v no.898

Baith-Stevinoun 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476

Steinonsbeth 1640s Gordon

Stevinsonsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Stevensonebaith (in par. of Dunfermline) 1680 *Retours* i Fife
 no.1178 [J. Stevensone of S-B]

Stevenson's Beath 1890s O.S.

Thom[as] Stevynsone is listed in 1532 as one of the tenants of lands 'lyand besyid the toune of *Dunfermlyng* halden of the Abbat and convent of the samyn' (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.viii). The farm of Stevenson's Beath, which was still marked as such on the O.S. 1" of the 1890s, now lies beneath the west part of the town of Cowdenbeath.

Stewart (Stewartsbeath alias Wester Beath alias Halbeath) DFL DFL
Stuarts Beth 1640s Gordon
Stewartsbaith 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18
 (vills & lands of) *Westerbaith* called *Stewartsbaith* 1650 *Retours i*
Fife no.794 [Patrick Stewart of *Baith*]
 (lands of) *Stuartsbaith* (& *Kairsbaith* with manor-places, mills
 etc.) 1658 *RMS xi* no.643 [formerly belonging to Henry Stuart of
Baith, and now granted to Mr Patrick Smith]
Stewartsbeath or *Halbeath* or *Wester Beath* (in par. of Dunfermline)
 1783 *Sasines* no.521
Stewartsbeath called *Halibeath* or *Wester Beath* (comprising the
Mains of Stewartsbeath, *Waterhead* and *Buckieburn*) 1786 *Sasines*
 no.1394

See also Bonally above. Sir Henry Stewart, Master Andro Stewart
 and Adam Stewart are listed in 1532 as tenants of lands 'lyand
 besyid the toune of *Dunfermyng* halden of the Abbat and convent of
 the samyn' (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.viii).

Swynton (Swyntonsbeath * alias [part of] Hill of Beath) DFL ?BEA
Baith-Swentoun 1580 *RMS iv* no.2959 [feued to John Durie by
 commendator of Dunfermline Abbey]
Swintounesbaith 1593 *Dunf. Reg.* p.494 [half vill & lands of *Baith*
 called S-B feued to J. Dewar]
 (to Robert Mudie portioner of *Maistertoun*) half vill & lands of
Baith under the hill alias *Swyntounis-Baith* (in par. of
 Dunfermline) 1626 *Retours i Fife* no.382
Swentons Beth 1640s Gordon
Sellyntounsbaith [for *Swyntounsbaith* *] 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18
Swintonsbeath 1828 SGF

See also Bonally above. For details of the Swyntons of
Inverkeithing, who are probably the family in question here, see
Dunf. Ct. Bk. pp.195-6.

Turnbull (Turnbull-Beath * alias Halkarstonsbeath *; now Dalbeath)

DFL BEA

Trumbillis-Beicht 1557 *RMS* v no.898

Baith-Trumbill 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476

Turnbulles-Baith 1671 *Retours* i Fife no.1101 [James Halkerstoun]

Turnbull-Baith alias *Hackerstouns-Baith* 1690 *Retours* i Fife no.1302

[William Hackerston]

Various members of the Turnbull family appear as tenants of Dunfermline Abbey in the 1530s (see *Dunf. Ct. Bk. passim*).

Waldeve DFL ?

'terram de *Beeth* quam Waldeuus tenuit' c.1200 *RRS* ii no.396

(= *Dunf. Reg.* no.66), & *Dunf. Reg.* no.154

Beeth Waldef 1278 *Dunf. Reg.* nos.86 & 87 [granted to Dunfermline Abbey by Alexander III]

Waldeve held this land before c.1200, when Sayer de Quincy gave it to Dunfermline Abbey (*Dunf. Reg.* nos.66 and 154). This same Waldeve also held Strachan KCD (*St A. Lib.* 276-7). He witnesses a charter of Dunfermline in 1230s (*ibid.* no.202). His heirs finally renounce all rights to the land in Beath in 1278 (*ibid.* no.86). The site of Beath-Waldeve is now lost, but we know it was not part of Wester Beath (for which see Halbeath below), since this was granted to Dunfermline Abbey in 1274 by Malcolm de Moravia (*RRS* ii p.385; and *Dunf. Reg.* no.207).

Place-names in BEA, as well as names containing 'Beath' as an ex nomine specific or generic in both BEA and DFL; for other names containing 'Beath', see personal names list above

BEATH

Beeth c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1 [given to Dunfermline by Queen

Sibilla, wife of King Alexander I 110/x24]

Beeth 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

(chapel of) *Beth* 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii

'*terram de Beeth quam Waldeuus tenuit*' c.1200 *RRS* ii no.396

(= *Dunf. Reg.* no.66) [see Waldeve in personal names list above]

(William Fleming the first at) *Flemingbrech* [for *-beeth*] c.1200

Dunf. Reg. no.326 [see Fleming in personal names list above]

Beeth Fleming [rubric],

(all the land of) *Beeth* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.177 [which had belonged to Alexander de Setoun, and which he confirmed to his sister Emma and her husband Adam de Pollisworth; see Fleming in personal names list above]

Beeth Fleming [rubric],

Flemisse Beeth & Flemiges Beeth early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.178

[Alexander de Setoun gave this land, which his sister Emma had returned to him, to Dunfermline Abbey; see Fleming in personal names list above]

(Edmund de) *Beeth* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.192

(chapel of) *Beth* 1251x72 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxii

Beeth 'occidentalil[s]' [rubric],

Beth' 'occidentalil[s]' 1274 *Dunf. Reg.* no.207 [given to Dunfermline Abbey by Malcolm de Moravia]

Beth 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* 81

Beeth 'occidentalil[s]' 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.89

Beeth Waldef 1278 *Dunf. Reg.* nos.86 & 87 [granted to Dunfermline Abbey by Alexander III; see Waldeve in personal names list above]

(lands of) *Baithis* 1327 *Dunf. Reg.* no.370

(chapel of) *Bethe* 1420 *CSSR*, i 195

(chapel 'de') *Bechto* 1420 *CPL*, vii 144

(par. church of) *Beth* 1430 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xlix
 (barony of) *Beith* 1541 *RMS* iii no.2264 [= Kirkbeath]
Nethir Baith 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476
 ('the kirk of') *Bayth* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.220
Bath; 3 Baiths 1590s Pont/WF [probably Stewart, Swinton & Bonally]
Beth Klrk 1640s Gordon
Nether Beth 1640s Gordon
Netherbaith alias *Peirsons-Baith* 1650 *Retours* i Fife no.790 [Robert
 Peirsone portioner]
 (vills & lands of) *Westerbaith* called *Stewartsbaith* 1650 *Retours* i
 Fife no.794 [Patrick Stewart of *Baith*]
Stewartsbeath or *Halbeath* or *Wester Beath* (in par. of Dunfermline)
 1783 *Sasines* no.521

G beith 'birch-tree'. See also above pp.42-3. The birch is not a tree of long-established indigenous forest; rather it is one which belongs to the very first phase of natural afforestation or re-afforestation. The name 'Beath' refers to an extensive area of upland (mostly between 120 and 240 m) to the west and north-west of Dunfermline, originally at least 15 km square. Let us assume that the name was given by the Scots sometime after their settlement of Fife in the 9th c. in response to the fact that birch was the predominant tree in the area at that time. (The alternative is to assume that it was the adaptation of an already existing P place-name.) We can then infer that the area had been cleared of its original forest covering at an earlier period, and had started to regenerate tree-cover in the late P period. Such regeneration was probably the result of less intensive pastoral activities, perhaps through neglect because of warfare or a general slump in the pastoral economy.

For Nether Beath see below s.n.. For *Wester Beath* see Halbeath below.

Pronunciation : [bi:p].

BOTHEDLACH + BEA BEA

Buthediach 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii

Bothedlach c.1241 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xx
Bothediak 1441 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11
Bothediak 1441 *RMS* ii no.268
Bothediak 1460 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.260
Bathilokis (called *Hiltoun*, *Schelis*, *Eistirtoun*, & *Nethirtoun*) 1543
RMS iii no.2915
the Nathertoun of Bathedloskis 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.220
Eister Bothhidlokkis 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222
Eister Bothylokis 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218
Balthedlay 1590s Pont/WF
 (chapel of) *Buthadlach* (which chapel now called *Egilsmarye*) 1642
Retours i Fife no.629
Bulthadlach... (*Egilsmaidie*) 1668 *Retours* i Fife no.1029

G *both* 'hut, sheiling' + G (*i*)*eudileach* 'abounding in cattle', from OIr *ét* 'cattle, riches'. Compare Mod G *eudail* 'treasure, cattle'. It may also occur in Baledmond FGN and *Piteadie* KE. Its pastoral character as expressed by its G name lasted into the Sc-speaking period, with one of its divisions being called Shiells, now part of the east side of Kelty (NGR NO148 946).

Remains of hut-circles are visible on the neighbouring Clune Craig BGY, and it may have been similar huts, presumably linked to the pastoral economy of the area, which were the eponymous *bothan* of *Bothedlach*.

The large estate of *Bothedlach* was one of the earliest possessions of the monastery of *Inchcolm* (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii).

There is an error in the two *Retours* entries. The full entries read '*...ecclesiam de Sanct Maleing nunc Inchkerie nuncupatam, cum capella Buthadlach nunc Egilsmarye nuncupata...* (*Retours* i no.629, with minor changes in no.1029, mostly noted above). The church of St Maleing is obviously *Egilsmarye*, and confirmation of this is provided in *Inchcolm Chrs.* nos. i and ii.

In *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.i *Ecclesmaline* is listed as one of the original endowments of the new priory of *Inchcolm*. It is listed also in no.ii (1179) in such a way that we can see how the *Retours* error arose. In this 1179 papal confirmation charter we find

'...dimidiam carucatam terre iuxta ecclesiam Sancti Melini cum ipsa capella [i.e. *Ecclesmaline* of no.11], *Buthedlach* per rectas divisas...': Bothedlach simply follows *Ecclesmaline* in the list.

From this a text developed which would have read something like 'dimidiam carucatam terre iuxta ecclesiam Sancti Malini *Inchkerie* nuncupatam cum ipsa capella *Ecclesmaline* nuncupata, *Buthedlach* etc.', with *Inchkerie* referring to the half-carucate, and *Ecclesmaline* referring to the chapel. It would be very easy for the following *Buthedlach* to become drawn into this complex structure, and this is indeed what has happened to produce the *Retours* entries.

In fact, the chapel of St Malinus or *Egilsmarye* has nothing whatsoever to do with Bothedlach. *Egilsmarye*, with its adjacent lands of *Inchkeirie*, lay in a detached part of ABD, now KE, between the modern farms of Broadleys and Grange, and is discussed in the Introductory Notes to that par. (above p.78).

See also Easterton, Hilton, and Netherton below.

COWDENBEATH DFL BEA

See Cowden and Moubray in personal names list above.

CRAIGBEATH BEA BEA

Craigbaith 1543 RMS iii no.2915

Craigbare 1590s Pont/WF

Craig-beth 1640s Gordon

Craigbaith Farm 1759 RHP 14330

Craigbeath 1775 Ainslie

Craigbeath Hill O.S. Pathfinder

G *creag* 'rock' or Sc *craig* 'rock', borrowed from G + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. It lay on Inchcolm Abbey's part of Beath, as is clear from RMS iii no.2915; see also Introductory Notes above.

In 1543 the lands of Craigbeath were occupied by one John Orok (RMS iii no.2915; see also Orrock in personal names list above).

DALBEATH DFL BEA

Dalbeath 1828 SGF*Dalbeath* O.S. Pathfinder

'Dal' taken from the first part of the surname Dalglish, the owner of the estate in the early 19th c. + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. The older name of this farm was Halkarston's or Hackston's Beath (for which see Halkarston in personal names list above).

EASTERTON + BEA BEA

NGR NT157 944

Eistertoun [of *Bathilokis*] 1543 *RMS* iii no.2915*Eister Bothhidlokkis* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222*Eister Bothylokis* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218*the eist toun* 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.220*the Eastoun of Baith* 1668 *RMS* xi no.1165*Easterton* 1750s Roy*Eastertown Farm* 1759 RHP 14330

(Uppertown 1775 Ainslie)

Easterton 1890s O.S.

Sc *easter* + Sc *toun*, a division of the large, originally pastoral, estate of Bothedlach, for which see above. It has disappeared as a result of intensive coal mining activity in its immediate vicinity, and is not marked on the O.S. Pathfinder.

Note that by 1668 the *ex nomine* affix 'of Bothedlach' had been replaced by one containing the par.- or barony-name 'Beath'.

HALBEATH DFL DFL

(lands of *Stuartsbaith* & *Kairsbaith* with manor-places, mills etc.)

1658 *RMS* xi no.643 [formerly belonging to Henry Stuart of *Baith*, and now granted to Mr Patrick Smith]

Halbeath 1775 Ainslie*Stewartsbeath* or *Halbeath* or *Wester Beath* (in par. of Duntermine)1783 *Sasines* no.521

Stewartsbeath called *Hallbeath* or *Wester Beath* (comprising the
Mains of Stewartsbeath, Waterhead & Buckieburn) 1786 Sasines
 no.1394

Hall beath 1828 SGF (DFL)

Sc *hall* + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. See also Stewart in personal names
 list above.

HILL OF BEATH DFL BEA

Baith-under-the-hill 1563 RMS iv no.1476

(to Robert Mudie portioner of *Maistertoun*) half the vill & lands of
Baith under the hill alias *Swyntounis-Baith* (in par. of
 Dunfermline) 1626 *Retours* i Fife no.382

(to James Dewar of) *Baith-Banaley*, half the vill & lands of *Baith*
under the hill called *Baith-Banaley* (in par. of Dunfermline)
 1627 *Retours* i Fife no.386

(to James Dewar of) *Banaley-baith*, half the vill & lands of
Baith-Banaley commonly called *Baith under the Hill* (in par. of
 Dunfermline) 1671 *Retours* i Fife no.1089

Hillbeath Ainslie 1775

Hill of Beath 1828 SGF [beside *Swintonsbeath*]

Sc *hill* + Sc *of* + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. Today the name refers to
 both the hill and the settlement at the east end of that hill. On
 Moll/1725 the hill is marked *Hills of Bath* and the settlement
Bonalle Beth, while on SGF/1828, the hill is called *Beath Hill*, and
 the settlement is called *Hill of Beath*. The older name of the
 settlement was *Beath under the Hill* *.

The form of the name of the hill with 'of' suggests an
 underlying G original, for which see Nicolaisen, 1976, 57 ff.. See
 also Bonally and Swynton in the personal names list above.

HILTON (of BEATH) BEA BEA

Hiltoun [of *Bathilokis*] 1543 RMS iii no.2915

the Hiltoun ('with the coilhuich') 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222

the Hiltoun ('of the coilheuch') 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218

the Hiltoun 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.220

(*Nethertoune of Baith* called the lands of) *Over & Nether Hiltounes*
1668 *RMS xi no.1165*

The Hilltown Farm 1759 *RHP 14330*

Hilltown 1775 *Ainslie*

Sc hill + *Sc toun*, a division of the large, originally pastoral, estate of *Bothedlach*, for which see above.

Note that by 1668 the *ex nomine* affix 'of Bothedlach' had been replaced by one containing the par.- or barony-name 'Beath'.

KIRKBEATH * + BEA (BEA)

(barony of) *Kyrkbeth* 1441 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11

(half of) *Kyrkveth* 1468 *Pittirrane Writs* no.38 [see *Inchcolm Chrs.*
pp.185 & 231; & *Balmanno* in personal names list above]

Kirkbaith 1543 *RMS iii no.2915* [presumably referring to the *Kirkton*
of Beath. See also *Beath* above]

Sc kirk + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. This was the name of the barony erected in 1441 comprising the west Fife lands of *Inchcolm Abbey*.

KIRKTON BEA BEA

the Kirkton 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222

the Kirkton 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218

the Kirkton ('& West Mylne occupyit be Robert Muirtoun') 1574
Inchcolm Chrs. p.220

Kirkton ['of Beath'] 1601 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.225

the Kirkton of Baith 1668 *RMS xi no.1165*

Kirkton Farm 1759 *RHP 14330*

Kirkton 1775 *Ainslie*

Sc *kirk* + Sc *toun*, beside the par. church known as Kirk o'Beath. See also Maisteron in personal names list above. It lay on Inchcolm Abbey's part of the lands of Beath (see Introductory Notes above).

MEIKLEBEATH DFL BEA

Micklebeath 1775 Ainslie

Meiklebeath 1870 RHP 10003

Meiklebeath 1890s O.S.

Meiklebeath O.S. 7th Series

Sc *meikle* + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. This was known for a time as Newbeath. The farm-steading no longer exists, so the name no longer appears on O.S. Pathfinder.

MUIRTON BEA BEA

Mourtoun 1543 RMS iii no.2915

the Murtoun 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222

the Murntoun 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218

Mwretoun of Beath 1601 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.225

The Moortown Farm 1759 RHP 14330

Sc *muir* + Sc *toun*. It lay on Inchcolm Abbey's part of the lands of Beath (see Introductory Notes above).

NETHER BEATH † DFL; DFL & BEA

NGR NT139 897

Nethir Beicht 1557 RMS v no.898

Nethir Baith 1563 RMS iv no.1476

Nether Beth 1640s Gordon

Netherbaith alias *Peirsons-Baith* 1650 *Retours i Fife* no.790 [Robert Peirsone portioner]

Nether Beath Ainslie 1775

Nether Beath 1828 SGF

Sc *nether* + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. A small cluster of houses on SGF/1828 through which the boundary between BEA and DFL passed, it has now been obliterated by open-cast mining operations.

See also Bell and Pearson in the personal names list above.

NETHERTON BEA BEA

Nethirtoun [of *Bathilokis*] 1543 *RMS* iii no.2915

the Nether toun 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.222

the Nethertoun 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.218

the Nathertoun of Bathedloskis 1574 *inchcolm Chrs.* p.220

Nethertoun of Baith (called the lands of *Over & Nether Hiltounes*)
1668 *RMS* xi no.1165

Nethertown 1759 *RHP* 14330

Nethertown 1775 *Ainslie*

Sc *nether* + Sc *toun*, a division of the large, originally pastoral, estate of Bothedlach, for which see above. The burn, which is marked on the O.S. Pathfinder as (the) Lochfitty Burn, is known locally as the Netherton Burn.

Note that by 1668 the *ex nomine* affix 'of Bothedlach' had been replaced by one containing the par.- or barony-name 'Beath'.

NEWBEATH † DFL BEA

Newbeath 1828 *SGF*

Sc or Eng 'new' + *ex nomine* 'Beath'. The name seems to have been coined c.1800 for the estate of Meiklebeath. It must already have fallen out of use by the time of the O.S. in the 1850s, since Meiklebeath is the name which is used on all the O.S. maps until the disappearance of the farm in recent times.

CARNOCK

Introductory Notes

CNK lay in the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews, and its church was granted to the Hospice of Loch Leven by Bishop William Malveisin 1225x36 (*St A. Lib.* 176; see also Cowan, 1967, s.n.).

In 1921 a fragment of an early Christian cross-slab, which had been used as rubble packing, was found in the ruins of the old (13th c.) par. kirk at Carnock. It is described in *RCAHMS*, 50, with more details, and a different interpretation of the figure carved on it, in NMRS Record Card NT08NW no.1. This suggests the presence at Carnock of a pre-parochial centre of worship.

In 1650 CNK was enlarged with lands which had formerly belonged to DFL. These were Clune (probably including Bonnyton), Easter and Wester Luscar and Pitdinnie (Webster, 1938, 50; see also Chalmers, 1844, i 7).

CARNEIL

Carneedle 1775 Ainslie

Carniel 1828 SGF

? caer * 'fort' or ? G *carn* 'rock, cairn' or ? *ceàrn* 'corner' (for which see Carnock). The lack of early forms makes any etymology extremely tentative. According to Chalmers an urn containing many Roman coins was found when some tumuli were opened on Carneil Hill in 1774. Based on this, and perhaps also influenced by the name, Chalmers states that 'upon Carneil Hill ... the Horestii appear to have had a strength' (Chalmers, 1887, i 110 note g). This is probably the same find referred to in the *OSA*: 'Upon opening [the] cairn about 20 years ago there was found an urn of earthenware containing some small copper coins but they had no inscription which could be read.' The *RCAHMS* field inspector in 1953 states that no trace of cairn mounds or earthworks were found on the hill (NMRS Record Card NT08NW no.2).

CARNOCK

- (teinds of) *Kernoc* 1215 *Dunf. Reg.* no.215
 (John de) *Kernec* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.171
 (church of) *Kernec* mid 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
 (church of) *Kernoch* mid 13th c. *St A. Lib.* 32
 (church of) *Kerneth'* 1225x36 *St A. Lib.* 176
 (lands of) *Kernote* or *Kernock temp.* David II *RMS* i app.2 no.765
 (David de) *Kernok temp.* David II *RMS* i app.2 no.1251
 (John Ramsay of) *Kernoc* 1394 *HMC* v
Crannoch 1452 *RMS* ii no.1444
Carnock 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 400
Carnochie 1593 *RMS* v no.2273
Carnok K[irk] & Carnok Loch 1640s Gordon
Carnock Loch 1642 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.576

G *ceàrn* (OIr *cern*) 'corner' + diminutive or loc. ending, 'little corner' or 'place at the corner'. This is more likely than a derivation from G *càrn* 'rock, cairn', given the consistent *e*-spellings in the early forms. This element occurs also in Cairns(mill) SSL.

The medieval par. kirk of Carnock, now a ruin, lies immediately south of the Carnock Burn, where this forms a sharp bend, and this may explain the name.

Immediately south-east of the village of Carnock, on the higher land above the Carnock Burn, lie the farms of East and West Camps (*Campse of Carnock* 1646 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.584). This name seems to contain G *cam* 'bent, crooked'. There may be a semantic link here between this and the word *ceàrn* 'corner'. If so, it is unlikely to be the feature which I have suggested gave rise to the place-name 'Carnock'. However, at present I am unable to offer a more plausible explanation.

According to Gordon Carnock Loch lay to the east of the kirk. However, its exact site is no longer known (Webster, 1938, 224).

CLEISH

Introductory Notes

Cleish is first mentioned as the name of a chapel given by Malcolm I earl of Fife (1204-28) to Dunfermline Abbey, so it obviously lay within the Fife earls' sphere of influence (*Dunf. Reg.* 145). It belonged to a group of lands in what is today west Fife, east Stirlingshire and Kinross-shire, such as Culross PER (now FIF), Crombie CR, Logie-Airthry, Logie par. split between CLA, PER and STL (now STL), and the neighbouring Tullibole FIF (now KNR), in which the earls of Fife had a controlling interest (see *PSAS* vol.60 p.70 and *N. B. Chrs.* nos.5 and 9). On Malcolm's marriage to Maud daughter of Earl Gilbert of Strathearn c.1195, more lands in this area were added to the earldom of Fife viz Glendeven, Glendevon par. PER, Carnbo, Aldie, Dalkeith and Pitfar, all FO PER (now FOS KNR). The grant was made in frank marriage, and since Malcolm and Maud's marriage was childless, the lands reverted to Strathearn PER, where they remained until the boundary changes of 1891 (see Barrow, 1953, 56-61 and TU Introductory Notes).

Shortly after Earl Malcolm's grant of the chapel of Cleish to Dunfermline Abbey, it became the cause of a controversy between the abbey and Earl Malcolm's newly-founded abbey at Culross. Culross claimed that it belonged to the church of Tullibole (diocese of Dunblane), which had formed part of their original endowment granted by Earl Malcolm, and that therefore the chapel belonged to them. Dunfermline contested this, and the Pope set up a commission of inquiry consisting of three eminent churchmen, including the bishop of Dunblane (presumably Bishop Osbert) to investigate this and other points of contention between the two monasteries. The commission brought together the contending parties at Easter 1227 at Dunfermline. At the hearing, but *de plano*, 'out of court', Dunfermline Abbey produced certain 'instruments and reasons', and Culross seems to have caved in immediately, agreeing that Cleish chapel did belong to Dunfermline after all (*Dunf. Reg.* no.213). Presumably one of the things that convinced them was a copy of Earl Malcolm's above-mentioned charter (*Dunf. Reg.* 145).

The chapel of Cleish had achieved parochial status by c.1250,

presumably at the behest of Dunfermline Abbey to clarify its status *vis-à-vis* Tullibole. Around that year it is listed as one of the churches of the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews (*Dunf. Reg.* no.313). The par. formed part of the sheriffdom of Fife until 1685, when, by an Act of Parliament, the old sheriffdom of Kinross, which consisted of KNS and ORW, was greatly enlarged mainly by the addition of CLE, PTM, and the part of FOS which had formerly been TU (all formerly FIF). For more details see *APS* s.a..

In 1891, by order of the Boundary Commission, the lands of Moreland, which, although in KNR, had been part of DFL, were annexed to CLE (see Shennan, 1892, 269; and DFL Introductory Notes).

For the existence of a motte at Cleish in the late Middle Ages, see Halton † below.

For an unpublished charter relating to the boundaries between the baronies of Crambeth (Dowhill) and Cleish in the 13th c., see Appendix 7 (SRO GD/254 no.1). For another 13th c. Cleish march, see *Dunf. Reg.* no.192, details of which are given under Dumghercloie † below.

CLEISH

- (chapel of) *Cles* 1204x28 *Dunf. Reg.* no.145
- (chapel of) *Cles* 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.213
- (Gilbert de) *Cles* & (land of) *Cles* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.192
- (church of) *Kles* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33
- (church of) *Cles* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
- (Gilbert de; land of; & mill of) *Cless* 1252 SRO GD/254 no.1 o.c.
- (land of) *Cles'* 1354 *RRS* vi no.132
- (lands & toun of) *Clese* c.1405 *RMS* i app.2 no.1919
- Myddilclesch* 1505 *RMS* ii no.2820
- ('le Bordland de') *Clesch* 1505 *RMS* ii no.2820
- (mill of) *Clesch* 1505 *RMS* ii no.2820
- (barony of) *Clesch* 1505 *RMS* ii no.2820
- Dolyland* [of *Myddil Clesch*] 1507 *RMS* ii no.3022
- Cleische Westir* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 8
- Middelclesche* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 21

Cliesh-Meldrum 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 400

Cleish Allardice 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 400

Cleich Meldrum 1521 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 206

Cleich Allardice 1521 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 206

le Doleland [of *Middill Clesche*] 1537 *RMS* iii no.1695

Cleish & Wester] *Cleish* 1590s *Pont/WF*

Dolyland [of *Middill Cleische & Wester Cleische*] 1599 *RMS* ix no.23

Cleish & Cleish K[irk] 1640s *Gordon*

G *clais* 'ditch, furrow, hollow'. It presumably refers to the situation of the par. church and the castle at the foot of the steep *Cleish Hills*.

For a definition of the barony of *Cleish* in the 16th c., see *RMS* ii nos. 2820 and 3022.

See also *Halton* below.

DUMGHERCLOIHE †

NGR ? NT072 979

('ad montem qui vocatur') *Dumghercloihe* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.192

G *dùn* '(fortified) hill, fort' + ? G *geàrr* 'short' + gen. of G *clach*, 'stone', *cloiche*, so 'short-stone-(fortified) hill'. This name appears once only, in 1231, in the above-mentioned charter of *Dunfermline Abbey* which describes the march between *Gilbert de Cleish's* land of *Cleish* and the abbey's forest of *Outh* (*Dunf. Reg.* no.192). The march begins at the outflow of *Loch Glow* (*Lochglo*) between *Lurg Loch* and *Dow Loch*. It then goes westward between the two highest peaks of the *Inneans* (*Yneianes* from G *innean* 'anvil, rock, hill'), through the summit of *Dunglo* (*Dunglo*) and down through 'The Hollow Way' (*le holegath*). This can be identified with the cleft which descends due west from near the summit towards the pass marked on the O.S. Pathfinder as *Windy Gate*. Here the march turns north, at a point called *Cnocenlein* (G *cnoc* ? *na leine* 'knowe of the shirt, linen, line'), which may well be the rising ground immediately west of *Windy Gate*. It then goes by the valley as far as *Fallowmireside* (*Falumireside*), possibly the relatively flat,

previously boggy area between the 270 and 280 m contours NGR NT074 967 (now partly drained by forestry trenches); or more probably lower-lying land near the present Cleish-Moreland road, beyond the clearly defined valley of the Shank Burn. The next named feature on the march is *Dumghercloihe*. The best candidate for this is the conspicuous eminence now called Seedy Hill. (1) There is no feature now visible on this hill which might correspond to the 'short stone' of the name; however, the hill has obviously been the focus of much human activity in the last 100 years: there is a small disused quarry on its north side; overhead electricity cables go across it from east to west; and the summit has recently been planted with deciduous trees. However, c.100 m to the east, in one of the relatively level fields which surround the hill, there is a conspicuous low rounded stone about 1.3 m high and 1 m in diameter, which may have given rise to the name found in the 1231 charter.

From *Dumghercloihe* the march goes down into the Pow Burn (*Aldendeich*), and into the Gairney Water (*Gornin*). (2)

DUMGLOW

(the summit of) *Dunglo* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.192 [part of the marches between the land of Cleish and the forest of Outh DFL]

G *dùn* + ? P word cognate with OW *gloiu* 'liquid', W *gloyw* 'shiny'; see Watson, 1926, 470. There are traces of a multivallate hill-fort on its summit. It lies beside Loch Glow, and if the above etymology is correct, the specific would have been transferred from the loch to the fortification. Loch Glow appears as *Lochglo* in 1231 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.192), while the burn which flows out of it, known today as the Lead, is called *Aldlochglo* in 1252 (SRO GD/254 no.1, for which see Appendix 7).

DUMMIEFARLINE

Dumiefarlane 1796 John Bell's map of the County of Kinross

DummeFarline 1840 Estate Map (ex inf. O.S. Name Book)

G dùn or *dùnadh* + ? personal or tribal name. There are traces of a hill-fort on its summit. According to the O.S. Name Book (c.1850) it was known locally chiefly as *Dummie*.

GEORGETON

Georgetown 1775 Ainslie

Georgetown Hill 1828 SGF

Georgetown Hills O.S. Pathfinder

Personal name 'George' + Sc *toun*. It is marked as a settlement on Ainslie/1775, but as a topographic feature only on SGF/1828.

HALTON (of CLEISCH) * †

Hawtoun (except for *le Mot* of the said lands) 1471 *RMS* ii no.1040

Haltoun de Clesch 1505 *RMS* ii no.2820

Haltoun 1505 *RMS* ii no.2881

Haltoun de Cleische 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 21

Haltoun de Clesche ('cum turre, fortalicio et nemore (the perk)')
1537 *RMS* iii no.1695

Sc *hall* 'hall, castle' + Sc *toun*. This was the site of the still extant Cleish Castle, the tower and fortalice referred to in 1537. Note the presence of a motte here in 1471 (not listed in Stell, 1985).

HARDISTON

Hardiestown 1750s Roy

Hardiestown 1775 Ainslie

Hardieston 1828 SGF

Personal name 'Hardie' + Sc *toun*.

KIRKTON * †

Kirktown 1775 Ainslie

Sc *kirk* + Sc *toun*, with reference to the settlement beside Cleish par. kirk.

NIVINGSTON

Nevistoun & Newstoun 1391x1406 RMS i app.2 no.1717

Nevinstoun Estir & Westir 1505 RMS ii no.2820

Newynstoune 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 21

Personal name 'Niven' + Sc *toun*. For the name 'Niven' or 'Nevin', which is found predominantly in the west and south-west of Scotland in the middle ages, see Black, 1946, under 'Niven'. Nivingston Craigs, the conspicuous basalt crags behind the farm, were called *Cragdoreth* etc. ('oak-crag') in the mid 13th c. (see Appendix 7).

TEMPLETON (FARM)

Temple house 1775 Ainslie

Templeton Farm O.S. 7th Series

Templeton Farm O.S. Pathfinder

Sc and Engl *temple* + Sc *toun*. This is no doubt the land held by the Knights of St John in 1540 in Crambeth (*Carambech*), *Knights of St John* 26. (3)

THORNTON †

Thornton 1775 Ainslie

Sc *thorn* + Sc *toun* 'toun enclosed by a (haw)thorn hedge'.

Footnotes

1 If *Dumghercloine* is indeed Seedy Hill, as the evidence strongly suggests, then we appear to be dealing with the phenomenon of name-transference or displacement. In *Dunf. Reg.* no.213 from the year 1227 mention is made of a *mons Sithi*, which lies on the march between Dunfermline Abbey's forest of Outh and Culross Abbey's lands of Cult (*Quichtes*) CR (now SLN) i.e. the western march of Outh Forest, as opposed to the eastern march of Outh Forest described in *Dunf. Reg.* no.192. It is clear from the other points on this march that *mons Sithi* refers to a hill at or near St Margaret's Craig (NGR NT044 959). This transference of the name *Sithi* or *Seedy* from what was presumably its original position to its present one would have been facilitated by the fact that both were on the Outh Forest boundary, one on the west, the other on the east. *Sithi* contains G *sith* 'fairy' or 'fairy-hill'; compare also Set Hill LEU (ie *Sithill* 1620 RMS viii no.22).

2 I would like gratefully to acknowledge the help I received from Mary and Bill Atkin and Mary and Eric Higham in the elucidation of this march.

3 *Carambech* is wrongly identified by the editors of *Knights of St John* as Crombie TOB FIF (*ibid.* 213).

CROMBIE

Introductory Notes

Present-day TOB is an amalgamation of the medieval parishes of Torry (TO) and Abercrombie, which latter by the 16th c. was known as Crombie. In the discussion which follows, it will be referred to only as 'Crombie' (CR).

CR belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld, while TO lay in that of St Andrews, deanery of Fotherif (see Cowan, 1967, under 'Crombie', 'Torry' and 'Torryburn').

According to Millar (1895 ii, 245), at some time before 1622 CR was united with TO, which was afterwards called Torryburn. However, it cannot have been as straightforward as this, since in 1561 both *Torriburne* and *Crummy* are listed amongst the kirks belonging to Culross Abbey (*Thirds of Benefices*, 95). For more details see TO, Introductory Notes.

The boundaries of TO and CR were formed by three substantial burns draining from the high ground around Dunfermline and the Saline Hills into the Forth. The western boundary of TO, which was also the western boundary of the county of Fife until 1891, was formed by the Bluther Burn ['blupər], while the boundary between TO and CR was the Torry Burn. On the other (east) side of CR the Lyne Burn divided it from DFL.

The extensive ruins of the medieval church of CR lie on a headland overlooking the sea (NGR NT028 855). Certain features suggest a 13th c. date (*RCAHMS*, 272). It lies less than one km from the mouth of the Torry Burn, but 3.5 km from the mouth of the Lyne Burn, which, as already mentioned, forms the eastern boundary of the old par.. This means that the 'crooked burn' which gave rise to the name was the Torry Burn, unless there had been an earlier ecclesiastical site at the mouth of the Lyne, which is in fact a great deal more crooked than the Torry Burn in the final few km of its course.

CR had a complex ecclesiastical history: during the early 13th c. it changed diocese from St Andrews to Dunkeld, while at some point before the Reformation it changed patrons from Dunfermline to Culross Abbeys. Matters are further complicated by the existence of

a par. of Abercrombie (now St Monance) in east Fife. This has led to the identification of Abercrombie with St Monance in both *RRS* i and ii, when in fact all the references therein seem to be to CR. It also gives rise to confusion in Bagimont's Roll, pp.19 and 48 n.. Cowan, 1967, under 'Abercrombie' and 'Crombie', is more accurate.

Because of the difficulty in distinguishing between these two medieval parishes, both originally called Abercrombie, there follows a full account of their early ecclesiastical history, as far as it can be reconstructed from the sources available. For exact references and early forms, see under Crombie and Abercrombie SMS, both of which are listed below.

One of the problems in distinguishing between Crombie CR and Abercrombie SMS in early documents, apart from their identical name, is the fact that when the chapel of Crombie is first given to Dunfermline Abbey (by King Malcolm IV c.1160) it is listed along with the church of Kelly, the old name for Carnbee, a par. in east Fife adjacent to the medieval par. of Abercrombie SMS. They are mentioned together frequently thereafter in various royal, papal and episcopal confirmations, until 1277, but this documentary juxtaposition is best seen as purely coincidental. They always appear in longer list of churches, and in one confirmation charter Kelly alone appears, with no mention of Crombie (*Dunf. Reg.* no.101).

Note also that Crombie is first mentioned as a chapel, and is called a chapel in all royal and some papal (but no episcopal) confirmation charters until 1277. However, it is first mentioned as a church c.1165 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.596 o.c.), and so its later designation as a chapel must simply be an anachronism due to unthinking copying of older charters.

Between 1204 and 1211 Earl Malcolm I of Fife granted the church of Crombie to Dunfermline Abbey, along with the teinds of Cults (CR now SLN, for which see below). Although Crombie had already been given to Dunfermline by King Malcolm IV, such multiple granting was not unusual, since very often multiple interests were involved.

This grant is best seen in relation to the major ecclesiastical

and political event in this area in the early decades of the 13th c.: Earl Malcolm's founding of the new Cistercian abbey of St Mary and St Serf at Culross. The foundation charter was issued in 1217, although planning probably began soon after he became earl in 1204. Part of its original endowment was the land of Crombie, and this gave rise to a flurry of charters relating to Dunfermline's rights in Crombie church: from King William in 1211 a confirmation charter of Earl Malcolm's grant of the church; from Bishop Hugh of Dunkeld 1214x29 (? c.1226x29); and even from the prior of St Andrews 1225x36 (? 1225x27).

These did not prevent conflict between the two monasteries, however, and at Easter 1227 an agreement was reached which stated that Culross should be exempt from paying teinds to Dunfermline from its territory of Crombie, in return for which exemption they would pay Dunfermline 25 merks annually (*Dunf. Reg.* no.214). This agreement was confirmed by Bishop Hugh of Dunkeld and his chapter, so the transfer of Crombie from St Andrews to Dunkeld diocese must have been completed by this date.

We now come to the problematical charter *Dunf. Reg.* no.116. Its rubric reads: 'De quieta clamacione ecclesie de *Abircrumbi* in *Fif*'. Unfortunately its text has been so abbreviated that only part of the greetings clause has been recorded. Since it appears in the section of the Register headed 'Bishops of St Andrews', we can assume that it is a charter issued by one of these bishops; and since Crombie now begins to appear as part of the diocese of Dunkeld, it is probably a charter in which the bishop of St Andrews gives up his rights to Crombie in favour of Dunkeld. (1)

Also at Easter 1227 other points of contention between Culross and Dunfermline were settled, from which we learn that with typical Cistercian diligence the monks of Culross were already engaged in the draining of Crombie bog, which lay at the eastern edge of the par. (*Dunf. Reg.* no.213).

If I am correct in assigning all the above references to Crombie, Abercrombie SMS does not enter the written record until 1247, when its church was consecrated by Bishop David de Bernham of St Andrews. It was still within the gift of the bishops of St

Andrews in 1320, when Bishop William de Lamberton granted it to St Andrews Priory for the lighting of the high altar.

CR had a detached part lying to the north of SLN, while SLN had a detached part adjoining TO. In 1891 the detached southern part of SLN was transferred to TOB viz Inzievar, part of Blair Farm, Duckhill, Langlees, Remiltoun, Sunnyside, Fernwoodlee and Rennie'swells. At the same time the detached northern part of TOB (formerly CR) was transferred to SLN viz Bonnington, Cultmill, North Cult, South Cult, Hallcroft, Hallburns, Hill End, Pow and Wellwood. For more details see Shennan, 1892, 264-5. This detached part of TOB, formerly CR, represented part of the lands, later barony, of Cults (*Quyltys*), granted to Culross Abbey by Malcolm earl of Fife on its foundation in 1217 (*PSAS* vol.60 p.70 and *RRS* v no.141).

Note that Gordon's *Colton*, situated roughly between Steelend SLN and Hallcroft CR (now SLN), is probably an error for Cultmill CR (now SLN).

BONNINGTON (now SLN)

(Henry May of) *Bonningtoun*... (lands of *Brigtoun* & *Currieholl*, which lands are now called) *Bonningtoun* (...in barony of *Cults*)
1681 *Retours* Fife no.1198

Bonnytown 1775 Ainslie

(*Brigtoun* & *Curriesholl* called) *Bonningtown* 1798 *Sasines* no.5192

Bonington 1828 SGF

Sc bond + Sc toun. Neither Brigton or Currie(s)holl appears on Ainslie/1775 or SGF/1828.

BRIGTON * t (now SLN)

(Henry May of) *Bonningtoun*... (lands of) *Brigtoun* (& *Currieholl*, which lands are now called *Bonningtoun*...in barony of *Cults*)
1681 *Retours* Fife no.1198

Brigtown (& *Curriesholl* called *Bonningtown*) 1798 *Sasines* no.5192

Sc *brig* + Sc *toun*. The bridge is presumably over the Black Devon. See also Balgonar SLN and Bonnington above.

CROMBIE (now TOB)

(church of *Kellin* & chapel of) *Abercrombin* 1157x60 *RRS* i no.157

(= *Dunf. Reg.* no.40)

(church of *Kellin*, chapel of) *Ab[er]crumb'* 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237

(church of *Kellin* & chapel of) *Abercrombi* 1165x68 *RRS* ii no.30

(= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

(church of *Kellin* & church of) *Abercrombi* 1165x68 *Dunf. Reg.*

no.596 o.c. [= *Abircrombi* no.94; confirmed to *Dunf. Abbey* by Richard bishop of St Andrews, along with other kirks in his diocese]

(church of *Kellin* & chapel of) *Ab[er]crumb'* 1184 *Dunf. Reg.* no.239

(church of *Kellin* & church of) *Ab[er]crumb'* 1202x6 *Dunf. Reg.*

no.110 [Bishop William of St Andrews' confirmation of churches belonging to *Dunf. Abbey* in his diocese]

(church of) *Abircrombin* (with the teinds of *Quichtis*) 1204x1211

Dunf. Reg. no.144 [granted by Earl Malcolm of Fife to *Dunf. Abbey*]

(church of) *Abircrombin* [rubric],

(church of) *Abercrombin'* 1211 *RRS* ii no.502 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.53)

(church of) *Abircrombi* ('in Fife') [rubric only] ? 1211x29

Dunf. Reg. no.116

(church of) *Abercrombin* 1214x29 (? c.1226x29) *Dunf. Reg.* no.129

[confirmed by Bishop Hugh of Dunkeld to *Dunf. Abbey*]

Ab[er]crumbi 1216 *Dunf. Reg.* no.253

(land of) *Abercromby* 1217 *PSAS* vol.60 p.70 [granted by Earl Malcolm of Fife to Culross Abbey]

(church of *Kellin* & church of) *Abercrombi* 1225x36 *Dunf. Reg.* no.106

[Priory of St Andrews' confirmation of churches in St Andrews diocese to *Dunf. Abbey*]

(land of) *Abircrombin* & (bog ['maresii'] of) *Abircrombin* 1227

Dunf. Reg. no.213 [which bog the monks of Culross are in the process of, or intend, draining]

- (territory of) *Abircrumbin* & (church of) *Ablier]crumb'* Easter 1227
Dunf. Reg. no.214
- (church of *Kellin* & chapel of) *Ablier]crombi* Sept. 1227 *Dunf. Reg.*
 no.74 [Alexander II's general confirmation to Dunf. Abbey]
- (teinds of church of) *Abircrumb'* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.260
- (church of) *Abircrumbin* 1233 *Dunf. Reg.* no.267
- (church of) *Ablier]crumb'* 1234 *Dunf. Reg.* no.272
- (shire & lands of) *Abercrumby* 1234 *PSAS* vol.60 p.73
- (church of) *Abercrumby* 1275 Bagimont's Roll p.48 [in diocese of
 Dunkeld - no payment entered]
- (church of *Keilyn* & chapel of) *Abyrcrombin* 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81
 [Alex. III's general confirmation to Dunf. Abbey]
- (barony of) *Abircrummy* 1481 *PSAS* vol.70 p.90 [concerning land
 immediately south of the Torry Burn beside *Cragflowr* feued by
 the abbot of Culross]
- (mill & mill lands of) *Crummy* (called *Foddismill*) 1525 *Laing Chrs.*
 no.350
- (lands of) *Crommy* (& their 'anchoragiis of mussillis', & including
 the teinds belonging to their rectory) 1560 *RMS* iv no.1632 [part
 of lands of Culross Abbey]
- (grange of) *Abircrummy(e)* & (barony of) *Abircrummye* 1546
Laing Chrs. no.507
- (the annuals of) *Crummye* 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.426 [belonging to Dunf.
 Abbey]
- ('the kirkis of') *Crummy*, (*Torriburne* etc.) 1561 *Thirde of*
Benefices, 95 [belonging to Culross Abbey]
- (church of) *Crummy* 1589 *RMS* v no.1675 [belonging to Culross Abbey]
- (lands of) *Crommeyis* ('with the anchorage of mussillis & cokillis'
 in the lordship of *Culros*) 1603 *RMS* vi no.1402 [these lands are
 defined as lying between the lands & burn of *Torryburne* on the
 west & *lie Futheyis-mylne-burne* on the east]
- (*Foddismyln* in par. of) *Crumbie* (in lordship of *Culross*) 1625
Retours Fife no.360
- Cromby*, *Crumby* & *Crumby* panns 1640s Gordon
- (part of) *Crombie* (within barony of) *Abircrombie* (& lordship of
Culros) 1649 *Retours Fife* no.779

(barony of) *Crumbie* 1662 *Retours Fife* no.928

Cromie Town & Cromie Point 1828 SGF

P *aber* * 'river-mouth' or 'at (the) mouth of' + *Crom(b)*, the name of a burn + loc. ending. It thus means 'the place at the mouth of the *Crom Burn* *', the burn in question probably being the Torry Burn (see Introductory Notes above). For more on *aber* * see above pp.35-6.

The burn-name contains G *crom*, OIr *cromb* 'bent, bent one'. Given the conservative nature of water-course-names, and given also that it is in combination with the P *aber* *, Watson is probably correct in surmising that it may be a G adaptation of a P term of similar meaning (Watson, 1926, 461-2). Since the W equivalent is *crwm*, the P may not in fact have been very different from the G.

Compare also Allt a'Chrombaidh', a tributary of the River Garry near Calvine PER, which flows through Gleann a'Chrombaidh; also Dalcrombie, Daviot and Dunlichity par. INV, which Watson renders *Dul-chrombaidh*, interpreting the specific as the gen. of *crombadh* 'bending' (Watson, *loc. cit.*).

The earliest example I have found of the name without 'aber' is from 1525.

The Grange of (Aber)crombie first mentioned in 1546, which presumably belonged to Culross Abbey, lay near Waukmill CR (now TOB) and the Lyne Burn, which forms the eastern march of both the lands and par. of Crombie (now TOB).

[ABERCROMBIE (ST MONANCE)]

(church of) *Abercrumbin* 1247 *St A. Pont.* p.xix [consecrated by Bishop David de Bernham]

(church of) *Abircrumbyn* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33 [diocese of St Andrews, deanery of Fife]

(church of) *Abier]crumby* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313 [diocese of St Andrews, deanery of Fife]

(John & Richard Cook of) *Abercrumby & Abircrumby* 1260 *St A. Lib.*

- (at) *Abbercrumby* 12/0 CDS i no.2577 [inquisition re lands of Balcormo CBE]
- (church of) *Aberimilay* 1275 Bagimont's Roll p.37
- (church of) *Abercrimsby* 1276 Bagimont's Roll p.64 [diocese of St Andrews]
- (rector of church of) *Abbercrumby* 1295 NLS 34.6.24. p.217 [under orders of Bishop of St Andrews]
- (Abercrombie) 1320 NLS MS. 15.1.18, no.19 [granted to St Andrews Priory by Bishop William de Lamberton for the lighting of the High Altar; see Cowan, 1967, 2]
- (church of) *Abyrcrumby* 1420 *St A. Lib.* 413 [one of a long list of kirks confirmed to St Andrews Priory by Pope Martin]
- (lordship of) *Abircrumby* 1425 *RMS* ii no.20
- (church & kirkland of) *Abircrumby* 1440 *St A. Cop.* no.109 [an assedation by Prior James of St Andrews of the priory's church of Abercrombie and its kirkland for five years]
- (church of) *Abircrummy* 1471 *RMS* ii no.1039 [one of possessions of the church of St Andrews]
- (lands of) *Abircromy* (in barony of) *Abircromy* 1513 *RMS* ii no.3879
- ('lie Manis et villa de') *Abircrumby* (in the lordship of) *Abircrummy* 1546 *RMS* iii no.3226 [re lands of *Stentoun* SMS, to Thomas Abercrombie & Elizabeth Gourlay]

Footnotes

1 Cowan (1967, 39-40) interprets *Dunf. Reg.* no.116 otherwise: he sees it as Dunfermline Abbey quitclaiming its rights to Crombie in favour of Culross Abbey. However, Dunfermline kept some interest in Crombie up until the Reformation, although admittedly by this time Culross Abbey held Crombie kirk (*Dunf. Reg.* p.426 and *Thirde of Benefices*, 95).

Furthermore, it is unlikely that such an important relinquishing

of rights as far as Dunfermline Abbey was concerned would have been recorded in the Register in such a drastically abbreviated form.

Of course, *Dunf. Reg.* no.116 could be interpreted in yet another way: that it is Dunfermline Abbey quitclaiming the church of Abercrombie SMS to the bishop of St Andrews. There are several objections to this, however. The first has already been mentioned in regard to Cowan's interpretation, that such an important quitclaiming for Dunfermline would probably not be recorded in such an abbreviated form. Secondly, the church (or chapel) of 'Abercrombie' continues to be mentioned as belonging to Dunfermline at least until 1277.

CULTS

Introductory Notes

The small par. of Cults represented what was in the Middle Ages virtually an eastern outpost of the deanery of Fothrif, surrounded as it was on the east, north, and part of the south by parishes belonging to the deanery of Fife, all within the diocese of St Andrews.

The place-name Dunnahaglis † suggests an early church-foundation (see below *s.n.* and Elements Index under egles). It may have been dedicated to the famous early Scottish saint Maolrubha. The only evidence we have for this, however, is from 1541, when Pitlessie was created a burgh of barony. In its charter of liberties it was given permission to hold fairs thrice a year: on the feast of Sts Philip and James (1st May), St Malrubius (i.e. Maolrubha, 27th August) and St Katherine (25th November) (*RMS* iii no.2256). The choice of Maolrubha's feast-day is unusual for this part of the world; the only other place his name occurs in Fife is in Crail, where there was a chaplaincy dedicated to him within the castle (*RMS* ii nos.610 and 3749).

In 1294 the manor of Cults is listed amongst the lands comprising the shire of Cupar (Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416).

There was a detached part of CLT in CLS (deanery of Fife). It lay around Sweethome, and was included in CLS by order of the Boundary Commission in 1891 (Shennan, 1892, 258). It had probably been pasture-land or peat-moor for the estate of Pitlessie, and was certainly commonly belonging to the feuars of Pitlessie at the time of the boundary changes (Shennan, *ibid.*). Part of it still appears on O.S. Pathfinder as 'Pitlessie Common'.

CULTS

(Helya de) *Quilta* 1237 *N. B. Chrs.* no.17

(Helya de) *Quilt* c.1245 *St A. Lib.* 283

(church of) *Quylt'* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Quilte* *St A. Lib.* 33

(manor of) *Quiltis* 1294 Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416 [part of shire of Cupar]

(lands of) *Quhilt & Quilt* c.1350 *RMS* i app.2 no.1288 [to Robert Erskine]
 (William Baxter of) *the Quyltis*, (Robert Elder in) *Qwiltis &*
 (John Thomson in) *the Qwilt myln* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 15
Cults (with *Baxters lands*) 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 398
 (barony of) *Quylt* 1522 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 246
 (barony or lordship of) *Quyltis* 1522 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 247
 (Thomas Blair of the mains lands of) *Quhiltis*,
 (lands and vill ['villam'] of) *lie Kirkton de Quhiltis* (in the
 lordship of *Q[uhiltis]*) 1538 *RMS* iii no.1834
Cults kirk], Cults, Wester] Cults & Cult Mill] 1590s Pont/EF
 (lands of) *Wester Cultis & Cult-myll* (in barony of) *Cultis* 1623 *RMS*
 viii no.586
Culthirk, Elaster] Cults, Wester] Cultis & Cultmill 1640s Gordon
 (par. of) *Cults* 1648 *RMS* ix no.1939

G *cuilt* 'nook, corner, recess' (Watson, 1926, 140) + Sc pl. ending. The word does not appear in MacBain or Dwelly, but is obviously related to G *cùil*, pl. *cùiltean* or *cùilean*, with the same meaning. It presumably refers to the fact that the flat land where *Cults kirk* is situated is partly enclosed by hills.

It was a common place-name throughout Scotland. In *RMS* iii, for example, there are eight different places called simply *Cult(s)/Quilt(s)*, and several more compounded with both G and Sc specifics. This does not include the other 'Cults' in the sheriffdom of Fife, which lay in CR, and is now in SLN (see CR Introductory Notes). It, too, was a barony (e.g. 1681 *Retours Fife* no.1198), and may share the same etymology, although it appears several times as *Quichtes* or *Quichtis* 1204x1227 (*Dunf. Reg.* nos.144 and 213). This might mean that in fact it is from different word, but had become assimilated to the more common name by 1318, when it was first written *Quyltis* (*RRS* v no.141).

DUNNAHAGLIS †

(lands of) *Dwnyhaggillis* 1540 *RMS* iii no.2256

Dunyhaggillis 1546 RMS iv no.28

Dunnahaglis 1588 RMS v no.1431

Drumsaggillis 1652 RMS x no.33

Drumheygillis 1648 RMS ix no.1939

G dùn na h-eaglais '(fortified) hill of the church'. The dùn is almost certainly the large earth-work on the western slope of Walton Hill, by Lady Mary's Wood (NGR NO3563 1031), which NMRS Record Cards assign to the Iron Age (NMRS Record Card NO31SE no.27). With equal certainty we can say that the eponymous church is the forerunner of the present-day Cults par. church. See also egles in Elements Index. The fort, which lies on the 85 m contour, dominates the lower, flatter part of the par., in the centre of which stands this church, only 1 km away, and 40 m lower.

HILTON * †

Hiltoun 1540 RMS iii no.2256

Hiltoun 1648 RMS ix no.1939

Sc *hill* + Sc toun. It is probably O.S. Pathfinder 'Cults Farm' (Knowe 1827 Ainslie, *Cult Farm* 1828 SGF).

KIRKTON OF CULTS

(lands and vill ['villam'] of) *lie Kirkton de Quhiltis* (in the lordship of *Q(u)hiltis*) 1538 RMS iii no.1834

Sc *kirk* + Sc toun.

PITLESSIE

(Patrick de) *Petglassin* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.192

(Patrick de) *Petglassyn* 1235x64 *SHR* ii p.174 no.4

(Patrick de) *Petglassin* 1235x64 *SHR* ii p.174 no.5

(Patrick de) *Peitlgiassi* 1238x40 Barrow, 1974, no.6

(Patrick de) *Petglassin* c.1240xc.1250 *St A. Lib.* 279

(Edward de) *Pethglassyn* 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

(Patrick de) *Pedglassy* 1296 *Inst. Pub.* p.157

(lands of) *Petlassy & Petglassy* 1386 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.15 o.c.

(lands of) *Petglassy* 1406 *RMS* i no.887 [to Alexander de *Ramorgny*
(Ramornie LA)]

(lands & barony of) *Petlessy* (with their mills),

(town of) *Pittlessie* 1541 *RMS* iii no.2256 [town created a free burgh
of barony]

Pittlessey Mill 1590s Pont/EF

Pittlessey & Pittlessie mill 1640s Gordon

G pett + G glais 'burn' + loc. ending, meaning 'estate of the burn-place'. The burn in question is a tributary of the Eden, rather than the Eden itself.

This is one of the few *Pit*-place-names in Scotland which has developed into a village. It was even created a burgh of barony in 1541 (see also Introductory Notes above).

It marches with another *Pit*-place-name, Pitrachnie †, which, however, lies in neighbouring LA.

Compare Kinglassie KGL and SSL.

WALTON (HILL)

Welltoun 1590s Pont/EF

(lands of) *Weltoun* 1623 *RMS* viii no.586

Walton 1640s Gordon

Walton 1828 SGF

Walton 1850s O.S.

Waltonhill O.S. Pathfinder

Sc *wall* or *well* 'well' + Sc *toun*. There are two wells on either side of the steading marked on O.S. 1:25,000. Compare also Walton ATL and Walton KW.

DALGETY

Introductory Notes

DGY was one of the three contiguous parishes in this corner of south Fothrif which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld. The others were ABD and ATL.

The par. church was given to the priory of Inchcolm some time between c.1162x69, when the first charter of Inchcolm's endowments was issued, and 1179, when Dalgety is first mentioned (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.i and ii). The ruins of the original par. church are still to be seen beside the shore in Dalgety Bay, and parts of them may date back to the 13th c. (*RCAHMS*, 93-4). It is known locally as 'St Bridget's Kirk', and is marked as such on the O.S. Pathfinder. There is no medieval documentation of this dedication, and I have not been able to trace its origin (see also Dove, 1988, 163). If it is a genuine medieval dedication, however, then a link can perhaps be made between it and the neighbouring settlement of Donibristle (see *s.n.* below).

Annexed to DGY was the chapel of Beath, which became a par. in its own right in the later middle ages (*q.v.*).

COALTON †

NGR NT152 871

Coaltown 1750s Roy

Coaltown 1775 Ainslie

Coalton Bank 1796 RHP 3818

Coaltown 1814 Sasines no.10085

Sc *coal* + Sc *toun*. Part of the barony of Fordel DGY, it lay between Broomieside DGY and Drumcooper DGY. Coal was already being mined in this northern part of the parish on a commercial scale in the second half of the 18th c. (see Simpson, 1980, 24). Coal pits are shown immediately to the north-west of *Coaltown* on Ainslie/1775, while on SGF/1828 'Colliers Hofusels' are marked on the Coalton-site.

This coal-mining industry also gave rise to the name Coaledge, a small village on the ABD-DGY boundary. It appears as *College* in 1756 (RHP 3800) and *Coiledge* on Ainslie/1775.

DALGETY

- (church of) *Dalgathin* 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii
 (land of) *Dalgathin* 1214x17 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xii
 (church of) *Dalgathin* c.1251x72 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxiii
 (par. church of) *Dalgathy* 1349 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxxiv
 (par. church of) *Dalgethy* 1430 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xlix
 (lands of) *Dalgathy* 1464 *RMS* ii no.778 [to Sir William Abernethy]
 (lands of) *Dalgathe* 1483 *RMS* ii no.1534
 (church of) *Dalgathe* 1548 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lxvi
 (par. of) *Dalgathy* 1559 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lxx
Dalgotie & Dalgethy Kirk 1590s Pont/WF
Dalgatie Kirk 1640s Gordon

G *dealg* 'thorn' + abstract ending *-atu/etu* + loc. ending *-in*,
 'place of thorn(-bushes)', 'place abounding in thorn-bushes'.
 Compare the name *Auchtermuchty*, and see Watson, 1926, 517 (note to p.250). This element is also found in *Dalginch Kwy* (for which see *Markinch MAI*).

DONIBRISTLE

- Donibressil* c.1162x69 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.i
 (whatever right you [canons of Inchcolm] have in) *Donybressell* 1179
Inchcolm Chrs. no.ii
 (lands of) *Donybrissil* 1409 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xl [belonging to the
 bishop of Dunkeld, exchanged with Inchcolm for the monastery's
 lands of Cambo & Clermiston MLO]
 (Inchcolm's dwelling-place of) *Dunybirsil* 1533 *Inchcolm Chrs.*
 no.lvi
Donibirsill 1541 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lix
Dunabirsie 1640s Gordon

? G *dùnadh* 'fortification' + G personal name Breasal (see Watson, 1926, 237; and Thurneysen, 1946, 89). If this is indeed the etymology, then the *i/y* in the second syllable is best seen as a reflex of a loc. or dat. *dùnaidh*.

Alternatively ? G *dùn* ' (fortified) hill, fortification' + the kin-name 'Uí Bresail'. Such kin-names were rare, but not unknown, in Scotland, and some even appear in place-names, such as in Kincardine O'Neil ABN (see Watson, 518-9, note to p.300).

The traditional association of Dalgety's par. kirk with St Bridget has already been mentioned (Introductory Notes above). According to Bridget's genealogy, she belonged to the kin of Uí Bresail. In early medieval Ireland we know that members of a saint's kin were closely involved with the promotion of his or her cult over a wide geographical area, so this juxtaposition of a St Bridget dedication and a place-name containing her kin-name may not be coincidental (see Ó Riain, 1983, 25).

Donibristle formed one of the lands originally held by the bishops of Dunkeld in safe-keeping for the priory of Inchcolm, at the behest of David I, 'until there should be canons on the island of Inchcolm' (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.1). Unlike most of the other lands mentioned in this first charter, the bishops kept a controlling interest in Donibristle until an excambion of 1409 (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xl).

After the Reformation most of the abbey's lands were acquired by the earls of Moray, and Donibristle House became one of their chief seats.

Donibristle is also the name of what used to be a small coal mining village in the very north of ABD. It was developed in the early 19th c. on lands belonging to the earl of Moray, which was how it came to be named after the earl's chief Fife residence. The O.S. Notebook of 1851 states: 'Donibristle - a small village on Estate of the Earl of Moray occupied by colliers; until of late date it was known as Dirthill but the house being removed which gave rise to that name it is now known as Donibristle.' Dirthill appears as such on Ainslie/1775, but on a plan of the Moray estate of the Lordship of St Colme from 1836 it appears in the more sanitised form of *Darthill* (RHP 14341). It is called Donibristle in the 1851 Census, and had c.250 inhabitants, consisting chiefly of miners and their families.

Pronunciation: [ˌdɒniˈbrɪstəl].

DOWNANS

Dowinnis 1441 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11

Downingis 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.219

(lands of) *Downyngis* 1628 *RMS* viii no.1243

Downing & Downings ('tofts') 1758 *RHP* 37878

Downing's Plantation 1811 *Moray*

Downans Plantation 1850s *O.S.*

Downans Plantation *O.S. Pathfinder*

G *dùnan* 'small (fortified) hill, small fort', diminutive of G *dùn* (see *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.250). The Sc pl., which is such a persistent feature of this name from its earliest appearance, may mean that the lands were divided. However, this is unlikely, given that the name never appears with a divisional affix. It is more likely that we are dealing with a name which was originally pl. in G (i.e. *dùnain*), referring to the two neighbouring peaks, discussed below. This also implies that G *dùnan* was adopted into Sc for a time. Given the slow transition from one language to another, such short-term borrowing must have been frequent, especially where topographic terms were concerned. Several G topographic terms have in fact become part of Sc, such as 'loch', 'drum' and 'inch'.

Within Downans Plantation there is a steep hill with a flat top and the remains of masonry (although the semi-dressed stone looks relatively recent). There is another, smaller, eminence immediately adjacent to the larger one.

The lands of Downans are first mentioned as belonging to Inchcolm Abbey. They were presumably attached to the abbey's estate of Barnhill DGY, which lay immediately to the south-west.

According to the 1758 estate plan of the earl of Moray's lands around Aberdour, the tofts or dwelling-houses of Downans lay immediately east of Downans Hill (NT187 847). They were swept away in the enclosures of later that c., since they do not appear on Moray/1811. By then Downans was simply the name of a plantation. A similar fate was shared by Hatton and Muirton.

See also Downing (Point) below.

Pronunciation: [(ə) 'du:nənz].

DOWNING (Point)

the Downing Point 1811 Moray

The Downing Point 1828 SGF

Downing Point 1890s O.S.

Downing Point O.S. Pathfinder

This name, attached to a promontory forming the south side of Donibristle Bay, bears a striking resemblance to Downans DGY, which lies at the opposite end of the Moray estate, and it may well share a similar etymology, from G *dùnan* 'small fort' etc., the diminutive of G *dùn*. It is certainly an ideal site for a promontory fort. However, given the lack of early forms, this suggestion must remain extremely tentative, and can perhaps best be proved by archaeological investigation.

EASTERTON (of FORDEL) * †

le Estertoun de Fordell (called *Mekle Fordell*) 1511 RMS ii no.3570

('terras') *ville orientalis de Fordell* 1546 RMS iii no.3304

Eastertoun de Flordell (called *lie Meikle Flordell*) 1649 RMS ix no.2144

Sc *easter* + Sc *toun*. This was a subdivision of the estate of Fordel, which occupied much of the northern part of the par., and which is first mentioned (as *Fordal*) in an original charter of c.1215 (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xii). Neither Easterton nor Meikle Fordel has survived as a place-name. There was also a 'Little Fordel' †, which is mentioned (as *Litle Flordell*) in 1649 (RMS ix no.2144) and appears on Gordon (as *Little Fordell*). See also Westerton † below.

HATTON * †

Hatton Head Park 1811 Moray

Sc *hall* + Sc *toun*. Its existence can be inferred from the name of a field on Moray/1811. This large field lay at NGR NT162 844, so the eponymous hall or 'big hoose' was almost certainly the old house of Dalgety, which had stood nearby at c. NT167 841, but which had been demolished before 1811. Hatton † certainly shared the same fate as *Downans* and *Muirton*, having been swept away in the earl of Moray's enclosures in the late 18th c..

MUIRTON †

NGR NT174 843

Moortown 1775 Ainslie

Muirtown 1811 Moray

Muirton 1828 SGF

Sc *muir* + Sc *toun*. A subdivision of the estate of Dalgety, it ceased to be a fairm-toun when the earl of Moray enclosed his estate of Dalgety and Barnhill in the late 18th c.. Moray/1811 shows these enclosures, with three fields adjacent to *Muirtown* called *Muirtown Bank*, *Muirtown Back Park* and *Little Muirtown Park*.

See also *Hatton* † above.

OTTERSTON

'*terram de Kincarneder quam Other tenuit*' c.1199 *Inchcolm Chrs.*

no.vii

('terram ... que dicitur *le Corsakir* in terra de') *Oterston*

('sita)' 1349 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no. xxxiv

(Richard Bron' of) *Oterstoſſ* 1395 *St A. Lib.* 5

Otterstoun 1590s Pont/WF

Otterston 1640s Gordon

Otterstone Holusel & *Otterstone Loch* 1828 SGF

Anglo-Scand personal name Otter or Other + Sc *toun*. The personal name comes from the OScand Ottarr/Ottar (Björkmann, 1910, 104). In Domesday Book it occurs almost exclusively in Devon, the exceptions being one occurrence in Yorkshire and one in Shropshire

(Feilitzen, 193/, 342).

The land which Other had held was part of *Kinkarnather* or *Kincarneder* (Cockairnie DGY). For a full discussion of this name, as well as of Other himself, see above pp.47-9.

WESTERTON (of FORDEL) * †

le Westertoun de Fordell 1511 *RMS* ii no.3570

Westertoun de Flordell 1649 *RMS* ix no.2144

Sc *wester* + Sc *toun*. Although Easterton † was also known as Meikle Fordel, Westerton and Little Fordel † were two separate places, since both are mentioned in a list of lands in 1649 (*RMS* ix no.2144). For a note on Fordel DGY, see Easterton † above.

DUNFERMLINE

Introductory Notes

This is an extensive par., which was even more extensive in the medieval period. Shortly after 1643 certain lands were detached and given to the newly re-erected par. of BEA. These were Blairenbathie, Whitehouse, Woodend, Thornton, Cocklaw, Kelty Houses, Foulford, Lassodie, Meiklebeath, Dalbeath and Hill of Beath. At the same time Clune, Easter and Wester Luscar (probably including Bonnyton) and Pitdinnie were detached and given to CNK (Chalmers, 1844, i 7).

A small part of DFL, which consisted of the lands of Moreland, lay in the county of Kinross. This anomalous situation must have arisen when that county was enlarged in 1685 to include CLE, which had until then been part of Fife. By order of the Boundary Commission these lands were annexed to CLE in 1891 (see Shennan, 1892, 269).

Also in 1891 a detached portion of IKG comprising Logie and Urquhart, formerly RO, was made part of DFL, while North Queensferry, which had formed a detached portion of DFL, was made part of IKG. In 1914 the whole of what remained of RO, which had been united to IKG in 1611, was attached to DFL for civil purposes, and it is these boundaries which appear on O.S. maps produced after that date. For more details see IKG Introductory Notes and Stephen, 1921, 1-2.

In the medieval period RO belonged to the Diocese of Dunkeld, while both DFL and IKG belonged to St Andrews. For more details, see RO Introductory Notes.

For a lucid account of the early development of the burgh of Dunfermline, see *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 14-17.

For the onomastic evidence for an earlier religious foundation in or near Dunfermline before the time of Malcolm III and Margaret, see Pitbauchlie and Pitliver below.

Note that all place-names containing 'Beath', many of which once formed part, or still form part, of DFL, are dealt with under BEA.

BALMULE

('Thomas Meldrum myllar to the myll of') *Bawmyll* 'alias *Meldrumis myll*' 1534 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.33

Bawmill 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.426

Baw Myln 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.436

Balmule 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476

Bamuley 1590s Pont/WF

Balmuile 1599 *Dunf. Reg.* p.495

Balmoold 1640s Gordon

Balmull ('& the mylne') 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Balmule & Balmule Place 1828 SGF

? G *baile* + ? G *muileann* 'mill'. Given the absence of early forms, and the wide variety in the forms we do have, this etymology must remain highly speculative. It is not even certain if the first element is the G *baile*. The second element, if not in fact Sc *miln*, was certainly assimilated to this word in the 16th c., and may well be an original G *muileann* 'mill'. If this is the case, the 16th c. forms with Sc *myln* 'mill' etc. are unlikely to be a translation from G. Rather they would reflect the continuing function of Balmule as a milling centre (see *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.33 and notes). By the end of the 16th c. there was more than one mill in this place: in 1599 there is mention of the lands of *Balmuile* and their mills called *Meldrums milnes* (*Dunf. Reg.* p.495). The Meldrums are first mentioned as millers at Balmule in 1534 (*Dunf. Ct. Bk.* no.33), and in c.1575 Thomas Meldrum is feuar of these mills (*Dunf. Reg.* p.480). According to SGF/1828, Meldrum's Mill lay immediately west, and upstream, of the mill at Balmule (both of which it marks as working mills).

The burn which supplied the power for these mills is called on the O.S. Pathfinder, in its upper reaches at least, the Gask Burn. SGF/1828's 'Meldrum's Mill' has gone, but the name remains in the name of the Meldrum's Mill Burn. Note, however, that on the O.S. Pathfinder this burn is not the one on which the original Meldrum's Mill lay.

BEATH - see BEA

BONNYTON (now CNK)

Boneytown 1828 SGF

Sc bond 'husbandman' + Sc toun. It is probably a subdivision of the estate of Luscar DFL (now CNK).

BONNYTON † (of GARVOCK)

Bonnyton of Garrock 1785 Sasines no.1276

Bonnytown of Garvock 1811 Sasines no.8954

Sc bond 'husbandman' + Sc toun. It was a subdivision of the estate of Garvock, now part of the eastern suburbs of Dunfermline, and first mentioned in the mid 13th c. (*Garuoc Dunf. Reg.* no.199).

CHARLESTOWN

Charleston & Charleston Harbour 1828 SGF

Personal name 'Charles' + English *town*. The village of Charlestown was named after Charles 5th earl of Elgin, who had it built c.1756 for the workers in his local lime and coal industries. The eminence on which the village was built had been known as *Whalebank* (Reid, 1903, 69). This name is probably connected with the nearby harbour of *Whalehaven* * † CR (*Whale heaven* 1590s Pont/WF and *lie Quailheavin* 1603 RMS vi no.1402).

An older settlement which must have lain very close to the site of Charlestown was Turnour('s) Hill (*Tournirch* 1590s Pont/WF, *Turnors hill* 1640s Gordon, and *Turnour hill* 1646 Henderson, 1865, 17).

CLENTRIE (now BEA)

Klentry Bent c.1750 RHP 1266

Clentry 1824 RHP 1318

G *clao*n 'sloping' + G *treabh* 'farm'. Clentrie ATL contains the same elements.

It first appears as a field-name on an estate plan of Blairadam Estate c.1750.

CLUNE (now CNK)

(lands of) *Clwno* 1441 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.30

Clune 1466 *RMS* ii no.881

Clune 1538 *RMS* iii no.1838

Clune 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 86

Clune 1640s Gordon

The Clune 1750s Roy

Clunie 1775 Ainslie

Easter & Wester Clune 1828 SGF

Balclune & Easter Clune 1850s O.S.

Balclune & Easter Clune 1890s O.S.

Gowkhall & Easter Clune O.S. 7th Series

Gowkhall, Easter Clune & Wester Clune Plantation O.S. Pathfinder

G *clao*n 'slope' or *cluan* 'meadow'. Given the position of the lands of Clune along a relatively steeply sloping south facing slope, the derivation from G *clao*n is more likely. See also Clunie KGL.

'Balclune' appears to be a late conceit for the village that grew up at Wester Clune, now known as Gowkhall (see Webster, 1938, 350).

COALTON * †

NGR NT123 885

Coaltown 1775 Ainslie

Sc or English *coal* + Sc *toun* or English *town*. See also Colton below.

COLTON

Eastl Coaltown & West Coaltown 1828 SGF

Easter Colton, Colton House & Colton Mains 1850s O.S.

Sc or English *coal* + Sc *toun* or English *town*. *West Coaltown* of SGF/1828 is O.S. Pathfinder's *Colton House*. See also Coaltown * † above.

COWDENBEATH - see BEA

DALBEATH - see BEA

DUNDUFF

Dunduf 1162x64 RRS i no.256

Dunduf 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.196

Dunduf 1254 *Dunf. Reg.* no.84

(Robert de) *Dunduf* 1296 *Inst. Pub.* p.145

Dunduf & Dunduff 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 161-2

Dunduff 1640s Gordon

G *dùn* '(fortified) hill' + G *dubh* 'black'. For its marches in 1231, one of which is *Torduf* (G *tòrr* '<conical> hill' + G *dubh* 'black'), see *Dunf. Reg.* no.196.

DUNFERMLINE

('ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis') *Dunfermelitane*, ('in burgo')

Dunfermelitan[ol], *Du[n]fermel* ('citra aquam in qua eadem

ecclesia sita est = 'on this side of the [Tower] burn, in which

[part of Dunfermline] the selfsame church [of the Holy Trinity] is situated') c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1 [see also *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 15]
 (abbot of) *Dunfermelyn* 1135 *Dunf. Reg.* no.15
 ('ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis') *Dunfermelin*,
Dunfermelin ('citra aquam in qua eadem ecclesia sita est'),
 ('in burgo') *Dunfermelin* c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2
 ('apud') *Dunfermelin* c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.3
Dunfer ('ex parte monasterii' = 'on the monastery's side [of the Tower Burn] 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237 [see also *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 15]
 ('in ecclesia') *Dunfermelinensi* 1165x69 *Dunf. Reg.* no.596 o.c.
 (abbot of) *Dunfermel* 1170x72 *Dunf. Reg.* no.598 o.c.
 ('burgum de') *Dunfer* ('ex illa parte aque in qua monasterium situm est') 1234 *Dunf. Reg.* no.272 [see also *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 15]
 (church of) *Dunfermelin* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 32
 ('l'abbey de') *Domfermelyn* ('ou touz lez plus des roys d'Escoce gisent' ['where almost all the kings of Scotland lie buried'] 1296 Stevenson, *Docs.* ii, 30
 (abbot & convent of) *Dunfermelyn* 1359 *Dunf. Reg.* no.389
 (monastery of) *Dunfermyne* 1450 *RMS* ii no.320
 (monastery of) *Dunfermyne* 1451 *RMS* ii no.429
 (regality of) *Dunfermlen* 1531 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 41
 ('administrator of') *Dunfermlen* 1532 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 61
 ('the toune of') *Dunfermyng* 1532 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 62
Dunfermelin 1590s Pont/WF
Dunferemlyin 1640s Gordon

G *dùn* '(fortified) hill' + ? the names of two burns viz the water of *Ferm* and the Lyne Burn. This etymology is based on one occurrence in the medieval record, from the year 1455, of the modern Tower Burn as the "aquam de *Ferm* (vulgariter nuncupatam *Tourburn*)" (*Dunf. Reg.* no.443). This represents the earliest record of the name 'Tower Burn'. The burn is referred to, but not named, in c.1128 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.1). The eponymous tower is that known as Malcolm Canmore's Tower, the remains of which are still visible on a rocky outcrop almost completely surrounded by a loop of the Tower Burn.

The Lyne Burn is first mentioned in 1526 as 'torrentis vocati vulgariter *ly Lyn*' (*Dunf. Reg.* no.514). It is alluded to twice in charters of the 13th c., without being given a name (*Dunf. Reg.* nos.213 and 316). It was also known as the Spittal Burn, and in fact this name appears slightly earlier than the name Lyne viz in 1520, as 'torren[is] de le Spittail' (*Dunf. Recs.* [285]). The eponymous Spittal was the hospital or hospice of St Leonard, which lay on its south bank south-east of the burgh.

Despite these two facts, the name 'Lyne' must be much older, and have been current in the 13th c., since it represents G *linne*, 'pool, linn'. (Compare also Lynn Farm DFL, in the north of the par.. This lies beside a waterfall, but not on the Lyne Burn).

There are problems with this etymology of 'Dunfermline'. Firstly it is always assumed that the *dùn* of the name refers to the rocky outcrop, alluded to above as the site of Malcolm Canmore's Tower. This is almost entirely surrounded by the Tower (or *Ferm*) Burn, and lies c.800 m from the present-day confluence of the Tower and Lyne Burns. Almost at the confluence, however, lies the large artificial mound, identified as a motte, now known as Perdieus Mount. Could this have been the eponymous *dùn*? (See discussion s.n. below).

However, the main problem is the structure of the name itself. Tripartite names in any of the languages of Fife are rare, and I know of no other place-name in Scotland which juxtaposes two water-course-names as a compound specific; but compare Douglas, Isle of Man.

The great advantage of this etymology is that it explains the otherwise unexplainable element *ferm*. But given its relatively late occurrence as the name of the Tower Burn, we must reckon with the possibility of its being a back-formation from the name 'Dunfermline' itself.

For forms with *e* between *m* and *l*, see above p.39.

Note the two different Lat adjectives formed from this name in the 12th c. viz *Dunfermelitanus* (*Dunf. Reg.* no.1) and *Dunfermelinensis* (*Dunf. Reg.* no.596 o.c.).

Pronunciation [dʌn'fermlən], [dʌm'fermlən], older [dʌm'farlən], [dʌm'fɔrlən]. The loss of syllable-final *m* in the older Sc

pronunciation, which is still to be heard, must be relatively recent, since it never finds expression in any written forms, either vernacular or Lat.

HALBEATH - see BEA

HILL OF BEATH - see BEA

HILTON

Hiltoun 1640s Gordon

Hilton 1828 SGF

Sc *hill* + Sc *toun*. It lies west of Pitconochie DFL, and is presumably a later subdivision of that estate.

KEIRSBEATH - see BEA

MASTERTON

Ledmacdunegil.. (sicuti Magister Ailricus cementarius ('mason'))

illam tenuit) 1153 *RRS* i no.112 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.39)

Maistertun early 13th c. *RRS* i no.112 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.39)

(Hugh de) *villa magistri* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.171

(William de) *Maistertun* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.174

Maistertun & (William de) *Maistertun* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.*
no.198

(William de) *Maistertun* 1278 *Dunf. Reg.* no.86

(William de) *Meistreton* 1296 *Inst. Pub.*

(Duncan de) *Maystertona* 1316 *Dunf. Reg.* no.348

Maistertoun 1563 *RMS* iv no.1476

Mastertoun 1590s Pont/WF

Maistertoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *maister* 'master' + Sc *toun*. The eponymous master is Master Ailric the mason, *fl.* before 1153, presumably one of those in charge of building work at Dunfermline Abbey. As is clear from *RRS* i no.112, it was called *Ledmacdunegil* before it acquired the name by which we know it today, and it serves as a reminder that names containing the generic *toun* do not necessarily mean new settlement on land previously unoccupied or unfarmed.

This earlier name probably means either 'hill-side or slope of the sons of Dúngal', or possibly 'half (davoch) of the sons of Dúngal', from G *ieth* 'half, side'. (1) It was known as *Maistertun* already in the first half of the 13th c., as this is written above *Ledmacdunegil* in *RRS* i no.112 in a hand of that period (see *RRS* i no.112 note and *Dunf. Reg.* p.xix). Furthermore, in the early 13th c. William de Maistertun witnesses *Dunf. Reg.* nos.174 and 198.

As this name's specific is a common noun whose meaning has been transparent since its coining in the late 12th c., it has been particularly prone to translation. One of the witnesses to an early 13th c. charter (*Dunf. Reg.* no.171), along with several other Fife land-holders, is one 'Hug[ol] de villa mag[ist]ri'; while in *Instr. Pub.* of 1296, the first element has been translated into MFr to give *Meistreton*.

MEIKLEBEATH - see BEA

MILTON

Milton Green O.S. Pathfinder

Sc *miln* + Sc *toun*. This name must be connected with the Lady's Mill, which lay on the *Pittencreiff* (i.e. west) side of the Tower Burn, beside the *Nethertown*. See *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* p.161 (where 'Map II' should read 'Map I').

MILTON * †

(Ardlather which is now called) *Milnetun* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.201

Sc *miln* 'mill' + Sc *toun*. Ardlather, which occurs only here, is made up of G *àrd* 'high' and probably G *ladhar* 'hoof, fork', referring to a topographic feature which presumably consisted of some kind of cleft.

For the marches of Ardlather, which was adjacent to Masterton DFL, see *Dunf. Reg.* no.198.

See also Villa Gospatric below.

NETHER BEATH - see BEA

NETHERTOWN

('illam particulam terre sub') *Villa Inferiori* ('que vocatur Pratum que iacet in longum super riuulum qui venit de Garuoc et currit sub') *Villa inferiori de Dunfermelyn* 1267x75 *Dunf. Reg.* no.316 (certain lands lying 'infra regalitatem de Dunfermlyn ex australi parte') *Inferioris Ville* ('eiusdem') 1526 *Dunf. Reg.* no.514 ('the causay gangand doune to the') *Nethirtown* 1487 *Dunf. Recs.* [1] *Neithertounne* 1590s Pont/WF

Sc *nether* + Sc *toun*, in the sense 'town'.

NEWBEATH - see BEA

PERDIEUS MOUNT

Pardusin c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Pardusin c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Pardusin 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 o.c. (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Pardusin 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237

Pardusin c.1166 *RRS* ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

Pardusin 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.74

Pardusin 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

Parcy 1451 *Dunf. Reg.* no.434 (= *RMS* ii no.429)

(lands of) *Pleridew* 'alias' *Brumhill* 1526 *Dunf. Reg.* no.514

Perdeu 1532 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 45

Perdovis 1533 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 84

Perdewis c.1573 *Dunf. Reg.* p.476

Pardowis c.1573 *Dunf. Reg.* p.476

(lands of) *Perdew* 'alias' *Brumhill* 1646 *Retours Fife* no.702

? OIr *pardus*, MIr *parthas* 'paradise, garden' + loc. ending + English *mount*. *pardus* is a loan-word from Lat *paradisus* (see Watson, 1926, 79). According to the *RIA Dict.* this word is not attested in place-names in Ireland. In late MG it appears as *parrthas* (see Watson 1926, 257).

Watson (1926, 373) sees this place-name as containing the *p-* Celtic element *par* 'parcel of land'. However, he does not express an opinion on the second element, although he does compare it with Persey PER, *Parthesin* (1201 *Illustrations of Scottish History* (Maitland Club) xi and 1214x38 *Coupar Angus Chrs.* i no.xxv).

The mount refers to an artificial mound (NGR NT091 867) which is classed as a motte by Stell (1985, 18). It is described by Chalmers (1844, i 160) as a "mound planted with trees, above 16' in height and 306' in circumference, which according to tradition was formed by persons carrying to it sacks full of sand from the sea-shore, or other distant places, most probably as popish penance for their sins, and as is said, aggravated by perjury. It has been named ...the *Penitent Mount*, and from the latter perhaps, or at least from its having some connection with religion, *Perdieus* (par Dieu, by God)."

It was among the lands with which Malcolm III and Margaret endowed their church at Dunfermline. Two of these lands, Pitbauchlie DFL and Pitliver DFL, have explicit religious connections which almost certainly pre-date the late 11th c. (see s.n. below). If my suggested etymology of *Perdieus* is correct, it,

too, may well share these early religious associations.

Although this name does not contain any of the habitative elements which would warrant its inclusion in this Fothrif section, it is discussed in detail because of the possibility that it was the *dùn* from which *Dunfermline* takes its name; see also *s.n.* above.

PITBAUCLIE

Petbachelin c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Petbaclachin c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Petbahclachin 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Petbachalin 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237

Petbachlin c.1166 *RRS* ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

Petbachlakin 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.74

Petbauchlyn & *Petbauchelyñ* 1267x75 *Dunf. Reg.* no.316

Petbachlakin 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

Pethbauchly c.1300 *Dunf. Reg.* no.339

Petbachly 1451 *Dunf. Reg.* no.434

Pitbawillie 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.425

Pitbackly 1640s Gordon

G *pett* + G *bachall* 'crozier' + loc. ending. According to Watson (1926, 266) *bachall* was originally an *-i-* stem f., with gen. *bachla*, so the earliest recorded form of this name *Petbachelin* (*Dunf. Reg.* no.1) is probably for *Pettbachla* + the loc. ending *-in*. However, the forms with *-baclach-* (e.g. *Dunf. Reg.* nos.2 and 35) suggest that *bachall* may have been treated sometimes as a consonantal stem f., with gen. in *bachlach*. This is supported by the early forms of other place-names containing this specific, for which see Watson, 1926, 267, and MacDonald, 1941, 82. To this list can be added Glenballoch, formerly *Glenbachlach*, north of Rattray PER (1300 *Couper Angus Chrs.* i no.lxvi). Thurneysen (1946, 204) comments that nouns with nom. sing. in *-r* and *-l* are especially prone to adopt the consonantal stem inflections.

Alternatively, forms with *-ach* may represent an adjectival formation from *bachall*.

The exact meaning of *bachall* in place-names is difficult to ascertain. The possibilities, discussed by Watson, 1926, 141 and 266, are 1) church land in general; 2) land held by a bishop; 3) land held in respect of the custody of a saint's staff.

In the case of Pitbauchlie we can probably rule out 2), as we know of no episcopal traditions connected with Dunfermline.

Regarding 1), with reference to church land in general, Pitbauchlie was part of a group of estates with which King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret endowed the church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline (see, for example, *Dunf. Reg.* no.1). Turgot, Margaret's biographer, makes no mention of a church at Dunfermline before Margaret founded one 'in the place where her wedding had been celebrated' (*ES* ii, 64). There may indeed have been nothing more than a chapel connected with the royal residence before Malcolm and Margaret's time. If so, it can scarcely have been endowed with estates such as Pitbauchlie and Pitliver DFL, another name which has ecclesiastical origins.

The key question here is: does the name refer to some older ecclesiastical foundation in the Dunfermline area, or is the ecclesiastical connection the one established by the donation of the land to the church of Dunfermline by King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret? MacDonald (1941, 82) in his discussion of Barbauchlaw, Bathgate par. (BGT) WLO, which has the same specific as Pitbauchlie, points out that it was in the possession first of Holyrood Abbey then of Newbattle Abbey, stating that 'doubtless this name commemorates [this] possession'. (2)

If, as both Watson and MacDonald would suggest, the name Pitbauchlie was coined as a result of its possession by the church of the Holy Trinity in Dunfermline, founded c.1075, then we have important evidence for the late 11th c. formation of place-names in *Pit-*. However, it is more likely that we are dealing here either with a) a well-endowed religious establishment at or near Dunfermline before the time of Malcolm III and Margaret, whose existence was deliberately suppressed by Margaret's biographer, Turgot; or 2) some more distant religious establishment, such as the Culdee monastery of Loch Leven, with lands around Dunfermline.

Given this likelihood, we can return to the more specific meaning of Pitbauchlie (Watson's no.3 above), which concerns the office of keeper or *deòrach* ('dewar') of a saint's staff. This would entail ceremonial duties including travel with the holy relic when required, and would certainly have needed an income, which was usually provided by a piece of land.

The chief saint of west Fife, before St Margaret took on that role, was St Servanus or Serf, whose monastery in Loch Leven was of such high status that even Malcolm III and Margaret made a grant of land to it, as had King Macbeth and Queen Gruoch before them (*St A. Lib.* 115 and 114).

Dunfermline lay in the centre of 'St Serf country', with Culross to the south-west, *Dysart* to the east and Loch Leven to the north-east. We know from St Serf's *Vita* that there was a proliferation of staffs (*baculi*) connected with St Serf (Macquarrie, 1993, 138). In fact, there were so many in circulation that the *Vita* had to explain that he made four of them from the True Cross while passing through the Holy Land on his spectacular progress around the Mediterranean. So could the *bachall* of Pitbauchlie have been one of these?

For more on the dewar, see *Neveithyendereth* * † SSL. It is perhaps significant that one of the few references to the office of dewar in medieval Fife is in connection with the lands of Pitbauchlie (c.1314 *Dunf. Reg.* no.339; see also Dickinson, 1941, 99).

Whatever its exact meaning, Pitbauchlie does seem to belong very much to the world of the Celtic church, and it is highly unlikely that it acquired the name '*bachall*-land' as a result of its being gifted to the new consciously Roman church of the Holy Trinity. It is much more likely that we are dealing here with the transference of land within a religious context, rather than secular land being drafted in for religious purposes by the reforming Margaret.

PITCONOCHIE

Petconnochquhy c.1400 *Pittirrane Writs* no.215

Petconochy 1472 *Pitirrane Writs* no.35

Petconochy 1472 *RMS* ii no.1087

Pitrannochy 1640s Gordon

G pett + the G personal name *Donnachadh*, earlier *Donnchad*, which is Anglicised as *Duncan*. The form *Donnachac*, which seems to underlie the second element of this place-name, occurs also in the G Notes in the Book of Deer (*Donnachac mac Sithig*) mid-12th c.. It is discussed fully by Jackson, 1972, 76-7, where he comes to the conclusion that it is a hypocoristic form of *Donnchad*. For initial *c* for *ch* as an expression of lenited *d*, see Introduction Chapter 2 footnote 7 (pp.58-9). For other Fife place-names containing this personal name, see *Baldinnie SSL* (now CER).

Compare also the old name for Rosehaugh, Avoch par. ROS, which was *Petconachy* 1456, and *Petquhonochty* 1458 (Watson, 1904, 132).

PITCORTHIE

Petcorthin c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Pettecorthin c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Petcorthin 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Petcorthin 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237

Pethcorthin c.1166 *RRS* ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

Petcorthin 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.74

Petcorthin 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

Petcorthy 1451 *Dunf. Reg.* no.434

Pitcorthies 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.425

Elasterl & Westerl Pitcorthie 1640s Gordon

G pett + G coirthe 'pillar, standing stone' + loc. ending. The eponymous standing stone is still there, just north of the site of Easter Pitcorthie Farm. Both Easter and Wester Pitcorthie have now disappeared beneath suburban development. It was one of the estates gifted to the monastery of Dunfermline by King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret.

There are another two places called Pitcorthie in Fife, one in

CBE, the other in KRY, both of which have their eponymous standing stones *in situ*.

PITDINNIE (now CNK)

(half of) *Peddunin* 1124x53 *RRS* i no.101 (see also *RRS*

Handlist/Alexander II nos.75 and 76, which has *Pedunin*)

('thir twa') *Petdonyngis* 1443 *RMS* ii no.372

(two vills called) *Pedunynis* 1450 *RMS* ii no.312

Petdynnys 1470 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.32

Petdinny 1491 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.41

(lands of) *Petdynneis* 1510 *RMS* ii no.3481

Petdoneis *Multrare, P. Portewis, P. Bruce & P. Lichtoune* 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 129 [names of absentees from sheriff court]

Petdenis Westir & Estir 1541 *RMS* iii no.2321

Petdones 1548 *Retours* i *Fife* no.12

Pitduneis 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.437

Easter & Wester Petdoneis (in par. of *Dunfermeling*) 1598 *RMS* vi no.1448

Easter & Wester Petdynneis 1606 *RMS* vi no.1710

W[ester] Pitdinny & Elaster] Pitdinnie 1640s Gordon

Pitdinnie 1828 *SGF*

Pitdinnie 1890s *O.S.*

G *pett* 'estate' + G *dùn*, '(fortified) hill, fortification' + *-in* loc. ending. There are no traces of a fortification at or near Pitdinnie in the NMRS Record Cards.

The division of the estate, which was royal demesne, began already in the first half of the 12th c., when David I granted half of Pitdinnie to the father of Nigel, King William's cook (*RRS* i no.101). By 1450 the estate is described (in Lat) as consisting of two vills ('vill[ae]') called Pitdinnies (*RMS* ii no.312). This early division probably accounts for the confusion regarding the final s, which is sometimes treated as an organic part of the name (e.g. *Fife Ct. Bk.* 129).

The doubt as to the identification of *Peddunin* with this

Pitdinnie, expressed in the notes to *RRS* i no.101, can be removed. Already in 1223 the lands of *Ped(d)unin* are closely associated with those of Balcaskie CBE, (*RRS Handlist/Alexander II* nos.75 and 76), and they are still linked in 1548 (*Retours i Fife* no.12). In 1598 Henry Bickartoun and Violet Twedy sell to David Reid one quarter of the lands of Easter and Wester Pitdinnie, which is located 'in the par. of Dunfermline' (*RMS* vi no.1448). In 1606 Edward Bruce laird of Kinloss acquires all the lands of Easter and Wester Pitdinnie, including the quarter which John Strang of Balcaskie resigned in his favour. At the same time the advocation of the par. kirk of Torry is attached to the free-holding of Pitdinnie (*RMS* vi no.1710).

PITFIRRANE

Petfuren c.1245 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.2
Petfuren c.1265 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.3
Pethiuran 1361 *Dunf. Reg.* no.389
Pitfuran 1425 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.16
Petfuran 1437 *Dunf. Reg.* no.406
Petfuran 1500 *Dunf. G. Ct. Bk.*
Petfirran 1507 *Dunf. G. Ct. Bk.*
Pitfirrane 1529 *RMS* iii no.760
Pitfirrane 1535 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.86
Pitfirren 1640s Gordon

G pett + G púr * + diminutive ending: 'estate of the small (?) crop-land'. The specific shows regular lenition after f. pett; see above pp.43-5.

The *-en/-an(e)* endings represent the OIr diminutive ending *-éne*, seen also in Purin KG (1450 *Pourane RMS* ii no.402).

PITLIVER

Lauer c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1
Lauar c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Lauer 1154x59 RRS i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)
Lauer 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237
Lauer c.1166 RRS ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)
Lauer 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.74
Petliuer 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.213
 (William de) *Liuer* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.150
 (William de) *Livers* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.171
 (William de) *Petliuer* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.172
 (William de) *Petliuer* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.174
 (William de) *Liurs* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.178
 (William de) *Liurs* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.193
 (William de) *Petliuer* early 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.198
Lauer 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81
Petlyuer 1451 *Dunf. Reg.* no.434
Petlyver 1451 RMS ii no.429
Pitleuir 1557x85 *Dunf. Reg.* p.490
 (mill of) *Petliuffer* 1563 RMS iv no.1476
Pittliuer 1590s Pont/WF
 (mill of) *Petlieuer* 1595 *Dunf. Reg.* p.493
Pitliver 1640s Gordon
 (mill of) *Pitliver* 1649 RMS ix no.2050

G *pett* 'estate' + G *leabhar* 'book', EIr *lebor* gen. *libuir* (Thurneysen, 1946, 177). The *a* in the earliest forms shows the beginnings of the change in the stressed vowel of the nom. sing. of this word which has resulted in the modern G pronunciation of *leabhar* as [lʲɔ̃:r]. See also *Pitlour* SLO and Watson, 1926, 267-8. The variation between *a* and *i* in *Lauer* and *Petliuer* results from the fact that the former is nom., the latter gen..

Watson (1926, 267-8) suggests it means either an estate belonging to the Church or held by the custodian of some special copy of the Gospels. *Pitliver* is among the original donations of Malcolm III and Margaret to their new church foundation at Dunfermline, as is *Pitbauchlie* DFL, and the same basic question is raised by both these names: was this foundation of the Holy Trinity church and monastery in Dunfermline the context in which this name

was coined, or did there exist a Culdee church there before which was endowed with and named these lands? See Pitbauchlie DFL for a fuller discussion of this.

The alternation of forms with and without pett is paralleled in Pittowie † CRA. For a full discussion of this phenomenon, see above pp.64-6.

PITNAURCHA * †

Petnaurcha c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Petnaurcha c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Petnaurcha 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Petneurcha 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237

Petnaurcha c.1166 *RRS* ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

Petnaurcha 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.74

Petnarcha 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

G pett an ? urchair 'estate of the cast, throw, shot'. For a discussion of this place-name, see Watson, 1926, 352-3 and 413; for its possible meaning 'projecting spur of land', see *ibid.* 183 footnote 1 and 353 footnote 1. The loss of final *r* is puzzling, but it may be explained by the copying of an initial error made in a name which appears to have become obsolete at an early date.

However, it is equally possible that it contains the unexplained word *urchan* *, found as the generic in early forms of Auchterderran.

It is generally assumed that this represents modern Urquhart RO (now DFL) (e.g. Watson, 1926, 413; and *RRS* i and ii indices), but this is unlikely.

It seems rather that *Pitnaurcha* * is the older name for Blacklaw DFL, a farm which is now beneath suburban development (including a primary school of that name) approximately one km south-east of Dunfermline town centre. There is positive evidence of this in the 1451 royal confirmation charter to Dunfermline Abbey: this lists the lands which King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret gave to the abbey's predecessor, copying almost exactly the order of the 12th c. confirmations, but modernising the spellings (*RMS* ii no.429 and

Dunf. Reg. no.434). However, instead of *Petnaurcha* it substitutes *Blaklaw*. And Blacklaw occurs several times as part of the abbey's lands in rentals and feuing charters of the immediate post-Reformation period (e.g. *Dunf. Reg.* pp.426, 436, 438, 468 and 488).

Urquhart RO (now DFL), on the other hand, is never mentioned as part of the lands of Dunfermline. On the contrary, it formed part of medieval RO (see RO Introductory Notes). As such it lay within a separate diocese (that of Dunkeld), and paid teinds to a separate religious institution (Inchcolm Abbey), for evidence of which see *Inchcolm Chrs.* pp.217 and 224. We know from the parochial evidence that the lands of Urquhart RO were closely connected with the adjacent lands of Logie RO (now DFL). In fact it was the site of a chapel-of-ease from at least the 13th c., as c.1251x72 the possession of the kirk of Rosyth along with the chapel of *Logyn* is confirmed to Inchcolm by the bishop of Dunkeld (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxii).

PITREAVIE

(William de) *Petrauvin* c.1240 *Dunf. Reg.* no.176

('Pieres de') *Petrauy* 1296 *Inst. Pub.* p.124

Patrauy 1359 *ER* i 560

Petrevy mid 14th c. *RMS* i app.2 no.944

? *Pineues* 1590s Pont/WF

Pittrevie 1640s Gordon

G pett + ? G *riabhach* 'brindled, striped', MIr *riab* 'stripe' + loc. ending. For a full discussion of a for *ia*, see above p.41.

PITTENCREIFF

Pethincreiff [rubric],

('unam carbonariam in terra mea de') *Petyncreiff* 1291 *Dunf. Reg.* no.323

Petincreiff 1526 *Dunf. Reg.* no.514

(<'Serjand-land de') Pettincreiff 1529 RMS iii no.760

Pittincreiff 1640s Gordon

G pett + G *na craoibhe* 'estate of the tree'. There is also a Pittencrieff CUP. Cruvie LOG and Pitcruvie LAR probably contain an adjectival or loc. form of this word; but see Watson, 1926, 521.

PITTENSOIL † (now BEA)

NGR NT122 942

Pittensoil Bank c.1750 RHP 1266

? G pett + definite article + ?? G *sabhal* 'barn'. The name appears far too late in the record to warrant a confident etymology. In c.1750 it is the name of a field on the farm of Blairenbathie BEA, part of the Blairadam Estate. It does not appear on a Blairadam Estate plan of post-1804 (perhaps 1824), which shows a new arrangement of fields and plantations.

If it is a genuine *Pit*-name, and contains the specific *sabhal*, as suggested above, then it can be compared to Pitsoulie TO.

SILLIETON

Selletoun 1561 Dunf. Reg. p.425

Sillitoun-wester 1563 RMS iv no.1476

Sillertoun-Sanders 1577 RMS iv no.2959

E[aster] & W[ester] Sillytoun 1640s Gordon

Sillietoun eister & wester 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

? + Sc toun. Compare also Silverton ADN.

THORNTON (now BEA)

Thorntoun 1646 Henderson, 1865, 18

Thornton c.1750 RHP 1266

Thornton & Thornton Park c.1824 1759 RHP 1318

Thornton Ainslie 1775

Thorntown 1828 SGF

Thornton Wood O.S. Pathfinder

Sc *thorn* + Sc *toun*.

VILLA GOSPATRIC †

('terra que quondam appellabatur') *uilla Gospatric*, ('que nunc appellatur *Kaldestanis*') c.1230s or 40s *Dunf. Reg.* no.199

Lat 'estate of Gospatrick'. This probably translates an original *Balgospatric* * or, more probably, *Gospatricston* *. It is an estate all rights to which John Crassus ('the Fat') son of Richard Crassus quitclaims to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, his feudal superiors, in return for other land including three acres of bog in the north part of Garvock (east of Dunfermline), a certain sum of money, and an annual grant of one chalder of barley meal to his wife Isabella for the rest of her life.

It can be safely assumed that *Villa Gospatric* was near Dunfermline, possibly between that burgh and the burgh of Inverkeithing. In the first half of the 13th c. Richard Crassus son of Richard Crassus, the former presumably John's father, quitclaims to Dunfermline Abbey his land of Ardlather † (for which see Milton * † DFL), which was adjacent to Masterton DFL near Inverkeithing (*Dunf. Reg.* no.198).

There is only one Gospatrick who appears in the historical record associated with the Dunfermline area. Waldeve son of Gospatrick was lord of Inverkeithing, as well as of Dalmeny WLO, in the later 12th c. (see *Dunf. Reg.* no.165 and also *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.vii and notes). It is likely that Gospatrick, his father, held these lands before him, as Gospatrick had some controlling interest in the ferries at Queensferry in the mid 12th c. (*RRS* i no.126).

However, when explicit evidence is lacking, the linking of a personal name as a specific in a place-name with an historical personage is fraught with problems. This is well illustrated in the place-name Beath-Waldeve * † DFL (see BEA). Given the importance of

Waldeve son of Gospatrick as a land-holder in and around Inverkeithing in the later 12th c., it might not seem too rash to conclude that this is the Waldeve of Beath-Waldeve. However, there happens to be documentary evidence which shows that the Waldeve of Beath-Waldeve was Waldeve of Strachan KCD, *fl.* 1200 (see *Dunf. Reg.* nos.66, 154, 86 and 202; also *St A. Lib.* 276-7).

Kaldestanis is *Sc cauld stanes* 'cold stones'. It is also obsolete.

Footnotes

1 *RRS* i no.112, following *Dunf. Reg.* no.39, reads *Ledmacduuegil*, which might represent *mac Dubhgaill*, 'sons of Dougal', a personal name which appears twice in early Fife (see *Baldougal* † *SSL*). However, 'Dúngal' is the more likely reading, and the epenthetic *e* is more likely to have arisen between *n* and *g* (see O'Rahilly, 1972, 199). I owe this interpretation to Dr Dauvit Broun. According to Ó Corráin and Maguire (1990, 80) the name Dúngal was one of the most popular names in medieval Ireland. This is the only occurrence of it in medieval Fife.

2 Note that Watson, 1926, 266, states that there were two places in Lothian which had the specific *bachall*; and that one of them may well refer to Inveresk ELO, another of the properties given by Malcolm and Margaret to Dunfermline. However, MacDonald (1941, 82) sees all the Lothian forms with this specific as reflexes of one place only *viz* Barbauchlaw BGT WLO.

DYSART

Introductory Notes

It appears that the church of Kirkcaldy KY did not achieve full parochial status until 1220. Before this time it was a chapel dependent on the par. church of Dysart. In the years preceding 1220 a dispute had arisen between the church of Dysart and the 'chapel' of Kirkcaldy over this very issue. It was resolved by KY paying to DY the sum of 100/- annually, in return for which DY gave up all rights it might have had in KY (see *Dunf. Reg.* no.111).

The church of Wemyss also appears to have originally been subordinate to Dysart church, since even after the former was granted to Soutra it owed an annual 'pension' to Dysart (*Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra) no.40; see also WMS Introductory Notes). We thus get a glimpse of a pre-parochial arrangement, with Dysart as a mother-church serving several surrounding churches (see Cowan, 1961, especially 44-5).

Bogie, which lies in the western part of KDT i.e. on the other side of KY from DY, is described in 1411 as being in DY (*St A. Lib.* 19). The same document describes Bogie as being not only in the sheriffdom, but also in the deanery of Fife, when in fact it was in the deanery of Fothrif (see also above p.22). Thus it might be inferred that the reference to DY was equally inaccurate, were it not for the fact that in 1644 the laird of Bogie petitions the Presbytery of Kirckaldy to have his lands of Wester Bogie disjoined from DY and annexed to KY (Stevenson, 1900, 265). Bogie, therefore, must have remained attached to DY when KY became fully independent in the early 13th c.. This may have been due to the link between Dysart and St Serf on the one hand, and Bogie and St Serf's Priory, Loch Leven on the other, a link established by King Macbeth in the 11th c. (*St A. Lib.* 12).

The link between Dysart and St Serf is first mentioned c.1200, and in all probability rests on a genuine association from the time of St Serf himself, who may have flourished around 700 (Macquarrie, 1993, 132-3 and 140; see also above pp.12). Its medieval church is dedicated to him, and a few m away lies the cave in which St Serf is alleged to have had his famous conversation with the Deil. This

is first recorded in the anonymous *Vita Sancti Servani*, and repeated in the *Aberdeen Breviary* (1 July) (Macquarrie, 1993, 140). Wyntoun also tells of this encounter, but does not locate it. However, he mentions Dysart and St Serf in another context: after meeting St Adomnán on Inchkeith KE, on the advice of that saint, he sends his followers to Dysart (*Chron. Wyntoun* ii pp.38-9).

In 1901, at the same time as AB was taken back into KY, KY and DY were amalgamated, to form KDT (*Third Statistical Account, Fife*, 469).

The royal burghs of Dysart and Kirkcaldy were amalgamated in 1930.

BALBEGGIE (now KDT)

Balbegy (on the 'aqua de Ore') 1546 *RMS* iii no.3275

Balbegy 1547 *RMS* iv no.116

Balbegy 1640s Gordon

G baile + G *beag* 'small' + loc. ending, '(at the) small estate'. Balbeggie + BGY shares the same etymology. The specific is found also in (The) Begg (Farm) KE (now ADN).

CARBERRY (now KDT)

Carbarry 1460 *RMS* ii no.746

Carberrie 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Carnbarry 1517 *Purves* 155

Carbury 1775 *Ainslie*

Kirberry 1828 *SGF*

Carberry Reservoirs O.S. Pathfinder

? caer '(Roman) fort' + ? G *barr* 'top, summit' + loc. ending. This etymology must remain extremely tentative, until earlier forms can be found. Carberry MLO shows the danger of etymologising this name in the absence of early forms. It appears in the middle of the 12th c. as *Creifbarrin* (*Dunf. Reg.* no.2; and Watson, 1926, 143), which makes it clear that the first element is G *craobh* 'tree'.

The NSA 1845 vol. ix 134 notes that the Romans are said to have had a station at Carberry. No other information is given, and the statement is most probably based on an overenthusiastic interpretation of the *Car*-element. The claim was investigated by the RCAHMS, first in 1971, when it concluded that 'no trace remains', and again more recently, when 'indeterminate remains' were found (at NGR NT284 947); see NMRS Record Cards.

For the possible extent of Carberry's lands, see Wilston * † below.

CARWHINNY (now KDT)

NGR NT293 954

Carwhinny 1775 Ainslie

Carwhinny 'or' *Redhouse* 1784 Sasines no.879

('feu & lands of') *Carwhinny* 'called' *Redhouse* 1793 Sasines no.3708

[William Nuckel of *Reidhouse*]

Carwhinnie 1828 SGF

Carwhinny Plantation 1914 O.S. 25"

Carwhinny 1956 O.S. 2½"

? caer '(Roman) fort' + ? Any etymology must remain extremely tentative, in the absence of earlier forms. See also Carberry above. If Carberry and *Carwhinny* do contain the caer-generic, then it will refer to the same structure, as they are less than one km apart.

Both *Carwhinny* and *Redhouse* are marked next to each other on O.S. 1:25,000. Neither appears on O.S. Pathfinder, as both have been obliterated by modern road development.

DUNNIKIER (Dunnikeir House KY, now KDT)

(land of) *Duniker* 1207x19 *Dunf. Reg.* no.155

(land of) *Duniker* 1207x19 *Dunf. Reg.* no.156

(land of) *Duniker* 1207x19 *Dunf. Reg.* no.157

(lands of) *Dunykeir* 1563 RMS iv no.1477

(lands of) *Denekery* or *Denekeir* 1603 *Retours Fife i* no.129

Dunnekeir (then called *Petheheid*) 1631 *RMS* viii no.1795

(*Peth head* 1640s Gordon)

Pathhead 1828 SGF [*Dunf.*] *kier* = D. House]

G *dùn* 'fortification, fortified hill' + fem. gen. sing. definite article + *caer*. For a full discussion of this name, see above pp.69-70. The Oswald family took the name of Dunnikier with them when they flitted in the

18th c., finally ending up at the present Dunnikier House to the north of the town, c.2 km away from the original site. The area where the original Dunnikeir lay is now called Pathhead, a name which was coming into use in the 17th c. (see above).

DYSART (now KDT)

('in illa spelunca in') *Deserto* c.1200 Macquarrie, 1993, 140

(church of) *Disard* [rubric],

(church & rector of) *Disard* x 2, *Disart* x 2 1220 *Dunf. Reg.*
no.111

(church of) *Dysart* [rubric],

(church & rector of) *Disard* x 2, *Disard'* x 2 1220 *Dunf. Reg.*
no.225

(church of) *Disart* [rubric],

(church of) *Disart* 1220 *Dunf. Reg.* no.112

(church of) *Dysard'* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(rector of church of) *Disert* 1316 *Dunf. Reg.* no.348

(*Bolgyne* [= Bogie KDT] in the par. of) *Dysart* 1411 *St A. Lib.* 19

[see Introductory Notes above]

Dysert & Dysert Moor 1590s Pont/WF

Dysert & The Muir of Dysert 1640s Gordon

G *diseart* 'place of hermitage or retreat of a holy man or woman'. This was an early borrowing into OIr of the Lat *desertum*, 'desert, a deserted or solitary place'. See Watson, 1926, 256-7. This connection was clearly understood by the writer of the *Vita Sancti Servani*, which may have been written c.1200, who translates

it into Lat as *desertum*. For its connections with St Serf, see Introductory Notes above. For a possible association of the place-name element *diseart* with the *Céli Dé* movement of the 8th and 9th cc. in Ireland, see Flannigan, 1982, 72.

For Gordon's *Muir of Dysert*, see Muirton * † below.

GALLATOWN (now KDT)

Gallowtown 1781 Sasines no.49

Galaton 1791x99 OSA (new edn.) Fife, 327

('tenement in Zoar or') *Wester Gallaton* 1793 Sasines no.3709

Gallatown 1828 SGF

Sc *gallow(s)* + Sc *toun*, probably in sense of 'town'. In the OSA it is mentioned as one of two landward villages in DY, the other being Boreland, built for colliers in 1756. Gallatown is older, possibly 17th c., and closely associated with nailmaking (Pride, 1990, 59). Both traditions recorded in the NSA connect its name with gallows (NSA Fife, 139).

Zoar, the alternative name for Wester Gallatown in 1793, is from the Old Testament. It is the name of the city into which Lot and his two daughters fled when Sodom was destroyed (e.g. Genesis 19.22 and 23).

MITCHELSTON (now KDT)

Michalstoune 1518 Fife Ct. Bk. 105

Michalstoune 1518 Fife Ct. Bk. 113

Michelstoun 1534 RMS iii no.1368

Mechelstoun 1541 RMS iii no.2483

Blairmitchelstoun 1649 Retours i Fife no.784

Mitchelstoun 1654 Retours i Fife no.834

Mitchelston 1828 SGF

Mitchelston 1956 O.S. 2½"

Personal surname 'Mitchel' + Sc toun. Although I have found no direct connection between this toun and anyone of this surname, Mitchell was a common local name. For example one David Mitchell was a baillie of the burgh of Dysart in 1551 (*Dysart*, Maitland Club, p.20). The name does not appear on the O.S. Pathfinder, as the farm has disappeared beneath an industrial estate, which however still bears its name.

The affix 'Blair' in the *Retours* entry of 1649 alludes to the close association between the lands of Blair KDT and Mitchelston, apparent already in 1534 (*RMS* iii no.1368). Blair was a very old estate, mentioned first c.1200 (*Blair SHS Misc.* iv p.312), and Mitchelston is almost certainly a later division of it.

MUIRTON * † (now Dysart Muir KDT)

Muirhead 1828 SGF

Muirtown 1850s O.S.

Dysart Muir O.S. Pathfinder

Sc muir + Sc toun. On Gordon a large inland area stretching from Dysart as far as East Wemyss WMS is called *The Muir of Dysart*.

OVERTON (now KDT)

Overtown 1775 Ainslie

Overtown 1828 SGF

Sc over + Sc toun. Presumably a subdivision of the lands of Dysart, it is now a suburb of Kirkcaldy.

SINCLAIRTOWN (now KDT)

Sinclairton 1791x99 OSA (new edn.) *Fife*, 327

Personal name 'Sinclair' + Sc toun, in sense of 'town', or English town.

This was a new part or 'suburb' of Pathhead (for which see Dunnikeir above), built c.1750 on the estate of the Sinclairs, earls of Rosslyn, hence the specific (*OSA* (new edn.) *Fife*, 327 and *NSA Fife*, 139).

WALKERTON * †

(lands of *Balbegy* &) *Walkertoun* (lying on the Water of Ore) 1546
RMS iii no.3275

Sc *waulker* 'fuller' + Sc toun. It appears only here, and may be an error for Wilston, since, like Wilston, it is granted to the Sinclairs and is associated with the lands of Balbeggie (*RMS* iii no.3275 and *RMS* iv no.116). If this identification is correct, then it locates Wilston on the Ore near Balbeggie.

WILSTON * †

Wilstoune 1460 *RMS* ii no.746

Wilstoun 1470 *RMS* ii no.996

Waistoun 1503 *RSS* i no.1003

(*Ravinscraig*,) *Wilstoun* (& *Carnbarry*) 1517 *Purves* 155

(lands of) *Wilstoun* (*Carbarry* & *Balbegy*) 1547 *RMS* iv no.116

Wilstoun & *Wilstoun-wairde* 1615 *RMS* vii no.1174

Woistoun & *Woistoun-waird* 1631 *RMS* viii no.1836

Personal name 'Will', an abbreviation of 'William' + Sc toun.

The lands of Wilston * are defined as lands of *Disart* in 1460 (*RMS* ii no.746), along with Carberry and *Dubbo*, granted to Queen Mary by James II a few months before his death. They were resigned by Walter and Janet Ramsay, and were obviously linked to the building of Ravenscraig Castle on these lands. When the castle was granted to William Sinclair earl of Caithness in 1470, these lands are described as lying adjacent to the castle, although it is not

completely clear if this refers to all three lands, or only to the last mentioned, *Dubbo*. Carberry lies about 2.5 km north of Ravenscraig Castle, but it is just conceivable that its lands stretched down to the sea between Pathhead and Dysart. In 1503 Wilston * is described as lying in the barony of Ravenscraig (RSS 1 no.1003). *Dubbo* at all events must have been adjacent to the castle, and cannot therefore be an early form of the local name for the now defunct Frances Colliery to the east of Dysart, the Dubbie (Pit).

For the possibility that Wilston lay on the Ore near Balbeggie, see Walkerton * † above.

FETTYKIL

Introductory Notes

This par. formed part of the diocese of Dunkeld, and from the mid 13th c. its patronage belonged to Inchcolm Abbey (see Cowan, 1967, under Leslie; see also Balclero below).

Since it contains the G generic cill, it may well have been functioning as some kind of religious centre as early as the early 8th c. (see above pp.9 ff).

Fettykil is the earlier name of both the par. and barony of Leslie. The change of name came about through a change of land ownership, when the Leslie family acquired the lands in the late 14th c. (see *RMS* i no.742 and app.ii no.1875; also Millar, 1895, ii 79). The lands were still being called *Fithkill* in 1450 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.431). The earliest reference to them as 'Leslie' is from 1455 (Millar, 1895, ii 79). The first reference I have found to the par. as 'Leslie' is in 1472 (*Inchcolm Chrs.* p.127).

In 1458 the town of Leslie Green was created a burgh of barony (Millar, 1895, ii 79), and the burgh was still being called Leslie Green (*Lesliegreyn*) in 1539 (SRO RH2/1/23/3 no.56). This refers to the Green which is still a prominent feature of the town.

BALCLERO †

Balclerache 1441 *RMS* ii no.268 & *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11

Balclero 1535 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.181

Banclero 1557 SRO RH/2/1/23/3 no.87

Banclero 1581 *RMS* v no.168

G baile a'chléirich 'estate of the cleric' or *nan cléireach* 'of the clerics'. Compare Pittencleroch Fowlis Wester par. PER (Watson, 1926, 267). See also above p.41.

By 1441 Balclero belonged to Inchcolm Abbey, along with other lands in FE (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11). There is no record of when these lands came into Inchcolm's possession, but the abbey had the right of patronage of Fettykil par. church by c.1263 (*ibid.* no.xxv). However, it is unlikely to have been before 1239, when the bishops of Dunkeld wanted to make Fettykil a prebendal church of

Dunkeld (*ibid.* no.xviii). It is most probably the clerics of Dunkeld who are the eponymous clerics of Balclero.

The lands of Balclero are closely associated with those of Kirkcroft of Leslie (e.g. *ibid.* 227), and it can be assumed that both were in the vicinity of the par. kirk. These are not the only names in FE with religious associations. There is the par.-name Fettykil itself (for which see also above pp.9 ff); and a field north-east of Leslie kirk was called Lady Well Park in 1811 (RHP 3640). This probably takes its name from the chapel of the Blessed Mary which was situated within the cemetery of the kirk of Fettykil mentioned in 1321 (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxxii); and from 'the landis... of the blist Virgin Mare', which appear in a document of 1557 (SRO RH/2/1/23/3 no.87).

BALGEDDIE

Pitgeddy 1521 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 272

Balgedy 1539 *RMS* iii no.1997

Petgeddie 1542 *RMS* iii no.2809

Pitgeddy 1564 *RMS* iv no.1546

Balgeddy 1640s Gordon

G pett or baile + gead, 'estate of the strip of arable land'. The ending could be loc., adjectival, or diminutive (Dwelly has geadag as a diminutive of gead).

This is one of several Scottish place-names which show variation between *Pit-* and *Bal-*, a phenomenon discussed above pp.61 ff. It lies between two distinct clusters of names: the three *Pit*-names in the eastern part of the par. and barony (Pitkevy, Pitcairn and Pitcoudie), and the four *Bal*- names in the western part (Balgothrie, Ballingall, Balquhomrie and Balsillie). All these farms are strung out on the southern slopes of the Lomonds between 130 and 245 m. Note the existence of another Balgedie in neighbouring PTM (FIF, now KNR).

? BALGILLIE

Balgillie Burn 1850s O.S.

No trace of this name appears in maps or records earlier than the O.S. Name Book c.1850. An examination of the entry in that source arouses the suspicion that it was in fact an error. It is described accurately as 'a small stream ... from the junction of two streams a little to the east of Meikle Balgothrie, southwards to its junction with Lothrie Burn'. In the first and third column it is entered as the *Balgothrie Burn*, the name also given to it by the three informants consulted. However, each of these occurrences of Balgothrie is scored out, and *Balgillie* written above. Since Balsillie Avenue starts immediately south of the junction of the Balgillie and Lothrie Burns, Balgillie may even be a ghost name from an amalgamation of Balgothrie and Balsillie.

BALGOTHRIE

Ballothery & Balgothlhrie mid 14th c. RMS i app.ii no.1118

Balgothry & Balgothry mid 14th c. RMS i app.ii no.1332

Balgothrie 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Bal-Guthry 1640s Gordon

G baile + ? *gaothraich* 'winnowing' or an otherwise unrecorded adjectival formation from *gaoth* 'wind' meaning 'windy' (ModG *gaothach*). The estate is divided into two parts, Meikle and Little, both above 215 m, the highest of the *Bal*-farms not just in the par. but in the whole of Fife, and thus one of the windiest. *Gaoth* 'wind' is more likely as the root of the specific than its homonym meaning 'marsh', as both Meikle and Little Balgothrie are on well-drained land.

One of the earliest forms of the name, *Ballothery*, appears in Index A of RMS i app. ii, and could simply be written off as one of its 'multifarious blunders' (RMS i p.ix), but for two things. Firstly the lands of Balgothrie lie on the head-waters of the Lothrie Burn. Secondly the Lothrie Burn appears in a document of

1390 as *the 3othry burne* (SRO GD 150/263, f.32v), where **3** represents a palatal *g*. This is probably a result of mutual contamination by two originally separate and unconnected place-names: Balgothrie (as etymologised above) and Lothrie, containing the *G loth* 'mud'. This contamination, however, was not strong enough to affect the long-term development of the names, which have come down to us with their original consonants intact.

BALLINGALL

Ballingall 1504 *RMS* ii no.2788

Ballingall 1510 *RMS* ii no.3511

Bongall 1512 *RMS* ii no.3762

Ballingall 1522 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 271-2

Bangae 1663 *RMS* xi no.441

G baile nan gall 'estate of the foreigners', probably Scandinavians. This forms one of a cluster of names containing *gall* around the Lomonds, with two other farms called *Ballingall* in neighbouring KG and LA, and *Inchgall* in BGY. See above pp.15 ff, and Elements Index s.v..

It is probably this *Ballingall* that is the seat of the family of *Ballingall* of that ilk.

Pronunciation: ['balan'gɔ:l].

BALQUHOMRIE

Balwhomrie 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Balquhombry & Mekil Balquhombry, 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 142

Little Balquhomrye 1522 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 272

? *Balquhenry* 1534 *Dunf. Reg.* no.522

Balchumrie 1542 *RMS* iii no.2809

Balewhomrie & Little Balewhomrie 1640s Gordon

G baile a'chomraich 'estate of the place of confluence' (see Watson, 1926, 476). The division of the estate into Little and

Meikle Balquhomrie, which exists today, already appears in the early 16th c.. The water system around the farms has been altered not only by drainage improvements, but also by the building of Holl Reservoir. However, Little Balquhomrie still lies near the confluence of the Lothrie and Balgillie Burns, while on SGF/1828 Meikle Balquhomrie lies immediately south of the confluence of the Lothrie and a tributary which seems now to have disappeared.

The 1534 form *Balquhenry* probably refers to this place, with the second element influenced by the second element of the important nearby estate of Strathenry FE, which occurs in the same charter.

Pronunciation: [baɪ'hum()rɪl].

BALSILLIE

Balcely 1488 SRO NRAS 0153/7

Bawcellie 1510 RSS 1 no.2010

Balcelly 1516 Fife Ct. Bk. 26

Bawsylle 1521 Fife Ct. Bk. 272

Basillie 1542 RMS iii no.2809

Balsilly 1640s Gordon

G baile + seileach 'estate of (the) willow(s), estate where willows grow'.

Pronunciation: [ba'sɪlɪ].

FETTYKIL

Fitkil & Fithkil 1173x78 Dunf. Reg. no.62

Fithkil 1239 Inchcolm Chrs. no.xviii

(barony of) *Fethill* c.1350 RMS i app.ii no.1118

Fethill 'alias' Leslie 1555 Inchcolm Chrs. 212

Fettykil Mill O.S. 2½"

G *fiodh cill* 'wooden kirk'. This was the earlier name of both the par. and the barony of Leslie (see Introductory Notes above)

For a possible identical place-name in ABN, see RRS ii p.231.

It is one of seven par.-names in medieval Fife which contains the element cill, for a full discussion of which see above pp.9 ff.

Fettykil appears on the O.S. 1:25 000 First Series as the name of a large industrial mill (probably paper) on the Leven in Leslie. It does not, however, appear on the O.S. Pathfinder.

LESLIE

(vicar of) *Lesly* 1474 *Inchcolm Chrs.* 127

(lordship of) *Lesly* 1502 *RMS* ii no.2660

(barony of) *Lesly* 1504 *RMS* ii no.2788

(kirk of) *Leslie* 'alias' *Fethill* 1555 *Inchcolm Chrs.* 212

Lesly 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Lesly 1640s Gordon

This is a family name which derives ultimately from Leslie ABN. For details see Introductory Notes above.

NEWTON [of Strathenry]

Newton 1828 SGF

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. Like Westerton, it is a sub-division of Strathenry estate. It lies immediately north-west of Strathenry House and Castle.

Gordon shows *Strahenrie* roughly where Newton is, and *N[ether] S.* where Strathenry Castle is.

PITCAIRN

Petcarne 1427 *RMS* ii no.80

Pittcarne 1590s Pont/EF & WF

G pett 'estate' + carn 'cairn' or 'burial mound'. For the cairn which gave rise to the name see *PSAS* vol. 109 pp.361-6. Pitcairn ADN also has a nearby cairn (q.v.).

PITCOUDIE

Pitcoudie 1775 RHP 19

Pitgourdie 1811 RHP 3640

G pett 'estate' + ? . This name appears so late in the written record that any attempt at an etymology of the second element is fruitless. On the RHPlans it appears only as a field-name, and on the O.S. Pathfinder as a plantation. It must therefore have been absorbed into the lands Pitcairn at a relatively early date. It is now also the name of a large round-about in Glenrothes New Town.

PITKEVY

Pitkevy 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Petkevy 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 135

Pitkeny 1640s Gordon

Pitcovie 1828 SGF

G pett 'estate' + ? *ciob* 'coarse mountain grass'. It lies at a height of 190 m in the Lomond Hills, where there is certainly no shortage of coarse upland grasses.

Pronunciation: [pit'kevil]

WESTERTON

the westir part of Strathenry 1474 ADA 32-3

W. Strahenr. 1640s Gordon

Westertown 1828 SGF

Sc *wester toun*. This sub-division of the Strathenry lands appears to date back at least to the 15th c., with *the westir part of Strathenry* of 1474 developing into Westerton. For another division of the Strathenry lands, see Newton above.

INVERKEITHING

Introductory Notes

IKG lay in the diocese of St Andrews, deanery of Fothrif. A chapel of Inverkeithing is first mentioned 1152x59 as belonging to the church of Dunfermline (*Dunf. Reg.* no.92). It is next mentioned 1160x62 in a charter of Malcolm IV, who grants it specifically to Dunfermline Abbey (*RRS i* no.178). Here it is said to be 'of the *parochia* of Dunfermline Abbey', (1) on the estate or vill ('villa') of Inverkeithing, but not in the burgh ('burgagio') (*RRS i* no.178). The last mention of this chapel is 1225x36 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.106).

The first mention of the church of Inverkeithing is in *Dunf. Reg.* no.165, which can be dated to between 1165 and 1182. This records the grant of the church by Waldeve son of Gospatrick, lord of Inverkeithing, to 'the church of Dunfermline'. (2) By the early 13th c. a dispute regarding this church had arisen between the abbey and Waldeve's successors (his daughter Galiena and her husband Sir Philip de Moubray). This was settled in 1212, with the teinds of corn going to the abbey, while the right of patronage remained with the secular lords of Inverkeithing. However, this was only the beginning of a series of disputes centred on this church. These lasted until the 14th c., and are well documented by Stephen (1921, 253-5); see also Cowan, 1967, *s.n.*.

Despite the fact that the chapel and the church of Inverkeithing are never mentioned together in the same charter, we must assume that they are two separate entities, especially given the two distinct donors. Stephen (1921, 259) suggests that the chapel may have lain immediately south of the burgh, on a piece of land which in 1601 was known as the *chapel yaird*.

The dedication of the par. church to St Peter is first mentioned in 1581, but we can assume that this was its dedication at least since its reconsecration by Bishop David de Bernham in 1244 (Stephen, 1921, 231-2).

Inverkeithing was an early and important royal burgh. It is first mentioned as such c.1161 (*RRS i* no.178). Some time between c.1173x89 King William I grants to his burgesses of Inverkeithing the sole right to levy toll and customs, and to carry on trade,

between the rivers Leven and Devon (RRS ii no.250). A royal charter of 1399, which restates the coastal boundaries, adds that they stretch northwards to Milnathort ORW KNR (Stephen, 1921, 508, where 'Ellhorth' should read 'Quhorth'). For more details of this, and for the suggestion that the area thus defined may have been co-terminous with the province of Fothrif, see above pp.25-6.

Medieval RO, including a detached portion of Rosyth within DFL comprising Logie and Urquhart, was united with IKG in 1611 (RMS vii no.442 col.4). In 1891 this detached portion went to DFL, while North Queensferry, which had formed a detached portion of DFL within IKG, was made part of the latter. In 1914 the whole of Rosyth along with some lands on the western edge of IKG, were attached to DFL for civil purposes, and it is these boundaries which appear on O.S. maps produced after that date. For more details see Stephen, 1921, 1-2.

Note that Balwinchie, which appears in *Scrymgeour Inventory* no.147 (1329), is for *Salwinche* * (now Salvedge IKG), an identification first suggested by J. Maitland Thomson in the index to *Scrymgeour Inventory* under *Balwinchie*. (3)

BALBOUGIE

(Ramsay of) *Balbugy* 1395 *St A. Lib.* 5

(Ramsay of) *Balbugy* 1428 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xlviii

Balbugy 1511 *RMS* ii no.3558

Balbugie 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

Balbugie 1640s Gordon

G baile 'estate' + ? G bolg 'bag, rounded hill' + loc. ending. A somewhat similar development of *bolg* can be seen in Dunbog FIF (*Dunbulc* 1189x95 *RRS* ii no.339; *Dunbulg* 1400 *St A. Lib.* 6; and *Donbug* 1504 *RMS* ii no.2793).

INVERKEITHING ['invər'ki:ðɪŋ] or ['invər'ki:ðɪn]

Hinhirkethy 1040x57 *St A. Lib.* 114

Inuerkethyin c.1114 *Scone Liber* no.1

- (chapel of) *Inuerkethin* 1152x59 NLS Adv Ms 15.1.18 no.82 o.c.
 (corresponds to *Dunf. Reg.* no.92, which has *Inuirket'*)
 ('passagium et navem de') *Inurkethin* 1154x59 RRS i no.118
 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)
- (chapel of) *Inuirketin* (in the 'parochia' of the abbey of
 Dunfermline) 1160x62 RRS i no.178 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.46)
- (in my [= King Malcolm IV's] burgh of) *Inuerkethin* 1161x64 RRS i
 no.232 o.c. (= *Holy. Lib.* no.21)
- (in my [= King Malcolm IV's] burgh of) *Inuerkethin* 1161x64 RRS i
 no.212 (= *Kel. Lib.* no.337)
- Inuerkethit* 1163x64 RRS i no.243 (= *Scone Liber* no.5)
- (chapel of the town or burgh of) *Inuirketin* 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237
- (burgh of) *Inuercheth* 1165x69 *St A. Lib.* 142
- (chapel of) *Inuerchethin* 1165x69 *Dunf. Reg.* no.596 o.c.
 [confirmation of Dunfermline Abbey's churches & chapels by
 Bishop Richard of St Andrews]
- (my [= King William's] provosts & burgesses of) *Inuerkethin*,
 (demesne land ['*terram domini*']) of) *Inuerkethin* 1165x72 RRS ii
 no.102
- (church of) *Inuirketin* 1165x1182 *Dunf. Reg.* no.165 [granted to
 Dunfermline by Waldeve son of Gospatrick]
- (my [= King William's] burgesses of) *Inuyrkethin* c.1173x89 RRS ii
 no.250
- (church of) *Inuirket'* 1182 *Dunf. Reg.* no.238 [papal confirmation]
- (church of) *Inuirket'* 1184 *Dunf. Reg.* no.239 [papal confirmation]
- (hospice of) *Innerkethyn* 1196 *Dryb. Lib.* no.250
- (chapel of) *Inuirk'* 1202x6 *Dunf. Reg.* no.110 [Bishop William of St
 Andrews' confirmation of a list of churches etc. to Dunf. Abbey]
- (Roger de) *Inverkethin* 1202x7 Barrow, 1974, no.4 o.c.
- (certain land next to) *Inuirket'* (called the land of the hospice
 ['*terra hospitalis*']) 1211 *Dunf. Reg.* no.250
- (all teinds of corn belonging to the church of) *Inuirk'* 1212
Dunf. Reg. no.166
- (chapel of) *Inuirket'* 1225x36 *Dunf. Reg.* no.106
- (all garbal teinds belonging to the church of) *Inuirketin* 1225x36
Dunf. Reg. no.142

(church of) *Inuerkethyn* 1244 *St A. Pont.* p.xvii
 (church of) *Inuerkethyn'* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
 (church of) *Inuerkethin* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33
Inuerkethin 1305 *Dunf. Reg.* no.338
Inuerkething 1477 *Dunf. Reg.* no.4/8
Inner keythny 1590s *Pont/WF*
Inverkythin 1640s *Gordon*

G *inbhir* 'mouth (of river or burn), confluence' + *Keithing*, a burn name which probably contains P *coet* * 'wood', borrowed into G (*Elements Index* s.v. and Watson, 1926, 381-2). So 'Keithing', now the Keithing Burn, would have meant 'burn that runs through or issues from woodland'. The same name, also referring to a water-course, appears in several charters of Balmerino Abbey from the mid 13th c. (e.g. *Balm. Chrs.* no.12) as *Kethyn*, now obsolete, possibly referring to the Cleughie Burn KLM FIF (NGR NO39 21). There is also the obsolete (Water of) *Kethok*, which appears in a charter of 1368 (*SRO Calendar of Charters* vol. i no.148^a), referring to the Den Burn KCQ FIF (NGR NO48 03). The diminutive ending here is more probably P than G, and suggests the survival of the name from the pre-G period, rather than a G formation using a borrowed word. This may of course apply also to 'Keithing'.

The later G *Inbhir Cheitean* for Inverkeithing, quoted by Watson, 1926, 382, is almost certainly a later formation based on Sc, after Inverkeithing became well-known in the Gàidhealtachd after the battle of Inverkeithing in 1651.

The land next to Inverkeithing called the land of the hospice ('terra hospitalis') mentioned in 1211 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.250) is what is now called Spittalfield. It is described c.1400 as lying to the east of the town (*Dunf. Reg.* no.397). For more details see Stephen, 1921, 308-9.

NEWTON OF PITADRO

(lands of *Caldsyde* called) *le Newtoun de Petadro* 1511 *RMS* ii
 no.3558

('all & haill lands of') *Newton of Pittadro* ('alias called *Caldside*') 1819 SRO RD 5. 161 p.152

Sc *new* + Sc *toun* + *ex nomine* specific. These lands are defined in 1819 thus: 'betwixt the lands of *Fordell* on the east and the lands of *Hillfield* and the Common of *Inverkeithing* called *Greens* on the west, the lands of *Deals*, *Balbougie* and *Pittadro* on the north and the lands of *Borland* on the south'. *Greens* includes the area where *Inverkeithing* railway station now stands. It lay immediately north of the burgh, and bounded on the north by the lands of *Dales IKG* and *Duloch IKG* and it lay outside the burgh boundary (Stephen, 1921, 5 and 46). Stephen (*ibid.* 46) records that most of the lands of *Newton of Pitadro*, which stretched as far as *Hillend IKG*, were in his time part of the lands of *Bor(e)land* farm. Assuming that *Newton* was a subdivision of the original estate of *Pitadro*, this shows that *Pitadro* was a substantial^b estate which stretched from *Annfield IKG* in the north, including that part of *Fordell* (mainly *DGY*) which is situated in *IKG* (Stephen, 1921, 45), almost to the burgh-limits of *Inverkeithing* itself.

PINKERTON †

Pinkerton Burn & Pinkerton Bridge O.S. maps

Norman Fr *pincerne* 'butler' + Sc *toun*. This name is also found in CRA FIF, as well as in ELO.

There is no record of a farm-stead or estate called *Pinkerton* in the *Inverkeithing* area, and the name exists on modern O.S. maps only in the '*Pinkerton Burn*' and '*Pinkerton Bridge*' (O.S. 2½"). This burn forms the boundary between *IKG* and *DGY* for much of its length, so it is possible that the estate of *Pinkerton*, if it ever existed, lay in that latter par..

PITADRO

Pethathera[c]he & Pettat[th]erache mid 14th c. RMS i app. 2 no.1119

Pittatre[c]h & Peta[th]hruch 1390x1406 RMS i app. 2 no.1879

(William Echling' de) Pettadro 1457 Dunf. Reg. no.452

(James Echlyne of) Pettadro 1504 Dunf. Recs. [144] & [145]

Petadro 1511 RMS ii no.3558

Pettandrō 1539 St A. Rent. 46

Petcalder 1539 RMS iii no.1934

Pettawdro 1542 RMS iii no.2668

G *pett* 'estate' + ? G *atharrach* 'stranger, alien' or ? G *athair* 'father' + loc. or adjectival ending or ? G *tāthair* 'cementer, joiner' ((OIr *táthóir* 'welder, uniter, joiner') + loc. or adjectival ending.

In respect of the last, and perhaps even of the first, of these suggested etymologies, it should be noted that the neighbouring estate of Master^ton DFL, which was probably originally contiguous to the estate of Pitadro, was named after the 'cementarius' or mason Master Aelric, who held it at some time before 1153 (see Masterton DFL).

Compare also Craignathro, Forfar par. ANG, which appears as *Crachnatharach* c.1162 (RRS i no.195).

For the original extent of Pitadro, see Newton of Pitadro above.

Footnotes

1 'parochia' here is no doubt used to refer to the whole 'parochia' of Fothrif, which Malcolm III and Margaret gave to the church of Dunfermline (*Dunf. Reg.* no.2). See also above p.21.

2 For more on Waldeve son of Gospatrick, and his links with lands in adjacent DGY, see above pp.48-9; for Gospatrick, see Villa Gospatric † DFL.

3 Stephen (1921, 48 and 1938, 153) overlooked Maitland Thomson's identification of *Balwinchie* with Salvedge, and gives us an etymology of what is obviously a copying error.

KILGOUR

Introductory Notes

This par. is now known as Falkland. It lay in the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews, and its right of patronage lay with the earls of Fife, who also held the lands and castle of Falkland, until Earl Duncan gave it to St Andrews Priory in 1316 (Cowan, 1967, under Kilgour).

Since it contains the generic cill, it may well have been functioning as a religious centre as early as the early 8th c. (see above pp.9 ff).

At some time before 1224 a dispute had arisen between the churches of Markinch (which already belonged to St Andrew Priory) and Kilgour regarding the teinds of Pittenchagill MAI (which see for details).

Falkland was the name of a royal thanage, no doubt co-terminous with KR: its thane, Macbeth, appears in a document of c.1128 (*St A. Lib.* 117). The thanage of Falkland was given by Malcolm IV to the earls of Fife c.1160 (*RRS* i no.190).

The castle and lands of Falkland were recovered by the Crown in 1425, on the forfeiture of Duke Murdoch, and in the course of the 15th and early 16th cc. the famous hunting palace of the Stewart monarchs was built. For details of the castle and the palace, see *RCAHMS* 135 ff.

The village adjacent to the palace was made a royal burgh in 1458. This status was, however, largely honorific, since it was never admitted to the Convention of Royal Burghs or to Parliament (Gifford, 1988, 212).

One of the earliest occurrences of the name 'Falkland' with reference to the par. is from 1616 (*RMS* vii no.990), and it must have been at about this time when the par. church was moved from Kilgour to the burgh of Falkland. In 1619 there is a reference to 'nova ecclesia de *Falkland*' (*RMS* vii no.1968). Kilgour ceased to become the main place of burial in the par. c.1670, when the graveyard was opened in the West Port of the burgh of Falkland (see Falkland Society, 1993, 40). The two names for the par. appear to have existed side by side for almost two centuries; for example, a

sasine of 1/82 (no.374) refers to the par. church of Kilgour or Falkland.

Note that Ballo KG does not contain G baile, but G *bealach* 'pass, saddle' (Bellachis early 14th c. RMS i app.ii no.632; *Belauch, la Belauch, lie Belauch* 1365 RRS vi no.345; *Bellow* 1459 RMS ii no.701; *the Baillo* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.*, 399). It lies in the pass through the Lomonds, between, on the north side, the West and East Lomond, and on the south side, the Bishop Hill, running from Glenvale in the north-west, on the present FIF-KNR border, to around Coul MAI in the south-east. Glenvale (*Glen-vealle* 1640s Gordon) probably also contains this word (*gleann a'bhealaich*, 'glen of the pass').

Note also the strange name 'Abusuie', connected with the farm of Glasslie KG, which Liddall (1896, s.n.) claims indicates an early Christian foundation in the Lomonds. It is found in 1620 (*Retours Fife* no.309) as 'terr[el] et vill[al] de Glaswell alias Abusuie, vocat[el] Glaslie'. It is, however, clear from earlier entries in RMS that 'Abusuie' is in fact the result of a miscopying of the Lat abusive 'wrongly' ('dimidietas terrarum et ville de Glasuell, alias abusive vocat[arum] Glaslie' 1590 RMS v no.1799; and 'Glaswell alias abusive vocat. Glaslie' 1592 RMS v no.2186). Despite this assertion that it was wrongly called Glasslie, Glasslie does in fact seem to be the older name, appearing first (as *Glasle*) in 1431 (NLS Adv. MS 15.1.18 no.95), whereas Glaswell does not appear until 1590, and has not survived.

BALLINGALL

Ballingall 'or' *Wilderness* 1821 Plan of Falkland Wood etc. *penes*
Falkland Estate
Ballingall 1828 SGF

G baile nan gail 'estate of the foreigners' most likely referring to settlers of Scand origin. The name survives in the Ballingall Burn SLO and KG, which runs between the village of Strathmiglo and the Lomonds, joining the Falkland Burn to flow into the Eden near Dunshelt AMY. On Pont/EF it is marked as the *Wood*

Blurn). On SGF/1828 a small farmstead named Ballingall is marked on the banks of this burn on the lands of Woodmill KG. It does not appear on any subsequent map. By 1909 the field where Ballingall lay is called Boerland (Falkland Estate Cropping Book *penes* Falkland Estate). Two fields on Wester Cash SLO which march with the Ballingall Burn were called East and Mid Baiglie (*ibid.*), which is probably a corruption of Ballingall.

In the Sasines 1781-1820 there is a place called *Mingal(l)* mentioned in eight separate entries, the first one being in 1788, no.1856. Now obsolete, Mingal(l) formed part of the lands of Peathill t LA, which lay two km due east of the lost Ballingall farmstead, in the flat, marshy land around Lathrisk LA. It might just represent *móine nan gall*, 'peatmoss of the foreigners'. Unfortunately I have been unable to trace any earlier forms of either Ballingall or Mingal(l).

BALMBLAE

Balbia 1451 *ER* v p.469

Baublay 1516 *Fife Ct. Bk.*, 223

Bailinbla 1525 *RMS* iii no.296

Bailinbla 1541 *RMS* iii no.2461

Bailinblae 1590 *RMS* iv no.1788

? *Burne of Dunble* 1590s Pont/EF

Balneble 1640s Gordon

G *baile* a' *bhiaith* formerly an *bhlaith* * , 'of the meal or flour', or (less likely) *nam blàth* 'of the flowers or blossoms'. See Elements Index under *blàth*. This former meaning is more likely, with its connotations of milling, most appropriate to Balmblae's position on the Maspie Burn.

It would originally have been a separate estate on the north bank of the Maspie, lying to the caput of Falkland. However, it later became incorporated into the burgh of Falkland, and it is now only a street name. Compare Pitblae ANY PER.

Pronunciation: [,ba:m'ble:] or [,baɪm'ble:].

BALREAVIE

Baireavy 1813 *Sasines* no.9920

Balreavie Inn 1828 SGF

(David Duncan of) *Balreavie* 1846 gravestone, old Falkland graveyard

G *baile* + G *riabhach* 'striped, of variegated colour'. This is almost certainly the etymology of this farm on the A912, but is it an indigenous place-name? Its unusually late appearance, especially for a *Bal*-name, and its status as an inn in 1828 suggest that it is not.

BLEASHANGIE †

NGR NO25 08

Balshangie 1775 *Ainslie*

Bleashangie 1788 *Sasines* no.1856

? G *baile* + G *seang* 'thin, narrow' + loc. ending. On *Ainslie*/1775 it lies immediately south-south-west of *Darnoe*. The lack of early forms, and the variation in 18th c. ones, make any suggested etymology extremely tentative.

FALKLAND

(Macbeth thane of) *Falleland* 1128 *St A.Lib.* 117

Falecklen 1160x62 *RRS* i no.190

Falkeland 1267 *St A.Lib.* 312-3

Fawklande 1406 *RMS* i no.888

Falkland 1407 *RMS* i no.892

('in quartario-de') *Faukland* 1458 *RMS* ii no.636

(burgh of) *Falkland* 1459 *RMS* ii no.706

(burgh of) *Faucland* 1459 *RMS* ii no.709

(burgh of) *Faucland* 1459 *RMS* ii no.722

('officium..forestarie nemoris [del]') *Falklland* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk* 3

('office..of forestary of the park of') *Falkland* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk 4*
 ('silve et indaginez viz. le parkis de') *F[alkland]* 1528 *RMS iii*
 no.558

Falkland 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Falkland Wood 1590s Pont/EF

Falkland & The Parke 1640s Gordon

? G *falach* 'hiding, covering' + G *lann* 'enclosure, field; church'. Given an early form in *-len*, and given the rarity of OSc names in Fife from the first half of the 12th c., it is more likely to be MG than OSc.

The suggested second element G *lann* 'enclosure etc.' is found in near-by Conland KG. It often became assimilated to Sc *land*. The first element is more doubtful, but if it is connected with G *falach*, then it may refer to Falkland's protected position directly beneath the 424 m high East Lomond.

Falkland is generally explained as deriving from Sc *falcon land*, an etymology which was probably current by the 13th c., and one which was strengthened by Falkland's close connections with hunting in the later middle ages.

The Wood or Park of Falkland lay to the north of the palace, where the farms of Falklandwood and Woodmill lie today (see Pont/EF and WF and Gordon).

For Falkland as a par.-name, see Introductory Notes above.

Pronunciation: ['fɔklən(d)] or ['fɔkklənd].

HILTON OF FALKLAND † *

Hilltown of Falkland 1798 Sasines no.5068

Sc *hill toun* + *Falkland* as an *ex nomine* specific. This was a division of the original estate of Falkland, as was Newton of Falkland. According to Sasines no.5068 (1798) a part of this farm was called Templelands, a name still used today to refer to a house above Falkland on the north-east slope of Falkland Hill (NGR NO259

066).

KILGOUR

(William the parson & his vicar of) *Kilgouerin* 1224 *St A. Lib.* 327

Kilgoueri c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33

Kilgoueryn' c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

Kilgouerin 1274 Bagimond's Roll p.37

(late William] rector of) *Kylgouery* 1274 Bagimond's Roll p.60

(church of) *Kylgouery* 1316 NLS MS. 15.1.18. no.58

(par. church of) *Kylgoure* 1418x43 *St A. Cop.* no.65 [which has
accidentally burnt down]

('kirk of') *Kylgowre* 1440 *St A. Cop.* no.99

Kilguur Klirk 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Kilgaur Klirk 1640s Gordon

G cill + ? *Gobhar*, a burn name, 'church on the Gour Burn'; ?
personal name Gabrán.

This was the original name of FAL (see Introductory Notes
above).

Watson (1926, 323) suggests it contains the name of the early
Celtic saint Gabréin, who is mentioned in the Martyrology of
Donegal under 24 June, possibly identical with the Bishop Gabrán
who is a contemporary of Columba (*ibid.* 519). The name Gabrán is a
diminutive of G *gobhar* 'kid, little goat'. Kilgour's specific could
contain this name, if the early *-i(n)-*endings are the remains of
the diminutive ending, *-éin/-án*. On the other hand, these *-i(n)-*
endings look more like the inorganic loc. ending (for which see
above pp.41-2), a conclusion reinforced by the fact that it has
entirely disappeared by the later middle ages.

However, Watson (*ibid.* 442) implies a quite different
possibility: that the specific is indeed the G goat-word, but
refers not to the animal, or a person, but to a water-course, in
this case the one known today as the Arraty Burn. It must be
remembered that burns often change their names, or have different
names at different parts of their course. (On Pont/EF this burn

appears to be called *Blurn] Deir*).

Furthermore animal names are frequently found in names of burns and rivers. For example we have the Burn of Tervie on Speyside, containing G *tarbh* 'bull'; and the River Banvie in Atholl, which contains the G *banbh* 'pig or piglet', as well as the Gowrie, a tributary of the Conon in Ross-shire (see Watson, *loc. cit.*); while in Perthshire G *gobhar* can mean 'a sort of branching river' (Dwelly s.v.).

Also Watson (*loc. cit.*) draws attention to the W *gofer* meaning 'rill', which is probably cognate with *gobhar*.

So in early, probably pre-Christian, times the burn would have been called simply *Gabor* or its P equivalent; then when the church was founded on its banks, it was called the *cill Gaibre* 'church of or on the *Gabor*', which became Kilgour.

This hypothesis is given further support by a most unusual feature at Kilgour: a burn, now known as the Arraty, flows right through the site dividing kirk from kirkyard. I know of no other church in Fife where this is the case. Furthermore we have other examples of churches in Fife being named after nearby watercourses, e.g. *Kinglassie* KGL.

Although no trace of the church remains *in situ*, the old graveyard can still be recognised as such, and there are two stones showing early interlace pattern built into the magnificent 19th c. farm-steading of Kilgour farm (now disused). From the entry in *St A. Cop.* no.65 quoted above, we know that this church had to be rebuilt at least once in its history, after it burnt down around the year 1400.

There is also a fine late medieval grave-stone of a priest now in the garden of Kilgour farm-house.

NEWTON OF FALKLAND

the Newtoun (& Fruchy) 1437 *St A. Cop.* no.92

Newtoun de Faukeland 1451 *ER v* p.469

Newtoun Falkland 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 64

ie Newtoun de Falkland 1525 *RMS iii* no.341

Newtoun de Falkland 1531 RMS iii no.1050

Neutoune of Falkland 1590s Pont/EF

Newtoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *new toun* + *Falkland* as an *ex nomine* specific. This was a division of original estate of Falkland, as was Hilton of Falkland *.

PITTILLOCK

Patillo 1475 ADA 64

Pittlochy 1590s Pont/EF

Pittillo 1603 RMS vi no.2115

G *pett* + *tulach* 'hillock-estate', whence the Fife surname *Patullo* (Watson, 1926, 413). The same elements are found in Pitillock AGK FIF (now PER), as well as in some early forms of *Baltilly* CER (for which see Elements Index under tulach).

KINGHORN EASTER

Introductory Notes

In former times the modern par. of Kinghorn was known as Kinghorn Easter or Magna, in contrast to the par. of Kinghorn Wester (KW), Parva or Minor, which is now BUI. The church was granted to Holyrood Abbey by Richard bishop of St Andrews (1165x78) and confirmed by William I (RRS ii no.540A p.481; for more details see Cowan, 1967, s.n.).

The settlement around the par. church became a royal burgh, known simply as Kinghorn, some time in the mid 12th c. (RRS i p.41 and RRS ii no.22), and by the 14th c. it had become the centre of a constabulary within the sheriffdom of Fife. Some such unit must have existed already in the late 12th c., since one Richard de Inverkinglassie appears as steward (*senescallus*) of Kinghorn in two charters addressed to his son c.1209 (RRS ii nos.470 and 471; see also Introduction Chapter 1 above p.33 footnote 19).

References to the shire of Kinghorn from the 12th and 13th cc. appear to be restricted to Kinghorn Wester, which belonged to Dunfermline Abbey (see Kinghorn Wester KW for details). However, the reference to the shire of Kinghorn in 1358 is to Kinghorn Easter (ER i 564). David II's charter to James Douglas issued in 1369 in fact suggests that by this time the shire of Kinghorn was synonymous with the constabulary (RRS vi no.425). All the lands mentioned in this charter as being in the constabulary or shire of Kinghorn viz Balbarton, Seafield, Tyrie and Woodfield † (which last lay west of Kinghorn Loch at NGR NT253 872), are in present-day KGH.

The church of Kinghorn Easter was dedicated to All Saints, presumably when Bishop David of St Andrews dedicated the church in May 1243 (*St A. Pont.* p.xv). The dedication to All Saints is first mentioned in 1290, when Pope Nicholas IV offered the relaxation of one year and forty days enjoined penance to those who visited the church of All Saints, Kinghorn, on the feasts not only of All Saints (Nov. 1), but also of the Assumption and of St Leonard within their octaves and on the anniversary of the dedication of the church (CPL i p.512).

There was a chapel, and probably also a hospice, dedicated to St Leonard (*RMS* iii no.760, dated 1529). Herkless and Hannay (1905, 6) claim that St Leonard was in fact the patron saint of Kinghorn. For St Leonard's Tower, see *SBS Kinghorn*, 19.

We may be witnessing the founding of this hospice in the early 13th c., when Bishop William of St Andrews granted half the teinds of corn due to the church of Kinghorn for the support not only of the canons of Holyrood but also of the poor and of pilgrims (*Holy. Lib.* no.47).

There was also a hospice with associated chapel dedicated to St James founded in the later 15th c.. It possibly stood by the sea near the present-day St James Place, formerly 'the Gang' (see *SBS Kinghorn*, 20, and Cowan and Easson, 1976).

Given the fact that Kinghorn was divided into two parts from the 12th c., it can be assumed that at some time before this it formed one territory, which covered the modern parishes of KGH and BUI (see *Kinghorn* below). If the tradition is correct that the medieval par. kirk of Wester Kinghorn was dedicated to St Serf, then it is likely that this was the ecclesiastical centre of the whole territory, since the dedication of the par. church of Kinghorn to All Saints does not suggest such antiquity.

Very early Christian activity in the Kinghorn area, however, is indicated by the name Ecclesmaline, later Legsmalee t, which belonged to the monastery of Inchcolm from the 12th c., and thus formed part of ABD (until the 17th c., see below). It referred to land and a chapel which lay on the lands of Tyrie KE (*NGR* NT268 891). Remains of the chapel were apparently still visible in the late 19th c. (Reid, 1906, 5 and Ross, 1885, 118). Barrow (1983, 7), following Watson (1926, 290), suggests the saint in question is Máillidh, about whom nothing is known, except that he appears also in another *eglēs*-name viz Inglismaldie, Marykirk par. KCD, as well as forming the specific of Dalmally ARG, and of the par.-name Kilmallie INV (Barrow, 1983, 7 and 13, and Watson, 1926, 290). See also Elements Index under *eglēs*; and *Bothedlach* BEA.

Another name with Celtic, Christian associations, although not so old as Ecclesmaline, is Abden KE. This appears first as *Abthania*

de Kinghorne and Abthane in Kinghorne c.1350 *RMS* i app.2 no.1277; *Abthania de Kyngorne* 1358 *ER* i 564; (lordship of) *Abden* 1455 *SRO* *NRA* (Scot.) /0153/3; (house or palace of) *Abden* (at *Kingorn*) *SRO* 1484 *NRA* (Scot.) /0153/6 etc.).

It is the *G apainn* 'abbey lands', *OIr* and *MIr apdaine* 'abbacy', the same word as is found in the Fife par.-name *Abdie* (*Elbdlyn* 1189x95 *RRS* ii no.339, *Ebedyn* 1248 *Lind. Cart.* 68-9, *Ebedy* mid 13th c. *Dunf. Reg.* no.313). For a full discussion of the term see Barrow 1989, 76-7, and Cowan and Easson, 1976, 53; see also Watson, 1926, 124.

Abden *KE* can scarcely refer to land owned by Holyrood Abbey, which was given the church of Kinghorn by Bishop Richard of St Andrews (1165x78). We know from *RMS* i app.2 no.1277 and *SRO* /0153/6 that *Abden* in fact belonged to the bishops, later the archbishops, of St Andrews, and that they had a residence there. And even if the lands of *Abden* had for a time been part of the lands of the par. church, and thus in the possession of Holyrood, it is unlikely that a *G* word would have been used to refer to them, in the second half of the 12th c., and within an Augustinian context.

Rather, *Abden* belongs very much to the realm of the Celtic church, and may imply possession by a Celtic monastic establishment, possibly, though not necessarily, one at Kinghorn itself. We should also bear in mind Geoffrey Barrow's conclusion that *apdaine* seems to mean not only a Celtic abbey or land attached to such an establishment, but also an endowment of land given to an old church, perhaps in its immediate neighbourhood, perhaps at some distance, but in any case not necessarily implying a monastic community and church (Barrow, 1989, 77).

Nevertheless, it is perhaps significant that it was the Augustinians who were given the church of Kinghorn, since this was the order who were most likely to take over an older Celtic, Culdee foundation (Duncan, 1975, 150). It was in the gift of the bishops of St Andrews, who, in the person of Bishop Richard, gave away the church to the nearest Augustinian establishment that was fully operational (*Inchcolm* at this time was still in the process of being established, see *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.1). However, as we have

seen, the bishop kept most of the lands of this *apdaine* for himself. In this he showed himself to be a less generous donor than John bishop of Dunkeld, who around the year 1190 gave to Holyrood Abbey the church of Melginch (now St Martins PER), 'cum terra que scotice uocatur *Abthen*', which translates as 'with the land which in Gaelic is called *Abthen*' (RRS ii no.297).

Although Abden Farm lies north of the northern limit of the burgh of Kinghorn, its lands stretch down to the sea and almost abut the old par. kirk of Kinghorn. In fact the rocks on the shore in front of the par. kirk are still known as Abden Rocks.

There was also a chapel dedicated to St Ninian in the very north of medieval KE, now known simply as Chapel KDT. In 1650 (St Ninian's) Chapel, along with the lands of Easter and Wester Tough, were transferred from KE to the new par. of Abbotshall (Stevenson, 1900, 342; see also KY Introductory Notes). However, it would seem that at least a century before this, Chapel lay within the old shire of Kirkcaldy, since in 1562 one Robert Myllar 'dwelland at *Sanct Ninians Chapell*' appears in connection with a case heard at 'the fensit court haldyn in the tolbuicht of *Kirkcaldy*' (MacBean, 1908, 65); while another entry in the Kirkcaldy Burgh Records in 1582 also concerns an indweller in *Saint Rinzeanis Chapell* (*ibid.* 76).

The lands, later the barony, of Carden, which comprised the Mains of Carden, Bowleys t, Bowhouse, Coalden and Keir(chapel), as well as the lands of Begg, were part of KE until 1642, when they were annexed to ADN (RMS viii no.623, RMS ix no.1630, and Stevenson, 1900, 240).

There were two small detached portions of ABD within KE. These consisted of 1) the lands of Inchkeirie t attached to the ancient chapel of St Malinus, an early possession of Inchcolm Abbey (*Inchcolm Chrs.* nos.i and ii; see also above and Bothedlach BEA); and 2) the lands of Kilrie, also an early possession of Inchcolm (*Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii).

1) was disjoined from ABD and annexed to KE in 1649 (APS vi part ii p.171); and 2) likewise in 1891.

In 1901, when AB, KY and DY were amalgamated to form the par. of

Kirkcaldy and Dysart (KDT), a small part of KE which lay south of the mouth of the Teil Burn, and which included Brigton * †, was annexed to KDT (*Third Statistical Account*, Fife, 469).

BALBAIRDIE

Balbardy 1319 *RRS* v no.144

Balbard' 1354 *RRS* vi no.132

Balbredy & Balberdy temp. David II *RMS* i app.2 no.964

Balbardy 1451 *RMS* ii no.449

Balvardy 1463 *RMS* ii no.766

Balbardy 1538 *RMS* iii no.1878

Balbardie 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Balbairdie 1640s Gordon

G baile 'estate' + G bàrd 'bard' + loc. ending, 'estate of the (place of the) bard(s)'. .

BALBARTON

(the two) *Balbretanis* (with the mill) 1369 *RRS* vi no.425

(the two) *Balbretanis* (with the mill) 1372 *RMS* i no.415

Estir Balbartanis & Westir Balbartanis (with their mill) 1459 *RMS* ii no.699

V[ester] Balbertoun & E[aster] Balbertoun 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Balbertoun 1640s Gordon

G baile 'estate' + G *breatan* 'Briton' (ModG *Breatnach*). See Watson, 1926, 14-5 and 208. It presumably referred to a settler or settlers from Strathclyde, which did not become incorporated into the Scottish kingdom until the mid 10th c., and remained recognisably British in language and custom until at least the 12th c. (see Smyth, 1984, 205, and Barrow, 1981a), 11 ff).

It is perhaps significant that the estate immediately to the north, on the other side of the burn which forms the boundary between KE and KY, was called Pitconmark †. This contains the common Britt name Conmarch, and raises the possibility that

Balbarton might mean 'estate neighbouring lands held by a Britt-speaker' (see Pitconmark † KY).

BALGEUERY †

(.. *Wodefeld, Cragyncat,*) *Balgeuery (& le Redemyre, Sefeld, Banchory, Tyry)* 1358 *ER* i 564 [all in constabulary of Kinghorn] (royal lands of) *Balgeuery, Cragyncat, Balglaly Westir & Balglaly Estir* in 'constabularia de Kyngorne' 1369 *RMS* i no.241 [given by King David II to John de Abernethy]
Balgyuery ('in baronia de Kyngorne') 1369 *RMS* i no.287

G baile 'estate' + G *geamhradh* 'winter', in the sense of a good wintering place. For other examples, see Watson, 1926, 182, where he tentatively identifies it with Balwearie KY (but see his footnote 3). There can, however, be no doubt that they are separate places, with Balgeuery † situated in the constabulary of Kinghorn, while Balwearie lay in the regality of Dunfermline, quite apart from the clear difference in the early forms.

BALMUTO

Balmultauch 1319 *RRS* v no.144
Balmulto 1440 *RMS* ii no.217
Balmuto 1590s Pont/EF & WF
Balmuto 1640s Gordon

G baile 'estate' + G *mult* 'wether, castrated ram' + adjectival or loc. ending, ('at the) estate of the wether(s)'. This word is found also in Auchmuty MAI, (*Auchmowtie* 1240 *St A. Lib.* 179; *Admulty* 1279x97 *St A. Lib.* 177; *Admulthy* 1306x29 *Dunf. Reg.* no.352; *Admulty* 1466 *Dunf. Reg.* no.458), meaning 'ford of the wether(s)'. See also Weathersbie KE.

BRIGTON * t (now KDT)

? (John Martyn laird of) *Brigland* 1384 *SHS Misc.* v 32-3

Brigland (called 'vill[al] Sancte Katherine' with its chapel etc.)

1529 *RMS* iii no.760 col.4

Brigland 1548 *RMS* iv no.200

West] Bridg 1590s Pont/EF & WF

('lie brigis',) *Briglandis* (& a special pendicle called *Sanct-Germanisaiker*) 1610 *RMS* vii no.257

('lie brig', & lands of) *Briglands* (called 'vill[al] S. Katherine etc.) 1611 *RMS* vii no.567

Brigtoun 1640s Gordon

Brigland 1668 *RMS* xi no.1174

Bridgetown 1828 SGF

Sc *brig* + Sc *land(s)*, later Sc *toun*. The bridge carried the main coast road south from Kirkcaldy over the Tiel Burn. The lands or *toun* connected with the bridge lay on the south bank. It formed part of the barony of Invertiel KE, created in 1529. The alternative name of Brigton * t, St Catherine's *toun* * t, came from the chapel of St Catherine, the advowson of which went with the ownership of the lands (*RMS* iii no.760).

It was part of KE until 1901, when it was incorporated into KDT (see Introductory Notes above).

DATIE MILL

Inchdatie-mylne 1632 *RMS* viii no.2065

Dahy Mill 1750s Roy

Dauty Miln & Dauty Fold 1757 RHP 1710

? G *dabhach* 'davoch' + loc. ending + Sc *miln* or *mill*. This etymology must remain tentative given the lack of early forms; but compare the development of G *dabhach* in *Findatie* PTM.

GALLISTON

Galloustoun 1632 *RMS* viii no.2065

Gatistown 1750s Roy

Gallowtown 1757 RHP 1710

Gallowstown 1775 Ainslie

Sc *gallow(s)* + Sc *toun*. Presumably a gallows was in the vicinity. However, it was not the main gallows for the constabulary of Kinghorn. This was at Gallowhill at the west end of Kinghorn Loch, which is mentioned as belonging to the burgh of Kinghorn in 1611 (*RMS* vii no.596). There was also a *Gallow Gaît* in the burgh of Kinghorn, which probably led to Gallowhill, mentioned in 1653 (*RMS* x no.132).

KEIR (now ADN)

Keirchappell 1623 *RMS* viii no.623

Keir-chapel 1623 *Kirk Session KGH*, 24

West Keir [feul] 1757 RHP 1710

East Keir [feul] 1757 RHP 1710

Slouth *Keirs Chapel* 1775 Ainslie

Wester Keirs of Carden 1786 *Sasines* no.1455

Muir of Cardon or Keirbrae 1792 *Sasines* no.3266

Keirchapel 1815 *Sasines* no.10474

Keir Brae Plantation O.S. Pathfinder

? *caer* *. It may refer to some now vanished *caer*-like structure in the vicinity. In the middle ages there appears to have been a chapel-of-ease here dependent on the par. kirk of Kinghorn Easter, remains of which were found in 1993 at NGR NT2391 9458 (*DES* 1993, 28). SGF/1828 marks a 'burying place' on the site.

It formed part of the barony of Carden, which belonged to KE until 1642 (see Introductory Notes above).

KINGHORN

- (seals caught at) *Kingorñ* c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1
- (seals caught at) *Kingorñ* c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2
- (seals caught at) *Kingorñ* 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118
- (in king's burgh of) *Kingorñ* 1165x72 *RRS* ii no.22
- (royal charter issued at) *Kingorñ* 1165x71 *RRS* ii no.35
- (church of) *Estirkingorn* 1165x78 *RRS* ii no.540A p.481
- (royal charter issued at) *Kingor* 1173x82 *RRS* ii no.171 o.c.
- (12/- from king's 'dominium' of) *Kyngorne* 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.ii
- ('decim[al] frumenti <wheat> et prebende regis de') *King* 1184
Dunf. Reg. no.239
- (royal charter issued at) *Kingorn* 1185x89 *RRS* ii no.268 o.c.
- (half of the teinds of 'bladi' <corn> belonging to the church of)
Kyngor' (for the support of the canons of Holyrood & of the poor
 & of pilgrims) 1202x14 *Holy. Lib.* no.47 [given to Holyrood by
 Bishop William of St Andrews]
- (Richard 'senescall[us]' <steward> of) *Kingor* 1205x11 *RRS* ii no.470
 o.c.
- ('decim[al] frumenti <wheat> et auene <oats> regis de') *King* 1234
Dunf. Reg. no.272
- (church of) *magna Kingorñ* 1242 *St A. Pont.* p.xv o.c.
- (half of the garbal teinds and three acres of land which [the
 canons of Holyrood] hold 'apud villam de' <in the town of>)
Kingorn 1247 *Holy. Lib.* app. no.8 [papal confirmation charter to
 Holyrood Abbey]
- (church of) *magna King* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
- (church of) *magna Kingorñ* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33
- (church of) *magna Kyrgorn* 1275 Bagimond's Roll p.40
- (church of) *magna Kingorn* 1276 Bagimond's Roll p.64
- (church of All Saints) *Kingorn* 1290 *CPL* i p.512
- (land of *Glasmonth* 'in tenemento de') *Kyngorn* 1328 *RRS* v no.349
- (constable of) *Kyngorne* 1358 *ER* i 563
- (burgh of) *Kyngorne* 1358 *ER* i 564
- (shire of) *Kyngorne* 1358 *ER* i 564
- (constabulary of) *Kyngorne* 1369 *RRS* vi no.425 (endorsed *Kyngorne*
Schire)

(par. church of) *Kingorn* 139/ *Holy. Lib.* no.111
 (par. church of) *Estirkyngorne* 1413 *Holy. Lib.* no.117
 (par. church of) *Kyngorn* 1418 *CSSR* i 7
Kyngorn Estir, (burgesses of) *Kyngorn* 1457 *Dunf. Reg.* no.452
 (*Eistir Pettedye* in barony of) *Eistir Kingorne Fife Ct. Bk.* 158
 (barony of) *Kingorne*..(*lie Greyne* of) *Kingorne* 1539 *RMS* iii no.1989
Kinghorne (& Wester) Kinghorne 1590s *Pont/EF & WF*
Kingorn 1640s *Gordon*
 (par. of) *Kinghorn-Eister* 1649 *Retours* i *Fife* no.778
 ('the kirklands of the vicarage of') *Kinghorn Easter* ('called
Vicar's Grange') 1785 *Sasines* no.1337

G *cinn* 'at (the) head or end of' + G *gronn* 'bog'. The bog in question stretched from beside Abden Farm in the east to Kinghorn Loch in the west, and is attested by later place-names such as North Mire and Mid Mire (O.S. Pathfinder). Kinghorn Loch itself would have formed part of this bog. It does not appear on Pont's maps of East and West Fife from the 1590s, but it is marked on Gordon's map from the 1640s, so it can be assumed that it was formed in the early 17th c.. In a perambulation charter of 1457 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.452) mention is made of a 'magnum marresium' ('big bog') which lay on the boundary between Dunfermline Abbey's lands of Wester Kinghorn and the lands of Woodfield, Craigencalt, and those belonging to the burgh of Kinghorn. In this same charter mention is also made of a ford ('vadum anglice dictum *le furde*') at the east end of the said bog, which refers to a crossing point.

This bog appears to have given rise to the name Kinghorn at both its east and west ends, which would account for the fact that when 'Kinghorn' first appears in the written record in the early 12th c. it refers to a large area of c.6.5 km from east to west comprising the present-day parishes of Burntisland (formerly Kinghorn Wester) and Kinghorn. The fact that Kinghorn also became the name for the royal burgh founded some time in the mid 12th c. (*RRS* i p.41 and *RRS* ii no.22), and the centre of a constabulary within the sheriffdom of Fife, helped the name eventually to become restricted

to the eastern part of the Kinghorn area.

PETTYCUR

(the king's harbour ['portum'] called) *lie Pretticur* 1541 *RMS* iii no.2437

Pretticur 1590s Pont/EF & WF

('at the') *Pretticur* 1609 *Kirk Session KGH*, 15

('portum et stationem vocatam') *Pretticur* 1611 *RMS* vii no.596

Pretticurr harbry 1640s Gordon

Pettycur 1828 SGF

? It has been suggested that this name contains the G pett. However, the early forms show this to be unlikely.

PITEADIE

Pettudy & Nether Pittedye (in shire of Kinghorn) temp. David II
RMS i app.2 no.1029

Pettedy superior & Over Pettedie temp. David II *RMS* i app.2 no.1065

Pettedy 1358 *ER* i 564

Westir Pettedy 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 141

Eistir Pettedye (in barony of Eistir Kingorne) 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 158

Northir Pettedy 1538 *RMS* iii no.1878

Northir Pettedy 1539 *RMS* iii no.1989

Pitteley 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Pittedy & Elaster], Slouth(er)] & Nlorthir] Pittedy 1640s Gordon

G pett 'estate' + ? 1) OIr *ét* 'cattle', which gives Mod G *eudail* 'cattle, treasure' + loc. ending; this element is found in Bothedlach BEA;

or ? 2) OIr *ith*, gen. *etha* 'corn, grain' (see for example Watson, 1926, 243).

Baledmond FGN (*Baledmonde* c.1265 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xxviii, *Balledmonth* 1512 *Laing Chrs.* no.290) probably contains either 1) or

2), with the meaning 'estate of the ? cattle(-rich) hill' or 'of the grain(-rich) hill'. The fact that in both these names the dental consonant has always appeared as a stop suggests that, if one or other of these words is involved, then it is more likely to be *ét* 'cattle'.

or ? 3) G personal name Aed + loc. ending, or its diminutive Aedán.

Unfortunately there are no forms early enough to enable a more satisfactory etymology.

There is a Pitedie Burn in KLM, but there is no associated farmstead, nor has any historical record of one been found.

Pronunciation [pi'ti:di] or [pit'i:di].

PITKINNIE

Petkeny mid 14th c. RMS i app.2 no.964

Petkenny mid 14th c. RMS i app.2 no.998

Pytcany 1538 RMS iii no.1878

Petkennye 1539 RMS iii no.1989

Pitkeny 1640s Gordon

G *pett* + ? *Cinaed*, the personal name anglicised as Kenneth (see Jackson, 1972, 50-1). However, it may contain G *ceann*, or its inflected *cinn*, with the meaning 'estate at the end [of something, such as a wood, a district, etc.]'. For a full discussion of this personal name, as well as of the problems involved, see *Pitkenn(y)* * t SSL. It would appear to share the same etymology with *Pitkinny* ADN.

WEATHERSBIE † (now ADN)

NGR NT235 948

Weathirsbie 1659 RMS xi no.80

Weathersbie & Weathersbie Tofts 1757 RHP 1710

Weathersbrae 1775 Ainslie

Wethersby 1815 Sasines no.10474

Wethers Brae 1850s O.S.

OScand *veðr* 'wether, castrated ram' + OScand *bý(r)* 'farm'. It lay in the hills south east of Cardenden, on the 105 m contour. On the fine plan of the Raith estate of 1757 (RHP 1710), where we find *Weathersbie* and *Weathersbie Tofts*, the land is described as 'thin soil, carpet grass... sheep pasture'. It occurs also on O.S. 6" 1st edition, but mistakenly as *Wethers Brae*, and the small building to which this name is attached is described as 'in ruins'. The assimilation of the final element to Sc *brae* is already evident on Ainslie/1775.

The name is identical to *Weddersbie* CLS, with a sing. *veðr* used to represent a pl.. Both names underline the importance of sheep-farming amongst the small group of early Scand colonists in Fife.

It is noteworthy that *Weathersbie* lies directly between two G place-names which contain the word *mult*, 'wether': five km to the south-west lies *Balmuto* KE (*Balmultauch* 1319 (RRS v no.144), 'wether farm', and eight km to the north-east, on the south bank of the River Leven, lies *Auchmuty* MAI (*Admulty* c.1240 *St A. Lib.* 177), 'wether ford'. This shows a high degree of integration into the local economy.

KINGHORN WESTER

Introductory Notes

Now known as the par. of Burntisland, it was also known as Kinghorn Minor or Parva. It lay in the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews. It was a par. already in the mid 12th c., when Bishop Arnold of St Andrews confirmed the church of Kinghorn Wester to Dunfermline Abbey (*Dunf. Reg.* no.93). In 1239 David de Bernham bishop of St Andrews decreed that the church of Parva Kinghorn be down-graded to a chapel because its income was so small (*Dunf. Reg.* no.119; see also Cowan, 1967, under Kinghorn Wester). This would explain why only the church of Magna Kinghorn appears in Bagimond's Roll (1275-76). It would also explain why Patrick Scurfarauch, one of the neyfs attached to Dunfermline Abbey, who died c.1250 at Orrock KW, part of which belonged to the abbey, was buried at Kinghorn (presumably Kinghorn Magna) (*Dunf. Reg.* no.327).

Kinghorn Easter and Wester together probably made up one shire, which was divided when King David I gave to the church of Dunfermline "Kinghorn, with its dependent estates ('cum suis appendiciis'), which is nearer Dunfermline". The eastern part, which became known as Magna or Easter Kinghorn, remained royal demesne. The term 'shire' is applied to both Easter and Wester Kinghorn at various times throughout the medieval period. It first occurs in relation to Kinghorn Wester in a confirmation charter of Pope Alexander III to Dunfermline Abbey, in which 'shire of Kinghorn' is substituted for the more frequently occurring 'Kinghorn which is nearer Dunfermline' (*Dunf. Reg.* no.237). In the first confirmation charter of Alexander III's successor Lucius III it appears as the 'vill of Kinghorn Wester', while in the second of his confirmation charters it appears as 'all of Kinghorn Wester with the church' (*Dunf. Reg.* nos.238 and 239). For later references to the shire of Kinghorn, but in connection with Kinghorn Easter, see Kinghorn KE.

The original par. kirk lay in what is still known as the Kirkton, in the northern part of the modern town of Burntisland. Tradition has it that it was dedicated to St Serf (MacKinlay, 1914, 486). For the possible significance of this dedication, see KE

Introductory Notes. Extensive ruins still remain, and are dated to the (early) 13th c. by Gifford (1988, 110). It was in use until c.1595, since its successor, the par. kirk of St Columba newly built in the centre of the burgh of Burntisland, was probably first usable in 1596 (Gifford, *loc. cit.*).

It would have been this moving of the site of the par. kirk into the burgh of Burntisland which occasioned the change of name of the par. from 'Kinghorn Wester' to 'Burntisland'.

The burgh of Burntisland was established in 1541 beside the harbour 'of old called *Brint-iland*', which James V had had built and repaired (see *RMS* iii no.2383). The new harbour itself was also at first known as the Newhaven and the Port of Grace (see below under Burntisland). For more details of the development of the early harbour and burgh, see Millar, 1895, ii 145 ff. and Blyth, 1948.

BALBIE

(John Menteth of) *Baulbe* 1493 *Dunf. Recs.* [45]

Babie 1775 Ainslie

Balbie 1828 SGF

G baile + ? G beith 'birch', showing loss of *th*. See above pp.42-3.

The name of this estate was used as the *ex nomine* generic of what was probably once the neighbouring estate of Silverbarton.

Pronunciation: [,bɔ: 'bi:l].

BURNTISLAND

the New Havin [rubric],

('maister of wark of the') *Brint Eland*, (... 'the stane boit

[= 'dock'] of the said) *iland* 1540 *TA* vii 331

(burgh of) *Brint-iland* 1541 *RMS* iii no.2383

(land of *Wester Kingorne* which surrounded the harbour of)

Brunt-iland 1542 *RMS* iii no.2731 + footnote

(lands of *Greiland* & *Cunnyngayrland* now called) *Brunteland* (lying

in the shire of *Kingorne*) 1544 *Dunf. Reg.* no.554
 (lands of *Greiflandis* & *Cwnyngerlandis* now called) *Brunteland*
 (lying in the shire of *Kyngorne*).... (port of *Newhavin* otherwise
 called *Port of Grace*) 1552 *Dunf. Reg.* no.574
 (town & port of) *Bryntyland* alias *Westir Kinghorne* 1571 *RMS* iv
 no.1983
 (burgh of) *Birtyland* 1574 *RMS* iv no.2212
Brunt Illand 1590s *Pont/EF* & *WF*
 (burgh of) *Bruntiland* (... 'cum portu et navium statione dicti burgi
Portu Gracie nuncupato') 1632 *RMS* viii no.1927
Bruntyland & *Castell of Brune Ylland* 1640s *Gordon*

Sc burnt or *brunt* 'burnt' + *Sc iland* 'island'. Local tradition, recorded in the *OSA*, states that the name arose because fishers' huts had been burnt on an islet east of the present harbour of *Burntisland*, and since incorporated into *Burntisland* docks. As there can be no doubt that the second element is the *Sc iland* 'island' (pace Nicolaisen, 1970, *s.n.*), and as no other alternative readily offers itself, this local tradition from the late 18th c. is as good an explanation as any. The burning of the huts might even have been a deliberate policy of land-clearance preparatory to the construction of the port in the early 16th c..

The lands on which the burgh was built were called *Greiflands* * and *Cunningarlands* * (*Dunf. Reg.* no.554). *Greif* may be a personal name, as the Grieve family were prominent in the burgh of *Burntisland* by c.1600 (see Blyth, 1948, 28 and 30; see also Stephen, 1938, 169-74).

Cunningar is *Sc* for 'rabbit warren', and obviously refers to previously uninhabited land.

The change of name of the par. from *Kinghorn Wester* to *Burntisland* is discussed in the Introductory Notes above.

DUNEARN

? (land of) *Dunore* early 13th c. *Gen. Coll.* i, 52
 ? (land of) *Dunore* 1236x40 *Gen. Coll.* i, 53

(lands of) *Dunhern'* 1458 *Dunf. Reg.* no.453
 (lands of) *Dun[h]lern'* 1482 *Dunf. Reg.* no.485
Dunnern' [rubric],
 (lands of) *Dunhern'* 1523 *Dunf. Reg.* no.511
 (lands of) *Dunnerne* 1548 *Laing Chrs* no. 546
Dunhair 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p. 440
Dunarne 1588 *Yester Writs*, no. 863
Duneirne & Duneirne hill 1590s Pont/EF & WF
Dwnarne 1594 *RMS* vi no.75 [part of the lands & barony of Wester
 Kinghorn, regality of Dunfermline]
 (lands of) *Dunnerne* 1633 *RMS* viii no.2149
Dunerin & Dunerin Hill 1640s Gordon

G dùn '(fortified) hill' + ? G Éireann 'of Ireland'.

Many place-names throughout Scotland appear to contain words for Ireland (Watson, 1926, 226 ff.). *Dun Éireann*/ *Dunearn* NAI may be the same as this *Dunearn*. For an alternative interpretation of *earn*, see Nicolaisen, 1976, 187. Since this relates to river-names, however, it can scarcely be relevant here.

There are unusually well preserved remains of a Dark Age hill-fort on the summit of *Dunearn Hill* (Feachem, 1955, 75 and Laing, 1976, 40).

The land of *Dunore* was valued at half a davach and was held by the Kinnaird family (from Kinnaird PER) in the early 13th c., when Richard de Kinnaird granted it to his future brother-in-law John de Inverteil (*Gen. Coll.* i, 52). However, in the 15th c. *Dunearn* appears as part of Dunfermline Abbey's lands of Kinghorn Wester, two thirds of which are held of the abbot by the family of Orrock of that ilk (*Dunf. Reg.* no.453). The identification of *Dunore* with *Dunearn* must therefore be questioned.

HATTON

Hatton 1775 Ainslie

Hatton 1828 SGF

Sc *hal*(1) + Sc *toun*. For the suggestion that the eponymous hall was perhaps the original site of Silverbarton, see below s.n..

KINGHORN WESTER etc.

Kingorñ (which is nearer Dunfermline) c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Kingoren (which is nearer Dunfermline) c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Kingoren (which is nearer Dunfermline) 1154x59 *RRS i* no.118

(church of) *Kingorñ occidentali* 1160x62 *Dunf. Reg.* no.93

(shire of) *King* 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237

(church of) *Kingorñ* [rubric],

(church of) *Kingorñ occidentali* 1165x78 *Dunf. Reg.* no.97

(church of) *Kingorñ* [rubric]

(church of) *parua Kingorñ* c.1180x88 *Dunf. Reg.* no.99

('vill[al] de') *King* *occidentali* 1182 *Dunf. Reg.* no.238

('totam') *King* *occidentalem* ('cum ecclesia') 1184 *Dunf. Reg.* no.239

(church of) *occidentali Kingorñ* 1225x36 *Dunf. Reg.* no.106

Kingorñ [rubric],

(church of) *King* 1232 *Dunf. Reg.* no.266

(church of) *Kingorñ*,

('vill[al] de') *Kingorñ occidentali* 1234 *Dunf. Reg.* no.272

(church of) *parua Kingorn* 1236x38 *Dunf. Reg.* no.143

(church of) *parua Kingorn* [rubric],

(church of) *parua Kingorñ* x 2 1239 *Dunf. Reg.* no.119

(church of) *parua Kingorñ* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Kingorñ parva* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33

Kyngorn Westir 1457 *Dunf. Reg.* no.452

(land of) *Wester Kingorne* (which surrounded the harbour of

Brunt-iland) 1542 *RMS iii* no.2731 + footnote

(*Nethir Grange* of) *Kingorne Wester* (called *lye Manis*),

(lands of *Grefland* & *Cunnyngayrland* now called *Brunteland* lying in the shire of) *Kingorne* 1544 *Dunf. Reg.* no.554

(*Nethir Grange* of) *Kyngorne Vestir* (called *ly Manis*),

(lands of *Greiflandis* & *Cwnyngerlandis* now called *Brunteland* lying in the shire of) *Kyngorne* 1552 *Dunf. Reg.* no.574

Kinghorne Wester & Kinghorne [= Kinghorn W.] 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.440
Wester] *Kinghorne* 1590s Pont/EF & WF

For a discussion of the etymology of this name, see Kinghorn KE;
 and for more details of the early history of this par., see
 Introductory Notes above.

In 1447 there was a perambulation and detailed description of
 part of the marches between Dunfermline Abbey's lands of Wester
 Kinghorn and the lands of Easter Kinghorn, Woodfield † and
 Craigencalt (*Dunf. Reg.* no.452).

KIRKTON

Kirktown 1640s Gordon
the Kirktowne 1672 Blyth, 1948, 75

Sc *kirk* + Sc toun, the settlement beside the medieval par.
 church of Kinghorn Wester. 'The Kirkton' is the name of the
 northern part of Burntisland, where the ruins of the old kirk are
 still to be seen (for more details of which see Introductory Notes
 above).

SILVERBARTON

(land of) *Sybbalbe & Slebalbe* 1328 *Dunf. Reg.* no.371 [Simon de
Oroc 'saised of the land by the abbot of Dunfermline]
 (lands of) *Slebalbe* x 5 1458 *Dunf. Reg.* no.453
Slebalbe 1482 *Dunf. Reg.* no.485
 (Alexander Orrock of) *Selybawbey* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 73
 (Alexander Orrock of) *Selybaube* 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 153
Sillebalbe [rubric],
Selybalbe x 2 1523 *Dunf. Reg.* no.511
Sillebawbe 1531 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* p.41
Sillabe 1532 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* p.59
 (Alexander Orrock of) *Sillebawbe* 1534 *RMS* iii no.1428
 (Alexander Orrock of) *Sillibaube* 1540 *RMS* iii no.2116

(lands of) *Silliebalbe* 1548 *Laing Chrs.* no.546

Syllibabe 1590s Pont/WF

Silliebabie 1594 *RMS vi* no.75 [part of the lands & barony of Wester Kinghorn, regality of Dunfermline]

Silliebabie 1640 *Retours Fife* no.588

Silver-baby 1640s Gordon

Sillibartone 1672 Blyth, 1948, 75

Silly Barton 1775 Ainslie

G *seileach* 'willow' + *ex nomine* place-name Balbie. It was presumably a division of the original estate of Balbie distinguished by either a profusion of willows or by one special willow tree.

The modern farm of Silverbarton is c.1.5 km from Balbie, which raises the question as to whether it might not have been a detached part of that estate. This is unlikely, however, given its size, which in 1590 was estimated at 'saxteen oxengait' i.e. two ploughgates or c.208 acres. This was probably equivalent to a davoch (for which see Elements Index), a respectable size for any Bal-estate (Blyth, 1948, 34).

The main settlement of Silverbarton may have been at Hatton, which lies approximately half way between present-day Silverbarton and Balbie. This would then mean that the two estates were almost certainly contiguous, which makes the use of the name of the latter as an *ex nomine* element in the former more understandable.

If Hatton was indeed the chief residence on the estate of Silverbarton, the name 'Silverbarton' would appear to have applied to its present site since at least the 17th c.. In 1672 one of the six landward divisions of KW is described as consisting of *the Grange, Sillibartone, Lochiebennet* and *the Windigoates* (Blyth, 1948, 75). The site of *Windigoates* has been lost, but, given the position of *Lochybennet* and the Grange, *Sillibartone* seems to refer to the modern Silverbarton; this is also the site of *Silly Barton* on Ainslie/1775.

Alexander Orrock of Silverbarton was appointed master of the mint by James V in 1538. He was responsible for the introduction of

a silver coin valued at three, later at six, pennies Scots, which was named after his estate, the bawbee. It was perhaps the similarity of the first element of the estate to Sc *siller* 'silver' which facilitated this nick-name.

The farm is still known locally as Silliebalbie ['silib>:'bi:].

WALTON

Weltoun 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.429

(lands of) *Weltoun* (with mill) 1588 *RMS* v nos.1430 & 1476

(lands of) *Weltoun* (with mill) 1594 *RMS* vii no.75

Weltoun 'alias' *Newbigging* 1626 *Retours Fife* no.377

Waltoun 'alias' *Newbigging de Westir-Kinghorne* 1636 *RMS* ix no.612

Sc *wal(l)* or *wel(l)* 'well' + Sc *toun*. It was a subdivision of Dunfermline Abbey's lands of Kinghorn Wester. Newbigging was the name given to a new mansion-house which must have been built on the lands of Walton c.1600. Parts of this are incorporated into the present house at Newbigging. The nearby home-farm retained the earlier name of Walton, and it appears as such on all large-scale O.S. maps until the O.S. Pathfinder omitted its name (NGR NT216 865).

KINGGLASSIE

Introductory Notes

The church of Kinglassie was first mentioned around the middle of the 12th c., when Bishop Robert of St Andrews confirmed it to Dunfermline Abbey, along with other churches from throughout the diocese of St Andrews (*Dunf. Reg.* no.92).

Since it contains the generic cill, it may well have been functioning as a religious centre as early as the early 8th c. (see above pp.9 ff).

The administrative district of which Kinglassie was the mother church was known as Goatmilkshire ('schiram de' *Gatemilc* c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1), and twice in the 12th c. the church of Kinglassie is referred to as the church of Goatmilkshire ('s(c)yram de *Gatemilc* et ecclesiam' 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no.237 and 1184 *ibid.* no.239). Goatmilkshire was given to Dunfermline Abbey by Alexander I 1107x24.

In the early 13th c. a controversy arose between Dunfermline Abbey and Bishop William of St Andrews over the right of presentation to Kinglassie church. It appears to have been speedily settled in favour of Dunfermline (see Cowan, 1967, s.n.).

In 1652 Auchmuir was disjoined from PTM and annexed to KGL (Stevenson, 1900, 377). Thus the lands of The Ryelaw, which lie to the east of Auchmuir, became a detached part of PTM, and remained so until they were annexed to KGL in 1891 (Shennan, 1892, 250). For the boundary changes between KGL and PTM which were caused by the straightening of the River Leven between 1826 and 1836, see Shennan, 1892, 249-50.

Balbedie was formerly in a detached part of BGY, but all of Easter Balbedie and most of Wester Balbedie were transferred to KGL by the Boundary Commission in 1891 (for details of which see Shennan, 1892, 250 and 258). In 1662 (*RMS* xi no.305) Balbedie is described as being in the par. of Auchterderran.

The *Aberdeen Breviarium*'s entry under 30th January of one St Glascianus bishop and confessor 'qui apud Kinglassie in Fif pro patrona habetur' is best seen as a piece of ecclesiastical *dindsenchas*. For more of the same, see Elements Index under fionn.

CLUNY

(land of) *Clony* 1316 *Dunf. Reg.* no.348 [held by the earls of Fife of the abbot of Dunfermline at least since the time of Earl Malcolm II (died 1266)]

Cluny 1316 *Dunf. Reg.* no.349

(territory of *Haltoun* of) *Cluny* (in lordship of) *Cluny* 1465 McNeill Houston, 1924, 77 (o.c. from Rothes muniments)

(barony of) *Cluny* 1476 *RMS* ii no.1213

Cluny & Clunijs (lying within *Gatmilkschire*) 1506 *Dunf. Reg.* no.497

(lands of) *Cluny* (in barony of *Gatmylkschire*) 1561 *RMS* iv no.2339

Cluny 1590s Pont/EF & WF

(to David Crichton junior of *Lugtoun*, lands of) *Cluny* (incorporated into free barony of) *Lugtoun-Crichtoun* (in Fife, ordaining that mansion & manor-place of) *Cluny*, now called *Lugtoun-Crichtoun*, (be principal messuage) 1632 *RMS* viii no.1945

Lugtoun 1640s Gordon

Lugtoun, Creichtoun 'alias' *Cluni* 1647 *RMS* xi no.494

(lands & barony of) *Lugtoun Creichtoun* (Fife comprehending lands of) *Clunie* now called *Lugtoun Creichtoun*... 1651 *RMS* xi no.81

(toun of *Lugtoun* comprehending lands of) *Clunie* now called *Lugtoun Creichtoun*, lands of *Haltoun of Lugtoun*... 1654 *RMS* xi no.180

G clao 'slope, (steep) path descending to or ascending from a ford or bridge' + loc. ending (see Barrow, 1984, 62). The ford, later bridge, is over the River Ore.

Lugton is immediately north of Dalkeith MLO. The attempt to change the name by a 17th c. proprietor failed. It was subdivided into the farms of Dogton, Fosterton, Halton * †, Milton * † and Muirton.

Gilbert (1979, 339 and 360) locates a royal forest at Cluny KGL. However, the *ER* references he gives (e.g. i, 19) are clearly to Clunie PER. There was, however, a royal forest nearby in the 12th c., for details of which see Fosterton below.

DOGTON

Dogtoun 1632 *RMS* viii no.1945

Dogtoun 1640s Gordon

Dogtoun 1651 *RMS* xi no.81

(lands & barony of) *Docktoun* 1666 *RMS* xi no.1072

? *Sc dog* + *Sc toun*. The dog(s) in question were perhaps connected with hunting. See also Fosterton below. It was subdivision of the estate of Cluny KGL.

FOSTERTON

Forstertoun' 1488 *ADA* 116

Fostertoune 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.443

Forrestertoun 1594 *RMS* vi no.75

Forrestertoun 1632 *RMS* viii no.1945

Fostertoun 1640s Gordon

Sc forester + *Sc toun*. This was a subdivision of the estate of Cluny KGL. It may have been linked to the office of forester in the royal forest of Carden KE (now ADN), which is mentioned in a charter of 1165x72 (SRO GD 212/15 p.42).

HALTON of CLUNY * †

(territory of) *Haltoun de Cluny* (in lordship of *Cluny*) 1465 McNeill

Houston, 1924, 77 (o.c. from Rothes muniments)

Haltoun de Cluny 1632 *RMS* viii no.1945

Haltoun of Lugtoun 1654 *RMS* xi no.180

Sc hall + *Sc toun*. This was a subdivision of the estate of Cluny KGL, presumably the site of the chief messuage of the estate.

KINGLASSIE

(church of) *Kilglassin'* 1127x59 *Dunf. Reg.* no.92

(church of) *Kilglessin* 1152x59 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18 no.82 o.c.

(church of) *Kilglassin* 1160x62 *Dunf. Reg.* no.93

(church of) *Kilglessin* 1165x69 *Dunf. Reg.* no.596 o.c.

(church of) *Kilglassin'* 1165x78 *Dunf. Reg.* no.94

(church of) *Kinglass'* c.1180x88 *Dunf. Reg.* no.98

(church of) *Kilglass'* 1198x1206 *Dunf. Reg.* no.110

(church of) *Kilglassin* [rubric]

(church of) *Kinglassin* [text] 1226 *Dunf. Reg.* no.257

(church of) *Kinglassin* 1234 *Dunf. Reg.* no.107

(land of) *Kinglass'* [rubric],

(land of) *Kilglassin* [text] 1235 *Dunf. Reg.* no.179

(Thomas Derech of) *Kynglassy* 1240x52 *Dunf. Reg.* no.234

(church of) *Kinglassy* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Kilglassi* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33

Kyngl' c.1340 *Dunf. Reg.* nos.326-30

(Alexander de) *Kylglassy* 1430 *CSSR* iii p.142

(Alexander de) *Kynglassy* 1430 *CSSR* iii p.150

? *Kintley* or ? *Kintlaw* 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Kinglassie K[irk] 1640s Gordon

G *cill* 'church' + G *glais* 'burn' + loc. ending, meaning '(place of the) church on the burn'. The name is discussed in Watson, 1926, 320.

It is clear that the generic was originally G *cill*, rather than G *cinn*, not only because of the evidence of the earliest forms, which are overwhelmingly with *cill*, but also because of its religious associations. Forms with *cill* are found with decreasing frequency up until the 15th c..

The burn in question is probably the Lochty Burn, which flows close by the church. However, there is also Finglassin's Well nearby, whose waters may have flowed past the first church. (1)

For other ancient religious sites in Fife named after burns, see *Kilgour* KG and *Kinglassie* SSL.

LUGTON * †

See Cluny above.

MILTON of CLUNY * †

(lands of) *Myltoun Cluny* 1465 McNeill Houston, 1924, 77 (o.c. from
Roths muniments)

Mynetoun 1632 RMS viii no.1945

Mill 1640s Gordon

Clunie Mill 1828 SGF

Sc *miln* + Sc *toun*. This was originally a subdivision of the
estate of Cluny KGL.

MUIRTON

(half of) *Murtovun'* 1488 ADA 116

(*Fostertoun*, *Clvne Mylne*,) *Muretoun* 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.443

(*Clvne Mylne*, *Hawtoun*,) *Murtoun* 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.443

Moortoun 1590s Pont/EF & WF

(*Forrestertoun* &) *Muretoun* 1594 RMS vi no.75 [part of lands once
belonging to Dunfermline Abbey]

Muretoun 1632 RMS viii no.1945

Muirtoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *muir* + Sc *toun*. This was originally a subdivision of the
estate of Cluny KGL.

PITLOCHIE

(land of) *Petclochichin* 1204x30 *Dunf. Reg.* no.146

? *Petbockin* [rubric],

Pethbokin 1235 *Dunf. Reg.* no.179

Petlochy 1448 *Dunf. Reg.* no.424

Pitlawquhy 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.428

Pittlochy 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Pittlochy 1640s Gordon

G pett + G *clach* gen. *cloiche* 'stone', with reference to the carved stone known as the Dogton Cross, c.300 m south-west of the present farm-house. It is classified as a Class III Pictish stone, since it has a Christian cross on one side, while on the other it has hunters or armed warriors, but no Pictish symbols (see *ECMS* iii, 364-5). These stones are said to show Scottish influence, and were probably set up during the later 9th c. (Henderson, 1967, 108). The dating of the Cross is relevant to a discussion of the place-name, since it gives us a *terminus a quo* for its formation (see also above p.13).

Pitlochie is first mentioned in the early 13th c. when Earl Malcolm of Fife quitclaims it to Dunfermline Abbey (*Dunf. Reg.* no.146). Then in 1235 Constantine II of Lochoe quitclaims all right which he had in the lands of Kinglassie and *Pethbokin* to Dunfermline Abbey (*Dunf. Reg.* no.179). This, coupled with the similarity of the forms *Petclochin* and *Pethbokin*, the fact that *Pethbokin* occurs only here, and the possibility of a misreading or miscopying of *b* for *cl*, strongly suggests that we are dealing with one and the same place-name. Note that *Dunf. Reg.* index mistakenly identifies it with Pitbauchlie DFL.

Pitlochie SLO shares the same etymology, as well as the same later development.

PITTEUCHAR

(one carucate of land) *Petioker* c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Petioker 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Petioker c.1166 *RRS* ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

Petyukyr' c.1340 *Dunf. Reg.* no.325 (see below App. 6)

Petyukir c.1340 *Dunf. Reg.* no.329 (see below App. 6)

Petyukyr c.1300 *Dunf. Reg.* no.330 (see below App. 6)

Pethyockyr c.1320 *Dunf. Reg.* no.331 (see below App. 6)

Pittich 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Elasterl & *W[esterl Pittyochar* 1640s Gordon

G pett + G *eochair* 'brim, edge' (Dwell_y); according to Watson, 1926, 492, it can also mean 'bank, edge (of river, loch etc.)', and is now obsolete in G. However, RIA *Dict.* under *eochair*, *ochair* records the meanings 'rim, edge, border, boundary, limit'. The south march of Pitteuchar is, it is true, formed by the Lochty Burn, however it is more likely that the specific refers to the position of this estate on the edge of the administrative unit which by the early 12th c. had become known as the shire of Goatmilk (see Introductory Notes above).

Pronunciation: [pi'tjʌχər] or [pi'tjuxər].

STENTON

('villa de') *Stantoñ* 1448 *Dunf. Reg.* no.424

Stentounes 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.443

Stenton & *N[etherl Stenton* 1640s Gordon

Sc *stane* + Sc toun, probably in the sense of 'toun whose main place of habitation is built of stone'.

WALKERTON

the Walkertoun 1599 *RMS* vi no.927

Walkerton 1640s Gordon

Walkertoun de Gaitmilk (in par. of Kinglassie) 1679 *Retours Fife* no.1172

Waulkerton Mills 1828 *SGF* [north of River Leven, in FE]

South Walkerton, Walkerton Bleachfield and *Walkerton Mill* (corn) 1850s O.S.

Walkerton O.S. 2½" [north of River Leven, in FE]

Sc *waulker* 'fuller' + Sc *toun*. Walkerton on O.S. 2½" is on the north bank of the River Leven, in FE, where *Waulkerton Mills* is marked on SGF/1828 (NGR NO235 012).

Footnotes

1 For a full discussion of the name Finglassin, see Elements Index under *fionn*.

KIRKCALDY

Introductory Notes

The medieval par. of Kirkcaldy was no doubt co-terminous with the shire of Kirkcaldy, first mentioned in the late 11th c., when King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret gave it to their church of the Holy Trinity in Dunfermline (*Dunf. Reg.* no.1). However, this church's rights to the shire of Kirkcaldy were challenged by Earl Constantine I of Fife, who withheld it from Dunfermline Abbey 'by force' until David I intervened, possibly after Constantine's death c.1130 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.29).

It appears that the church of Kirkcaldy did not achieve full parochial status until 1220. Before this time it was a chapel dependent on the par. church of Dysart. In the years preceding 1220 a dispute had arisen between the church of Dysart and the 'chapel' of Kirkcaldy over this very issue. It was resolved by KY paying to DY the sum of 100/- annually, in return for which DY gave up all rights it might have had in KY (see *Dunf. Reg.* no.111). For the implications of this, see DY Introductory Notes.

Bogie, which lies in the western part of KDT i.e. on the other side of KY from DY, is described in 1411 as being in DY (*St A. Lib.* 19). The same document describes Bogie as being not only in the sheriffdom, but also in the deanery of Fife, when in fact it was in the deanery of Fothrif. Thus it might be inferred that the reference to DY was equally inaccurate, were it not for the fact that in 1644 the laird of Bogie petitions the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy to have his lands of Wester Bogie disjoined from DY and annexed to KY (Stevenson, 1900, 265). Bogie, therefore, must have remained attached to DY when KY became fully independent in the early 13th c.. This may have been due to the link between Dysart and St Serf on the one hand, and Bogie and St Serf's Priory, Loch Leven on the other, a link established by King Macbeth in the 11th c. (*St A. Lib.* 12).

KY's church is dedicated to St Bryce, now known as St Brycedale, due to a misinterpretation of St Bryce-dale, where 'dale' is Sc 'share or division of land'. This is found for example in the Sasines of 1819: '5 acres of land called St Brice-dale situated at

the back of Kirkcaldy' (Sasines no.12816). St Brice was the unlikely successor of St Martin at Tours. Although there is no surviving medieval source which makes this link (Dove, 1988, 140), it is such an obscure and unusual dedication that it probably rests on very old tradition. Dedications which are associated with Martin may belong to the earliest phase of Christian missionary activity in southern Pictland (see Elements Index under *eglēs*), and it may therefore be significant that there was a medieval dedication to St Ninian at Chapel KE (now KDT), but apparently within the shire of Kirkcaldy, for which see KE Introductory Notes.

In 1649 an investigation was underway for the setting up of a new par. to accommodate some landward areas of KE *viz* Easter and Wester Tough and Chapel, called then *St Ninians Chapell* (Stevenson, 1900, 342). This led to the creation of AB, partly out of west KY, partly out of east KE, which according to *Fasti* took place in 1650 (*Fasti*, 99). There is also mention of the erection of the new kirk at Abbotshall in 1650 (Stevenson, 1900, 364).

AB had two very small detached portions completely surrounded by KY. These consisted of East Smeaton, Smeaton and Smeaton Row, and they were annexed to KY 1891 (see Shennan, 1892, 254-5).

In 1901 AB was taken back into KY, along with those places mentioned above as having formerly belonged to KE; at the same time KY and DY were amalgamated to form KDT, and a small part of KE lying south of the mouth of the Teil Burn, which included Brigton * t, was annexed to KDT (*Third Statistical Account, Fife*, 469).

For more discussion of Kirkcaldy as an early shire, and the possible significance of the element *caer*, see above pp.68-71, and Elements Index s.v.. For the development of Kirkcaldy as a burgh, see *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* pp.17ff. The royal burghs of Kirkcaldy and Dysart were amalgamated in 1930.

The initials after each name signify the par. between the creation of AB in 1650 and 1901.

ABBOTSHALL (AB now KDT)

(lands of) *Abbotishall* (with its muir ['mora']) 1539 *RMS* iii

no.2138

Abbottishall 1556 *RMS* v no.843

Abitishall (& *Myltoun*) 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.429

Abbots hall 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Abbotshall 1640s Gordon

Abbotishall, ('*Milntoun et Linktoun eiusdem*') 1642 *RMS* ix no.1511

(*Linktoun de*) *Abbotishall* 1647 *RMS* ix no.1833

Sc *abbot* + Sc *hall*, a dwelling of the abbot of Dunfermline, who was the feudal superior of the shire of Kirkcaldy from the 12th c. to the Reformation. There was also an *Abbotishall* in KW, also belonging to the abbot of Dunfermline. This later became Rossend Castle (see Blyth, 1948, 172). It (i.e. the hall in KW) is referred to in 1542 as '*domu[s] lapide[al] Abbatis-aul[al] nuncup[ata]*' i.e. 'a stone house called Abbot's Hall' (*RMS* iii no.2731 and footnote).

Abbotshall became the name of a new par. in the 17th c., for details of which see Introductory Notes above.

For divisions and closely associated lands, see Linktown, Milton * † and Southerton below.

BALSUSNY (KY now KDT)

Bawsusny 1538 *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* 149

Balssusnie 1555x83 *Dunf. Reg.* p.475

Balsusny 1555x83 *Dunf. Reg.* p.483

Balsusny 1556 *RMS* v no.843.

G baile + ? *sasunnach* 'estate of (the) English(man)'. Given the lack of early forms, this etymology must remain tentative; but compare Balbarton KE and several places called Ballingall (FE, KG, LA), all of which contain 'people' names.

Pronunciation: [bal'susnɪl].

BALWEARIE (AB now KDT)

Balekerin c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Balecherin 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Balekerin c.1166 RRS ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)
Balwer' 1203x5 RRS ii no.451 o.c.
 (Richard de) *Balweri* c.1230 *Dunf. Reg.* no.223
 (Richard de) *Balweri* 1251 *Dunf. Reg.* no.160
 (Richard de) *Balweri* 1260 *St A. Lib.* 346
 (Richard de) *Balweri* 1272 *Dunf. Reg.* no.319
Belecherin 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81
 (burn between) *Balweri* (& *Inuirtule*) 1280 *Dunf. Reg.* no.603 o.c.
 (Michael Scott of) *Balueiry* 1310 RRS v no.23
 (William Scott lord of) *Balwery* 1395 *St A. Lib.* 5
 (William Scott of) *Balweri* 1484 RMS ii no.1605
 (laird of) *Baluerye* 1510 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 148
 (William Scott of) *Baluery* 1510 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 148
Balweri *Dunf. Reg.* 1561 p.429
Balvyrie 1590s Pont/WF
Balwirie 1640s Gordon

G baile + caer '(Roman) fort', most probably with reference to Kirkcaldy, which also contains this word. So the meaning would be 'estate of the caer'. Compare also Dunnikier DY. For a full discussion of caer, see above pp.68-71, and Elements Index s.v..

Watson (1926, 182 and footnote) tentatively identifies it with Balgeuery † KE. However, this is certainly a separate place, which lay not in the regality of Dunfermline, as Balwearie did, but in the constabulary of Kinghorn.

Balwearie was given to Dunfermline Abbey by Alexander I, and in c.1203 the abbey feued it to Geoffrey son of Richard de Inverkinglassie, for whom see above p.28 and p.33 footnote 19 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.1 and RRS ii no.451).

GEDBYS † (AB now KDT)

NGR NT260 922

Gaidbie 1647 RMS ix no.1833
Gaitvie 1665 RMS xi no.844
Geddie 1666 RMS xi no.881

Goatbie 1782 Sasines no.385

Gedbys 1850s O.S.

? OScand *geit*, 'she-goat' + OScand *bý(r)* 'farm'. It lay on the north-eastern slopes of Raith Hill, on the lands of Abbotshall. Adjacent to Gedbys is The Scars, also on O.S. 6" 1st edn., with which Gedbys is always associated in the RMS charters. Both names are now obsolete.

KIRKCALDY (KY now KDT)

(shire of) *Kircaleshyn* c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

(shire & church of) *Kircaldin* [rubric],

(shire & church of) *Kircaladin* c.1130 *Dunf. Reg.* no.29

(shire of) *Kirkaladinit* c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

(church of) *Kircaleshin* c.1150x59 *Dunf. Reg.* no.92

(church of) *Kerkalethin* 1152x59 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18 no.82 o.c.

(shire of) *Kircaleshin* 1154x59 RRS i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

(church of) *Kircalthin* 1160x62 *Dunf. Reg.* no.93

(shire of) *Kircaleshin* c.1166 RRS ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

(vill & church of) *Kircaldin* 1183 *Dunf. Reg.* no.238 [only mention
of Kirkcaldy as a vill - see *Dunf. Ct. Bk.* p.17]

(chapel of) *Kircaldin* & (church of) *Kircald'* 1220 *Dunf. Reg.* no.225

(church of) *Kircaldin* 1220 *Dunf. Reg.* no.112

(church of) *Kircaldin* [rubric],

(church of) *Kircaledin* [text] 1240 *Dunf. Reg.* no.117

(church of) *Kircaldy* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Kirkaldin* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 32

(church of) *Kercaledin* 1276 APS i p.427 (red)

(shire of) *Kercaledin* 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

(mill pond of) *Kyrcaldin'* 1280 *Dunf. Reg.* no.603 o.c. (with
facsimile)

(church of) *Kyrcaldyn* 1287 Bagimond's Roll p.37

('apud') *Kyrcaldy* 1316 *Dunf. Reg.* no.348

(burgh of) *Kyrcaldyn* 1321 RRS v no.188 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.346)

(burgh of) *Kyrcaldy* [rubric],

(burgh, port & muir of) *Kyrcaldy* 1451 *Dunf. Reg.* no.432

(barony of) *Kirkcaldy* 1539 *RMS* iii no.2138

(east mill of) *Kirkcaldy*,

(in par. of) *Kirkcaldy* 1563 *RMS* iv no.1477

Kirk Caldey 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Kirkaldy 1640s Gordon

caer, 'fort' + P *caled* *, 'hard', probably in the sense 'impregnable'; or perhaps 'made of stone'. For a full discussion of this name, see above pp.68-71.

It must be stressed that *Kirkcaldy* is not tautological, as is usually stated (e.g. Watson, 1926, 371; Nicolaisen, 1970, s.n.; and Barrow, 1973, 65). The element which has been interpreted as *dīn*, is in fact simply the last consonant of *caled* plus the ubiquitous loc. ending *-in* (for which see above pp.41-2).

LINKTOWN (AB now KDT)

(*Abbotishall, Milntoun* &) *Linktoun* [of *Abbotishall*] 1642 *RMS* ix no.1511

Linktoun de Abbotishall 1647 *RMS* ix no.1833

(lands of *Milntoune* also called) *Linktoune*,

(burgh of barony of) *Linktoune* (next to the lands of *Abbotshall*)

1680 *Retours* i Fife no.1187

Links 1828 SGF

Sc *link* 'grass covered sand-dune' + Sc *toun*. This was a division of the lands of Abbotshall, which had formerly belonged to Dunfermline Abbey. From an early date these lands had contained a mill toun, known as Milton * t. Given Linktown's relatively late appearance in the record, and its close association with the adjacent Milton * t, we can assume that the former was a sub-division of the latter. Note that Gordon marks only *Westmill* here.

MILTON (AB now KDT)

(burn between *Balweri* & land of) *Milnetun'* 1280 *Dunf. Reg.* no.603
o.c.

(lands of) *le Mylntoun* (adjacent to *Abbotishall*) 1539 *RMS* iii
no.2138

(lands of the *West-mylne of Kirkcaldy*...between lands of *Balwery*,
Mylnetoun, (*Inverteill*,) *Mylnetounlandis* & *Mylnetounhauch* (in
shire of *Kirkcaldy*, regality of *Dunfermeling*) 1556 *RMS* v no.843
(*Abitishall* &) *Myltoun* 1561 *Dunf. Reg.* p.429

Westl Mill 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Westmill 1640s Gordon

(*Abbotishall*, its) *Milntoun* (& *Linktoun*) 1642 *RMS* ix no.1511

(lands of) *Milntoun* (also called *Linktoun*), 1680 *Retours* i Fife
no.1187

Sc *miln* + Sc *toun*. For more details, see *Linktown* above. The
name survives in *Milton Road*, *Kirkcaldy*.

MUIRTON * † (KY now KDT)

Murtoun de Kirkcaldy 1594 *RMS* vi no.75

Sc *muir* + Sc *toun*.

PITCONMARK (AB now KDT)

Petconmarthin c.1128 *Dunf. Reg.* no.1

Petconmarchin c.1150 *Dunf. Reg.* no.2

Petconmarchin 1154x59 *RRS* i no.118 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.35)

Petconmarchin c.1166 *RRS* ii no.30 (= *Dunf. Reg.* no.50)

Petconmarthin 1277 *Dunf. Reg.* no.81

Petconmarke 1427 *Fraser, Wemyss* ii no.40 (see below)

Petconmerk 1474 *Fraser, Wemyss* ii no.477

Pittconmure 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Pitconmark 1594 *RMS* vi no.75

Pitconmark 1640s Gordon

G pett + personal name Conmarch, which is found mainly in Britt sources. It appears in various early W genealogies, mostly in its lenited form *Cynfarch*, *Kynvarch* etc. (see *EWGT passim*). The most frequently occurring bearer of this name is Cynfarch Oer ('the Dismal'), father of Urien king of Rheged, a kingdom around the Solway Firth. Urien was killed while besieging the Angles in Bamburgh between 586 and 593. This same Cynfarch also appears in the genealogy of the important W saint Cadoc (where it is spelt *Cinmarch*, see *EWGT*, 25).

The artist who worked on the Pillar of Eliseg, which was erected in Denbighshire in the early 9th c., was called Conmarch, and it is in this archaic form that his name appears in the inscription. See *EWGT*, 2-3; also *CIIC* no.1000.

The name was also known in Ireland: *Conmarcān*, its diminutive, appears twice in the index of *CGH*. However, given its relative rarity in comparison with Britt sources, and given the proximity of Balbarton KE (q.v.), it is more likely that we are dealing here with a Britt rather than a G eponym.

Pitconmark was given to Dunfermline Abbey by King Alexander I (*Dunf. Reg.* no.1).

The mill of Pitconmark appears to be Shaw's Mill KY. In 1427 mention is made of a 'myllyn' on the lands of Pitconmark, which belonged to John Melville laird of Raith KY (Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.40). It was the only mill for the Melville lands of Raith KY, which the feudal superior, the abbot of Dunfermline, would allow (*Dunf. Reg.* no.477).

RAITH (AB now KDT)

(John Melville lord of) *the Rath* 1427 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.40 [in this same charter Little Raith ADN is referred to as *Rath* in the lordship of *Westir Rath*, and also as *Westir Rath*.]

(lands of) *Raith* [rubric],

(William Melville of) *Rath* (lands of) *Rath* 1474 *Dunf. Reg.* no.477.

(William Melville of) *the Raith* 1487 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.72

(John Melville of) *Raith* and *Raitht* 1537 *Dunf. Reg.* no.530
Raithtoun 1548 *Dunf. Reg.* no.566
 (lands of) *Raitht* (to David Hamilton on forfeiture of Henry
 Melville of) *Raitht* 1549 *Dunf. Reg.* no.568
Raith 1590s Pont/WF
Raith 1640s Gordon
Raith 1828 SGF

G *ràth* 'rath'. This appears to have been at one time a large territorial unit which stretched from *Raith* in Kirkcaldy to *Little Raith* ADN on the southern shore of Loch Gelly 5 km to the west. For a full discussion of this, see above pp.71-3.

So far no traces of a rath at or near either of the Raiths has been identified.

SMEATON (AB now KDT)

Smetone 1513 *Laing Chrs.* no.297
Smithtoun 1516 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 29
Smythtoun 1518 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 75
Smetoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *smith* + Sc *toun*. From the formation of AB until 1891, Smeaton lay in a detached part of AB surrounded by KY (see Introductory Notes above).

SOUTHERTON (AB now KDT)

Southertown 1828 SGF

Sc *souther* 'south(ern)' + Sc *toun*. This was a division of the lands of *Abbotshall*, as was *Linktown* and *Milton*.

KIRKFORTHAR

Introductory Notes

In 1641 the medieval par. of Kirkforthar (KF) was dissolved and split between MAI and LA. It was originally called Forthar, with 'kirk' becoming prefixed in the 15th c. to refer not only to the par. but also to those lands of Forthar which belonged to the church of St Andrews (see Kirkforthar below).

Since Forthar is recorded as having a thane (1175x71), it can be assumed that it was then a shire.

In three late 12th c. charters of St Andrews Priory there is mention of a chapel of *Fordin*, *Fordim* or *Forðin* which, along with the chapel of Kettle, belongs to the par. church of Lathrisk LA, now KTT (*St A. Lib.* 59, 81 and 152). It may be that this in fact refers to Forthar, but has been miscopied, perhaps influenced by the place-name Fordoun KCD, whose church also belonged to the priory, although at a later date (see Somerville, 1982, 82 notes; and Cowan, 1967, 68). If *Fordin* etc. is indeed the same as Forthar, then it must have been erected into a par. some time between c.1200 and c.1250.

It appears that the medieval church of Forthar was dedicated to the B.V.M., as witness the nearby Lady's Well and Lady's Hill.

CARRISTON (now MAI)

(Balfour of) *Caraldstoun* 1426 SRO Calendaar of Charters vol. ii no.270

(Balfour of) *Caralstoun* 1435 *St A. Lib.* 418

(Balfour of) *Caratstoun* 1439 RMS ii no.203

(Balfour of) *Carastoun* 1486 RMS ii no.1662

(Balfour of) *Carrestoun* 1491 RMS ii no.2045

(Balfour of) *Caraldstoun* 1499 RMS ii no.2482

(Balfour of) *Carraldstoun* 1501 RMS ii no.2581

(Balfour of) *Carrestoun* 1503 RMS ii no.2739

(Balfour of) *Caraldstoun* 1504 RMS ii no.2793

(Balfour of) *Carastoun* 1509 RMS ii no.3281

(Balfour of) *Caraldstoun* 1509 RMS ii no.3315

(Balfour of) *Carrestoun* 1510 RMS ii no.3457

(Balfour of) *Karastoun* 1512 *RMS* ii no.3749

(Balfour of) *Caraldstoune*,

(lands of) *Caraldstoune* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 12

(Balfour of) *Correstoun* 1528 *RMS* iii no.675

Karrestoun, *Karretstoune* & *Coutstoun of Karretston* 1590s Pont/WF

Karrestoun, *Karretstoune* & *Cottoun of Karretston* 1590s Pont/EF

[erroneously entered as two separate places]

Carretstoun 1640s Gordon

Carriston 1828 SGF

Personal name *Carald(us)*, for which see Black, 1946, s.n. + *Sc toun*.

CARRISTON COTTON (now MAI)

Coutstoun of Karretston 1590s Pont/WF

Cottoun of Karretston 1590s Pont/EF

Ex nomine specific *Carriston* + *Sc cottoun*. Not marked on Ainslie/1775 or 1827, or on SGF/1828.

HILTON (of <KIRK>FORTHAR) (now MAI and LA)

Hill Forthar 1640s Gordon

Hiltoun of Forther 1667 *RMS* xi no.1072

Upper Hilton 1827 Ainslie [= O.S. Pathfinder Hilton of Forthar LA]

Nether Hilton 1827 Ainslie [= O.S. Pathfinder Hilton of Kirkforthar MAI]

Hilton 1828 SGF [= O.S. Pathfinder Hilton of Kirkforthar MAI]

Hilton of Kirkforthar 1890s O.S. [= O.S. Pathfinder Hilton of Kirkforthar MAI]

Nether Hilton 1890s O.S. [now gone, but lay to the south-east of O.S. Pathfinder Hilton of Kirkforthar MAI]

Sc hill + *Sc toun*. This was obviously a sub-division of the original lands of Forthar, which were further divided between the

church lands of Kirkforthar to the south and the lands of (Ramsay)-Forthar to the north.

Hilton of Forthar lay in that part of KF which was absorbed into LA in 1641, while Hilton of Kirkforthar became part of MAI.

KIRKFORTHAR (now MAI)

(Donald thane of) *Forether* 1165x71 *RRS* ii no.108

(church of) *Forthir* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33

(church of) *Fortyr'* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313 p.207

(church of) *Forthir* 1275 Bagimond's Roll p.38

(lands of) *Forthir* 1315 *SHR* ii p.173 o.c.

(lands of) *Forthir* c.1336 *NLS Adv. ms.* 34.6.24

(rector of) *Kyrkforthir* 1440 *CSSR* iv no.637

(par. church of) *Kylforthir* 1441 *CSSR* iv no.736

(par. church of) *Kirkforthir* 1441 *CSSR* iv no.824

(par. church of) *Kyrforthir* 1441 *CSSR* iv no.838

(par. church of) *Kyrkforthur* 1442 *CSSR* iv no.857

(lands of) *Kyrkforthir* 1452 *RMS* ii no.1444

('Manis of') *Kirkforthir* 1489 *Pitscottie, Historie* i, 225-6

(Patrick Lindsay of) *Kirkforthir* 1492 *RMS* ii no.2303

(parson of) *Kirkforthir* 1516 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 46

Kirk Forther 1590s *Pont/EF* (only)

(temple lands of) *Kirkforthir* 1614 *RMS* vii no.1100

Forthar Klrk] 1640s *Gordon*

Sc *kirk* 'church' + the *ex nomine* place-name Forthar. The one form with *Kyl-* (1441) must be seen as a scribal misunderstanding. Forthar itself is probably from G *for* *thir* 'projecting land, upper land', with *for* used either as a preposition or an intensifying prefix. It would refer to the relatively sudden rising of the land beside the most southerly corner of the flat Howe of Fife, which is around 40 m above sea-level: within two km the land has risen to the 157 m high Hill of Forthar.

A closely related common noun (*fortyr*, *fortour*) is found in medieval eastern Scotland, by which time it has developed a

specific agrarian meaning (see Barrow, 1973, 269-70; and *Coupar Angus Chrs.* i no.lv).

The above derivation is more likely than the one tentatively put forward by Watson 1926, 69, where he suggests comparison with *W gwerthyr* 'fortress'. The other examples he quotes as having a similar derivation (*viz* *Forter* in *Glenisla ANG* and *Ferter*, *Barr par. AYR*) are also more likely to derive from *for tìr* (without lenition after *for*, for which see *Elements Index s.v.*). Note also the *Forthear Burn SLO*, which descends steeply from the northern slopes of the *West Lomond*, and which probably also contains *for t(h)ir*.

PYESTON (now MAI)

(Henry Pyot de) *Pyotstoun'* 1466 *Dunf. Reg.* no.458

(Lindsay) *Piotstoun* 1508 *RMS* ii no.3526

(Walter Hird in) *Pyotstoune* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 15

Poyetstoun 1588 *RMS* v no.1431

Pystoune 1590s *Pont/EF* (only)

Pyetstoun 1640s *Gordon*

Personal surname *Pyot* or *Piot* + *Sc toun*. The surname comes from the *Sc piot* 'magpie', and probably was a nickname meaning 'chattering'. It appears to be a late medieval division of the lands of *Mains of Kirkforthar*, although we cannot be sure that the *Henry Pyot* of *Dunf. Reg.* no.458 was the first *Pyot* of that name to establish himself there. Members of the *Pyot* family are to be found in several documents relating to this part of *Fife* in the 15th and 16th c. (see e.g. *RMS* ii nos.908, 1263 and 2158; and *Fife Ct. Bk.* 121, 127 and 211).

There is a colourful story in *Pitscottie, Historie* i pp.225-6, dated c.1488, which tells how *Patrick Lindsay* received the *Mains of Kirkforthar* from his brother *David Lord Lindsay of Byres*. *Patrick Lindsay* helped get his brother off a charge of treason by clever argument in court, and in gratitude for his 'fyne poyit (or poyatt) wordis' he gives him the *Manis of Kirkforther*. *Mackay, Pitscottie's*

editor is no doubt correct as seeing in this a pun on the place-name Pyeston, which formed part of this gift (see Pitscottie, *Historie* iii p.371).

LATHRISK

Introductory Notes

This was the original name of the par. which is now known as Kettle, while Kettle was the name of a dependent chapel, mentioned first in c.1175. However, the name may have started changing early, as the cemetery for the par. of *Katyl* is mentioned in 1340 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.379). It is unclear whether this is referring to the cemetery of Lathrisk, or to the chapel of Kettle, although there is evidence to suggest that it was in fact the latter (see below). Dove, 1988, 134, states that the name was changed to Kettle in 1636. The 1340 reference to Kettle as a par. may well have been based on the mistaken assumption that a chapel with a cemetery must have been a par. church. It is certainly called the par. of Kettle in 1629 (*RMS viii* no.1445).

Around 1800 the par. was also sometimes known as Kingskettle. And in 1782 it was referred to as the par. of *Kingskettle* or *Lathrisk* (*Sasines* no.4979).

The site of the medieval chapel of Kettle was at the farm now called Chapel, which appears on Pont/EF as *Chapel of Ketyl*, and on Gordon simply as *Chapel*.

In an estate plan of 1796 the den now known as Chapel Den is called *Cuthel Dean*, while the field on the opposite (i.e. west) side of this den from Chapel Farm is called *Cuthel Park* (*RHP* 4454). I have been unable to trace any other reference to these names, but if they are genuine, and not some kind of copying error for 'Chapel', then they point to the presence here of one of the small open-air local courts, for a full discussion of which see Barrow, 1981 b). This might in fact explain why the cemetery of Kettle was chosen for the settling of the dispute between the abbot of Dunfermline and the earl of Fife regarding the superiority over a family of 'nativi' or neyfs in 1340 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.379).

The church of Lathrisk was dedicated to St Atherniscus, as well as to St John the Evangelist, in July 1243 (*St A. Lib.* 348). According to Watson (1926, 324) St Atherniscus was St Itharnaisc, a 6th c. saint associated with the Dublin area of Ireland, but with Scottish connections (*ibid.* 299-300). Watson (*ibid.* 337) sees this

and similar dedications as proof of the presence of the Columban church in the east in the 6th c..

Up until the late 12th c. the medieval church of Lathrisk had another dependent chapel besides Kettle, which appears as *Fordin* etc.. For the suggestion that this was in fact Forthar, see KF Introductory Notes above. And from c.1250 another dependent chapel was erected at Clatto LA, when Duncan de Ramsay was given permission to have a chapel there (*St A. Lib.* 336).

In 1641 KF was dissolved and split between MAI and LA, which explains why some parts of Forthar, such as East and West Forthar and Hilton of Forthar are now in LA, while other parts, such as Kirkforthar and Hilton of Kirkforthar are now in MAI.

BALCOUTIE * †

See Moncoutie Myre * † below.

BALLINGALL

('villa de') *Balnegal* 1294 Stevenson, *Documents* p.416 [part of Cuparshire & Rathilletshire]

(lands of) *Bangall* 1457 *RMS* ii no.608 [Constantine Corbet to David Grundiston burgess of *Cupro*]

Ballingale 1487 *RMS* ii no.1683

Bango 1590s Pont/EF

Ballingall 1603 *RMS* vii no.590

Balnaga 1640s Gordon

Ballingall c.1750 Roy (P.C.)

Mongau or *Mongall* 1750s Roy (F.C.)

Easter Ballingal & Wester Ballingal 1814 *Sasines* no.10019

G baile nan gall 'estate of the foreigners'. For the significance of *gall*, which probably refers to people of Scand origin, see above p.15 and Elements Index s.v..

On O.S. 1" first edn. only Wester Ballingall is marked, which on modern maps such as the O.S. Pathfinder appears as Balmalcolm

Farm. The family Ballingall of that ilk, which first appear in 1478 (SRO Calendar of Charters no.475), seem to be connected with Ballingall FE rather than this one, although it is not totally clear.

Note the variation in the generic between *baile* and *mòine* 'moss, (peat)bog' on Roy/1750s (F.C.), for which see above pp.61 ff.

Compare also Moncoutie Myre * † below.

BALMALCOLM

Balmacolm c.1750 Roy (P.C.)

Ballmalcom 1750s Roy (F.C.)

Balmalcolm 1760 Sasines no.5500

Balmalcolm 1793 RHP 2581

Balmalcolm 1827 Ainslie

Balmalcolm 1828 SGF

G baile + personal name Malcolm, 'Malcolm's estate'. However, because of the late appearance of this name, there must exist doubt as to its antiquity. It is the name of a small 18th c. village, on the A92 Kirkcaldy to Cupar road between Kettlebridge and Pitlessie CLT. It is already represented as a small laid-out settlement on Roy/1750s (F.C.). The name is absent on Ainslie/1775, but appears on Ainslie/1828, as does the village itself. It seems to have been built on feued lands of Ballingall LA.

BANKTON PARK

Bankton c.1750 Roy (P.C.)

Banktown 1767 RHP 23507

Bankton 1775 Ainslie

Bankton 1793 RHP 2581

Bankton & Bankton Park 1796 RHP 4454

Bankton 1827 Ainslie

Sc *bank* 'gently sloping ground' + Sc *toun*.

The name appears on modern maps as that of a 'suburb' of the village of Kingskettle. Bankton Park is already the name given to a row of nine cottages here in 1796 (RHP 4454). *NSA* (*Fife*, 109) describes Bankton Park and Burnside as 'appendages of the village of Kettle', adding that they are both entirely new feu-buildings.

Bankton farm itself lay to the south, near Chapel (see e.g. Roy/c.1750 (P.C.), Ainslie/1828 and RHP 23507).

BANTUSCALL †

Pettuscall 1590 *RMS* v no.1775

Bantuscall 1594 *RMS* vi no.94

Bantuscall 1616 *RMS* vii no.1392

Bantuscall 1648 *RMS* ix no.1939

G *pett* and G *baile an t-soisgeil* 'of the Gospel'. Gospel is probably used here in a symbolic way to represent the institution of the church. For this and other possible interpretations, see *Pitliver* DFL; compare also *Pitlour* ANY FIF (now SLO). The use of *pett* as a generic here underlines the antiquity of the church. In all four above-mentioned occurrences these lands are described as the kirklands of the par. kirk of Lathrisk ('*terras ecclesiasticas vicarie ecclesie parochialis de L.*').

However, these lands did not lie beside the church. In the printed version of *RMS* v no.1775 *Pettuscall* is immediately followed by the words in brackets '*inter limites specificatos*'. The original of this document (SRO C2/37/2 no.447) expands this, giving details of the lands which surround *Pettuscall*: they are the lands of *Orkie* on the north and west, the lands of *Holkettill* on the east, and the lands of *Forthir* and *Holkettill* on the south. This allows us to locate *Bantuscall* fairly accurately around NGR NO297 068, c.2.5 km. south-east of the church of Lathrisk. It is in fact much closer to the site of the chapel of Kettle, which lies c.1 km. to the east.

For the variation between *Pit*- and *Bal*- see above pp.61 ff.

COALTOWN of BURNTURK

Coleton c.1750 Roy (P.C.)*Coaltown* 1775 Ainslie*Coalton* 1790s *OSA Fife*, 433*Coalton* 1828 Ainslie

Sc *coal* + Sc *toun*. *OSA* (*loc. cit.*) states that 'in *Barntark Muir*...coals have long been procured', and describes *Coalton* as a village. However, the winning of coal here had practically ceased by 1836 (*NSA Fife*, 106).

COTTON of DEVON * †

Cottoun of Diluley 1590s Pont/EF

This is probably a mistake for 'Common of Devon', now Devon Common, which appears as *Commone of Dovenne* in 1594 (*RMS* vi no.117).

HILTON HILL FARM

Hiltonhill c.1750 Roy (P.C.)*Hilton-Hill* 1767 RHP 23507*Hillton Hill* 1828 SGF

Sc *hill* + Sc *toun* + Sc *hill*. This was also the name of a farm in CUP.

KETTLE

(king's 'firma' of) *Cattell* 1160x62 *RRS* i no.190(Kyneð thane of) *Katel* c.1160x72 *N.B. Chrs.* no.3

(chapel of) *Katel* 1173x78 *St A. Lib.* 243 [gift of chapel of *Katel* with its land, teinds etc. to St Andrews Priory by Earl Duncan of Fife]

(chapel of) *Katel* 1173x78 *RRS* ii no.151 [confirmation of above](chapel of) *Catel* 1173x78 *St A. Lib.* 81

- (chapel of) *Cathel* 1183 *St A. Lib.* 59
- (chapel of) *Katel* 1189x95 *RRS* ii no.333 [confirmation of gift of Earl Duncan of church of *Marchinche* 'cum capella de *Katel* et cum terra ad eandem capellam iuste pertinente' etc.]
- (chapel of) *Chatel* 1189x98 *St A. Lib.* 152
- (chapel of) *Katil* c.1245 *St A. Lib.* 283 [toft & croft immediately west of chapel of K.]
- (chapel of) *Katel* 1248 *St A. Lib.* 173
- (chapel of) *Katel* 1257 *St A. Lib.* 336
- ('de dominico de') *Catel* 1294 Stevenson, *Documents*, p.416 [part of Cuparshire & Rathilletshire]
- (cemetery of the par. church of) *Katyl* 1340 *Dunf. Reg.* no.379
- (chapel of) *Catell* 1471 *RRS* ii no.1049
- (*le Newtoun de*) *Kettill* (called *le Hole-Kettill*) 1507 *RMS* ii no.3117
- Catill* 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 148
- ('villa de') *Kingis-Kettill* 1541 *RMS* iii no.2457
- Kings Kettle & Chapel of Ketyl* 1590s Pont/EF
- Chappel-Kettill* 1593 *RMS* v no.2273
- ('in quarteria terrarum de') *Kettill* ('alias vocatarum') *Kingiskettill* 1606 *Retours Fife* no.170
- (par. of) *Kettill* 1629 *RMS* viii no.1445
- Kings Ketill & Chapel* 1640s Gordon
- (par. of) *Kettle* 1782 *Sasines* no.375
- (par. of) *Kingskettle* or *Lathrisk* 1782 no.4979

Unexplained. Attempts have been made to link it to the G *cath* (OIr *cath*) 'battle'. This is impossible, given the medial dental stop which has been a persistent feature from the earliest recorded forms to the present day. Compare the early forms of Kedlock LOG (e.g. *Cathelai* 1153x65 *RRS* i no.138, *Chathelach* 1173x78 *RRS* ii no.169, and *Caithlok* 1623 *RMS* viii no.469), which probably does contain this element.

If it has anything to do with 'battle', then it would have to be through a presumably P form of the word which shows no lenition in the final consonant. The lenition of a whole series of consonants

including *t* in late Britton took place already in the second half of the 5th c. (see Jackson, 1953, 554 ff and 561), so we would have to assume a different development in P. Such a different development is in fact suggested by the retention in P of geminated voiceless stops (see Jackson, 1955, 164).

Another possibility is that it contains G *cat*, EIr *catt* 'cat', possibly in a totemic sense (see above pp.6-7 for a discussion of such totemic names).

Note that the association with the crown, which has given rise to the name 'Kingskettle', goes back at least to the mid 12th c., and probably much earlier. From the mention of a thane c.1160x72 (*N.B. Chrs.* no.3) we can assume the existence of a shire of Kettle, which by the end of the 13th c. had become subsumed into the shire of Cupar (Stevenson, *Documents*, p.416). Kingskettle has developed into the largest settlement in the par., and the site of the present par. church, built 1831-2.

LATHRISK

(church of) *Losresc* [rubric],

Losresch (with lands & chapels) 1173x78 *St A. Lib.* 254

(church of) *Loseresch* (with chapels, lands, teinds etc.) 1173x78

RRS ii no.150 (= *St A. Lib.* 224)

(church of) *Losresch* (with chapels) x1178 *St A. Lib.* 136

(church of) *Losseresch* (with its chapels *Fordin* & *Catel*) 1173x78
St A. Lib. 81

(church of) *Loschiresch* (with the chapels belonging to it viz
Cathel & *Fordin*) 1183 *St A. Lib.* 59

(church of) *Losresch* 1187 *St A. Lib.* 63

(church of) *Losseresch* (with chapels) 1189x98 *St A. Lib.* 152

(church of) *Losresc* (with chapel of *Katel*) 1202x38 *St A. Lib.* 156

(church of) *Losresch* 1206 *St A. Lib.* 73

(church of) *Losseresch* (with lands & teinds etc. [but no chapels])
1227 *St A. Lib.* 235

(par. of) *Losresch* 1240x53 *St A. Lib.* 328

(church of) *Losceresch* 1243 *St A. Lib.* 348

- (church of) *Losresk* ('cum capella') c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33
 (church of) *Loskeresk* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 37
 (church of) *Loscresch* ('cum capella') c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
 (church of) *Loscresk* ('cum capella') c.1250 *Arb. Lib.* i, no.299
 (church of) *Losresc* (with chapel of *Katel*) 1257 *St A. Lib.* 336
 (church of) *Lothreik* c.1420 *St A. Lib.* 413
 (church of) *Lauthreskey* (with chapel of *Catell*) 1471 *RMS* ii no.1039
Westir Lothrisk 1484 *RMS* ii no.1580
Estirlauthreisk 1486 *RMS* ii no.1647
 (barony of) *Llauthreisk* 1486 *RMS* ii no.1647
 (lands of wester & easter) *Louthreisk* 1495 *RMS* ii no.2243
 ('dominium de') *Lauthreisk* 1512 *RMS* ii no.3685
 (par. of) *Lawthirsk* 1648 *RMS* ix no.1939

G *lios* + G *riasc* 'moor, fen, marsh', *Elr riasc*. '*lios* in fen-land'. This describes exactly the ancient site of Lathrisk, which stands on slightly raised ground completely surrounded by what was once very boggy fen-land. For a discussion of the generic *lios* see above pp.73-4, and Elements Index s.v.. It must be significant that aerial photography has shown up an unusually large complex of at least five high-status, probably Dark Age, buildings averaging 25 m by 9 m situated about 100 m west of the site of the medieval par. church of Lathrisk (see Maxwell, 1987, 34). This *lios* was of such importance that it may well have generated the name of the adjacent par. to the north, Collessie, 'at the back of the *lios*'.

Such an important early settlement must be taken in conjunction with the conspicuous Iron Age fort on East Lomond KG, only 3.5 km to the south-west. Although of standard Early Iron Age construction, there is evidence that this fort was occupied during the historical P period, as, amongst other things, a slab with an incised bull was found within the fort (Feachem, 1977, 125). Although more primitive in its design than the Burghead P bulls, it certainly belongs to the corpus of P animal carvings. Its less assured execution suggest that it is to be assigned to the early P period, perhaps 5th or 6th c..

Pronunciation: [la'prisk] or [lə'prisk]

MONCOUTIE MYRE †

- (*Estirlauthreisk* &) *Moncowtymyre* 1486 *RMS* ii no.1647
 (ditto) *Balcowtymyre* 1541 *RSS* ii no.4137
 (ditto) *Moncoutemyre* 1542 *RMS* iii no.2824
 (*E. Lathrisk* &) *Moncoutyemyre* 1548 *Retours Fife* no.20
 ('marresia') *lie Pitcontiemyre* 1594 *RMS* vi no.94
 (*E. Lauthrisk* &) *Balcutymyir, Eister Balcutymyre* 1599 *RMS* vi no.895
 (E.L. &) *Moncutemyre* 1608 *RMS* vi no.2028
 ('marresia') *Pitcoutie-myre* ('que [marresia] fuit pars dictarum
 terrarum de Orkie') 1616 *RMS* vii no.1392
 (E.L. &) *Balcuitiemyre* 1630 *RMS* viii no.1528
 ('marresia' called) *Pitcoutsmyre* vel *Pitcoutiemyre* ('que fuit
 pendiculum de Orkie') 1648 *RMS* ix no.1939
 ('*E. Lantkirk* including that march [sic; read 'marsh'] called
Pitticontemyre *RMS* x no.33
 (ditto) *Pittcoutie myre* 1652 *RMS* x no.40
 (ditto) *Pitcontiemyre* 1652 *RMS* x no.41
 (marsh called) *Pitrouvie myre* 1653 *RMS* x no.137
 (*Easter Lathrisk* &) *Ballentymore* 1782 *Sasines* no.375
 (*Easter Lathrisk* &) *Ballentymore* (& pertinents called the *Lithgow*
Lands) 1797 *Sasines* no.4979
 (ditto) *Ballentymuir* 1797 *Sasines* no.4980

G *mòine* 'moor, (peat) bog or G *pett* 'estate' or G *baile* + ? *cùl*
tir 'back land', 'land at the back' or ? *mac Ullain* 'sons of Ullàn'
 (see *Pitoutie* SSL). The forms enter the written record too late to
 establish any satisfactory etymology. The manuscript error of
 reading *n* for *u* is evident already in 1594 in *Pitcontiemyre* (*RMS* vi
 no.94), and seems to have produced the Sasine's *Ballenty-* forms.
 Its persistence here suggests a purely literary transmission, and
 may mean that the name was already obsolete as an everyday place-
 name by the late 18th c..

On a plan of the farm of Easter Lathrisk from 1808 two fields
 are marked with the names *North* and *South Myre* (St Andrews
 University Muniments MEP 12). They form the easternmost portion of
 the farm, and probably represent Moncoutie Myre (NGR NO295 083).

For a full discussion of the variation in the generic, see above pp.61 ff.

NEWTON (of KETTLE) * † (now HOLEKETTLE)

('villa de') *Neuton* 1294 PRO E101 /331 /1 (Stevenson, *Documents*, p.416)

le Newtoun de Kettill called *le Hole-Kettill* 1507 RMS ii no.3117

Newtoun de Ketil called *the Hole-Kettill* 1572 RMS iv no.2036

Holkettle 1590s Pont/EF

Hol Kettill 1640s Gordon

Old Kettle 1750s Roy (F.C.)

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. Its later name contains Sc *hol*(l) 'hollow', referring to its situation. According to Millar (1895, i 215) Holekettle was the original name for the village of Kettlebridge.

PITCOUTIE * †

See Moncoutie Myre * † above.

PITRACHNIE †

NGR NO336 092

Pitrauchie x 1,

Pitrauchnie x 2 1603 RMS vii no.590

Pittrachny 1640s Gordon

Pitrachney 1665 RMS xi no.755

Pittrachnie 1828 SGF

Pitrachnie 1850s O.S.

G pett 'estate' + ? Compare the specific in the lost place-name *Drumreichnak*, *Drumreiknauch*, etc., probably in AMY. There is also *Dalrachney* by Carrbridge, Duthil and Rothiemurchus par. INV.

In 1665 (RMS xi no.755) *Pitrachney* with its pertinents is described as being part of the lands of Ramornie LA.

PITTUSCALL * †

See Bantuscall above.

RAMELDRY

('villa de') *Ratmelrik* 1294 PRO E101 /331 /1 (*Ramelrike* Stevenson, *Documents*, p.416) [part of Cuparshire & Rathilletshire]

Rothmekye 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 398

Remelrye 1518 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 104

Ramelry 1541 *RMS iii* no.2471

Ramelie 1606 *Retours Fife* no.170

G rath 'rath' + ? personal name. 240 m east of the present farmstead (NGR NO3286 0648) the remains of a possible enclosure have been picked up by aerial photography in 1983 (see NMRS Record Card NO30NW no.74). If subsequent field-work confirms this find, then it is probably the eponymous rath.

If the specific is a personal name, it may well contain the common personal name element *Mael-*, *Maol-* + a name related to *Rioc*, which appears as the name of a follower of St Finnian of Moville in the early 6th c. (see *ES i* 7-8).

See also above p.72.

RAMORNIE

(John de) *Ramorgeny* 1386 Fraser, *Wemyss ii* no.15

(John de) *Remorgny* 1388 Fraser, *Wemyss ii* no.16

Ramorgany 1512 *RMS ii* no.3741

G rath 'rath' + (member(s) of clan) *Morgan*'. There is a large enclosure and ring-ditch immediately south-west of the present farmstead of Ramornie Mains (NMRS Record Card NO30NW no.121).

Morgan, a British, and possibly also a P, name, was already being used by the ruling families of Dál Riata in the 7th c., and by the mormaers of Moray in the 10th; also it was current in Aberdeenshire in the early 12th (see Watson, 1926, 239; Jackson,

1972, 45 and 136; and *ES* 1 cli and 480).

See also above pp. 72-3.

MARKINCH

Introductory Notes

MAI lay in the diocese of St Andrews, deanery of Fothrif. It is mentioned relatively early in the record when Bishop Malduin of St Andrews (c.1028-55) gave the church 'with all its land' to the Culdees of Loch Leven.

There are several other indications that Markinch was an important centre from early Christian times. There is the primitive Christian Stob Cross a few 100 m north of the par. church, possibly marking the limits of an ancient sanctuary. The church itself is dedicated to the P saint Drostan, who may have been involved with the Columban mission to eastern Pictland in the 6th c. (see Watson, 1926, 316-8, Jackson, 1955, 140, and Jackson, 1972, 4 *et passim*; but this involvement is called into question by Barrow, 1989, 8). It is also one of the very few churches in Fife whose saint (Drostan) is recorded before Bishop David de Bernham's dedication spree in the early 1240s (see *St A. Lib.* 245; and Markinch below). See also ME Introductory Notes for another possible indication of Markinch's antiquity as a religious centre.

Furthermore Markinch par. kirk has an exceptionally fine 11th or early 12th c. tower stylistically closely related to St Regulus Tower, St Andrews, and possibly even designed by the same architect (Donaldson, 1985, 6). In Scotland the only other similar towers, all showing strong AS, particularly Angl, influence, are at Dunblane, Dunning and Muthill, all in PER, all centres of the Culdee Church (Donaldson, 1985, 4-10).

Finally there is the now lost place-name Pittenchagill MAI, which contains the specific eglēs *, an element indicative of very early ecclesiastical activity (see Elements Index s.v.).

There is evidence, too, that the Markinch area was important in the pre-feudal secular world. Immediately to the east, and formerly in MAI, lie the lands of Dalginch (now KKY). In the 12th c. Dalginch was the chief place of justice in Fife, the place 'at which warrantors should appear in order to warrant legally such things as are challenged' (see *Regiam Maj.* 88-9). One such place is listed for most of the provinces or districts of Scotland, such as

Forfar for Angus, Aberdeen for Marr and Buchan, and Inverness for Ross and Moray. The term 'Fife' is no doubt used here to include the ancient division of Fothrif (see above p.22). Dalginch in fact lay on the border between the divisions of the more narrowly defined Fife, and Fothrif, with KWy in 'Fife' and MAI in Fothrif.

Although preserved in a record purporting to date from the reign of King William I (1166x1214), the importance of Dalginch doubtless reflects a much earlier administrative and legal structure, and one that already in the second half of the 12th c. was being superseded by a new one centred on Cupar 14 km to the north-east.

For a full discussion of the name Dalginch itself and its relevance to the name of Markinch, see Markinch below.

A further sign of the early importance of Markinch in the secular sphere is that when it first appears in the written record it is in the hands of a branch of the MacDuffs, the kin of the earls of Fife (as defined by Bannerman, 1993, 20 ff). We know this because Aed son of Aed son of Earl Gillemichael of Fife (c.1130-c.1133) gave the church of Markinch to St Andrews Priory some time between 1165 and 1169 (*St A. Lib.* p.xxi and *RRS* ii no.28). Shortly after this grant had been made, William I gave Duncan II earl of Fife the lands of Strathleven (*Stradleuene*), which included the lands of Markinch; and by 1178 Duncan had himself made a grant of Markinch church to St Andrews Priory (*RRS* ii nos. 559 and 472; *St A. Lib.* 242; see also Barrow, 1953, 55 and note 7). This grant of Strathleven is best seen as part of a general re-arrangement of land-holdings amongst the MacDuffs during the first years of the reign of William I. In this same period (1165x72) someone styled simply MacDuff, probably the Aed son of Aed who gave Markinch church to St Andrews Priory, or perhaps Aed the father, was granted by royal charter the lands of Tough (*Tulycht*) and Bogie (*Bolliglin*) DY (see DY Introductory Notes), except for the king's forest of Carden (*Cardenni* or *Cardenin*) KE (now ADN) (SRO GD 212/15 p.42; see also Bannerman, 1993, 32-35). This grant may well have been in compensation for the loss of at least the Markinch part of Strathleven.

Another transaction which was part of this re-arrangement was

the exchange of land between Earl Duncan and Orm, lay abbot of Abernethy, and brother of Aed son of Aed son of Earl Gillemichael. By this exchange Earl Duncan obtained from Orm the estate of Balbirnie MAI, while Orm got from Duncan Glenduckie FLK and Balmeadie DBG, both much nearer Orm's *caput* at Abernethy (1165x71 RRS ii no.14).

If any trust can be placed in the mention of a 'Macduffus de Balbirn(e)y de eodem' in 1234 (NLS Adv ms. 34.6.24 pp.22 and 37), and following John Bannerman's cogently argued definition of MacDuff (Bannerman, 1993), then it is most likely that this part at least of Strathleven had reverted to the non-comital branch of the leading Fife family. 'Macduffus', if historical, can have held no more than half of Balbirnie in 1234, since Earl Malcolm I of Fife had already granted half of that estate to Richard de Lintune also known as Richard Inglis (see *SHR* viii, 222; Barrow, 1974, 38; and Barrow, 1980, 130). For a note on the source of this 1234 entry, see Balbirnie below.

By the late 13th c. Strathleven was the name of a shire, and seems to be largely co-terminous with MAI. It appears as such in an extent of the lands of the earldom of Fife made for Edward I of England (PRO E101/331/1; printed, with several errors, in Stevenson, *Documents* i, 417). All the identifiable lands under the heading '*schyra de Stratleuene* (= *Iratlengre* of Stevenson, *Documents*) are in MAI (except perhaps the '*vetus aula*', which may be Auldhall † KKY). These are the lands of Cameron, Newton, Balfarg with its mill, and Bandon. For the feu of the unidentified *Cokeston*' see below under Cookston * †.

The central geographical position of MAI, with easy access from most directions, either by land or river, and lying as it does in the so-called Markinch Gap (see above p.2), has made it a key meeting place from prehistoric times onwards, as the important Neolithic henge at Balfarg proves. This must have served as a cult centre and place of assembly for large areas of Fife, both east and west (Mercer, 1981).

All this failed to impress whoever accompanied Edward I of England to Markinch on Sunday 12th August 1296 and wrote

'*Merkynche*, ou il na que le mouster et iii mesons' ('where there is only the minster and three houses') (Stevenson, *Documents*, ii p.30).

Two of these three houses belonged to the prior of St Andrews and the vicar respectively, as is clear from *St A. Lib.* 420-1, which is dated 1284, twelve years before Edward I's visit. This charter describes land gifted to St Andrews Priory by William de Valence thus: 'all that meadow (*pratun*) which lies to the south of the house (*curtilagium*) of the prior and convent of St Andrews at Markinch along with that piece (*placia*) of land lying between the said meadow and the cemetery of the church of Markinch by the following marches: beginning to the south of the cemetery and descending towards the south by a ditch (*fossura*) beside the causey (*calcetum*) as far as another ditch between the said meadow and the arable land of Markinch, and so towards the ? north-east [literally 'towards the east by that ditch which stretches towards the north'] as far as the ditch between the house (*curtilagium*) of the prior and that of the vicar.' He also grants them the right to graze two cows with their followers on his common pasture for one year for the support of the gardener (*ortolanus*) who lives in the priory's house at Markinch.

MAI also had a detached portion which lay between ME and the mouth of the River Leven. It consisted of Dubbyside or Innerleven, and in 1891 it was annexed to WMS (Shennan, 1892, 262-3). This parochial anomaly had arisen because the lands of Innerleven were held by the lairds of Balgonie MAI from the late 14th until the early 16th c. (see Fraser, *Wemyss* i pp.47-50 and 143; ii nos.25 and 35; and *Fife Ct. Bk.* 193-4). It is also clear that it had formed a separate feudal holding before that (Fraser, *Wemyss*, ii no.16).

In 1641 KF was dissolved and split between MAI and LA, for details of which see KF Introductory Notes.

Duniface is shown on both Ainslie/1827 and SGF/1828 as being in KWY, but according to all O.S. maps (from the 1850s onwards) it is in MAI. It has been included in medieval MAI on the strength of *RMS* vii no.1910 (from the year 1618), which locates it in MAI.

In the early 19th c. the boundary between MAI and KWI was slightly altered so that Dalginch now lies in the latter par..

BALBIRNIE

Balebrenin 1165x71 *RRS* ii no.14 o.c.

(half of) *Balebranin* 1204x28 *SHR* vol.8 p.222 o.c.

(John de) *Balbrenin* c.1230 *Dunf. Reg.* no.199

(John de) *Balbreennin* c.1230 *Dunf. Reg.* no.202

('Macduffius de') *Balbirn(e)y* ('de eodem') 1234 NLS Adv ms. 34.6.24 pp.22 & 37

(land of) *Balbreenny* 1293 Stevenson, *Documents* i, 408

Balbirny 1488 *RMS* ii no.1715

Bawbirne 1541 *RMS* iii no.2273

Balbirny 1640s Gordon

G baile + G personal name Breanainn, Oir Brénaínd, English Brendan; Branán (a diminutive of Bran); or Braonan. For the loss of final *n*, see above p.42. If it contains Breanainn, then there is no particular reason for supposing, with MacKinlay (1904, 395), that the eponymous Brendan was a saint, despite the fact that according to Watson (1926, 274) there were 16 saints of this name apart from the famous St Brendan the voyager.

NLS Adv ms. 34.6.24, which contains the entries relating to MacDuff of Balbirnie, is a volume of 287 folios (quarto) containing notes, copies and extracts from manuscripts and documents relating to Fife collected between 1707 and 1717. After MacDuff's name on p.22 the compiler of this volume has added 'his seal has a hair on it' (for 'hair' read 'hare'?). See also Introductory Notes above.

BALCURVIE

(Robert de) *Balcurhacwy* c.1326 St Andrews Library MS 37490 no.1

Balcurroquhy 1488 *RMS* ii no.1717

(lands of) *Balcrowy* (viz) *Mekle & Litle Balcrowy* 1507 *RMS* ii no.3069

Litle Balcurroquhey 1517 Purves, 154

(lands of) *Balcirrowy Mekle & Litill* 1545 *RMS* iii no.3061
Balurby 1640s Gordon

G *baile* + G *currach* 'bog, boggy ground', EIr *currech* 'bog' + loc. or adjectival ending. This is the same word as is found in Currie MLO etc. (see Watson, 1926, 144 and 202). Although Balcurvie lies on a well-drained slope of a 65 m hill, its approaches are dominated by water-courses or boggy ground, which lie to its north, east and south.

BALFARG

(land of) *Balmeharge* (& mill) 1294 PRO E101/331/1 o.c.
 (= Stevenson, *Documents* i, 417)
 (Johanna de) *Balmagharg* 1295 PRO E101/331/1 o.c. (= Stevenson, *Documents* i, 417)
 (Malcolm de) *Balmaharg* c.1336 NLS Adv. ms. 34.6.24 p.410
 (Malcolm de) *Balmeharg* 1310 *Balm. Lib.* LL 12
 (Malcolm de Ramsay de) *Balnewarg* 1316 *Dunf. Reg.* no.349
 (Adam de) *Balmaharg* c.1332 Fraser, *Wemys* ii no.7 o.c.
 (John de) *Balcharg* 1389 SRO GD 150/263 fo.32r
 ('lacu[s] de') *Balquharg* 1511 *RMS* ii no.3642
 (templelands of) *Balquharge* 1531 *Dunf. Reg.* no.516
Balfarge 1590s Pont/EF & WF
Balfarrig & Loch Balfarrig 1640s Gordon

G *baile* + ? G *mac* 'sons' + personal name or + ? G *mo* 'my' + personal (saint's) name. I have been unable to identify the personal name in question.

BALFOUR

(Peter de) *Balfur* 1263 Barrow, 1974, no.7
 (John de) *Balfur* c.1326 St Andrews Library MS 37490 no.1
Balfoure 1507 *RMS* ii no.3117
Balfoure 1528 *RMS* iii no.633

Balodur 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Balfour 1640s Gordon

G baile + G púr * 'crop land'.

BALGONIE

(Thomas Sibbald de) *Balgovny* 1396 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.25

(John Sibbald de) *Balgovny* 1448 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.53

(to Andrew Lundy de) *Balgony* (lands of) *Over-Balgony* &

Nether-Balgony 1511 *RMS* i no.3567

Balgowny 1640s Gordon

G baile + *gobha* 'smith' (gen. *gobha(i)nn*) + loc. ending. It shares the same generic as Balgonie ADN, *Balgove* † BMO, and Balgove SSL.

BANDON

Balinedone 1294 Stevenson, *Documents* i, 417

Ballidone & *Balledone* c.1350 *RMS* i app.2 no.849

Ballindone 1498 *RMS* ii no.2404

Bandone 1517 Purves, 155

Balindon 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 399

(David Balfour de) *Baldone* (in lands of *Baldone*) 1548 *Retours Fife* no.9

(Peter Balfour de) *Boldon* 1553 *RMS* iv no.860

(David Balfour de) *Banedone* 1580 *RMS* iv no.3019

Bandon 1590s Pont/EF

Balsindon 1640s Gordon

G baile an dùin 'estate of the (fortified) hill or fortification'. The dùin in question is either the nearby Falkland Hill, on whose eastern slopes Bandon lies, or (more probably) the prehistoric hill-fort on the summit of that hill, whose remains are still clearly discernible.

BRUNTON

Burntoun 1511 *RMS* ii no.3642
Burnetoun 1512 *RMS* ii no.3738
Bruntoun (& *Dalginche*) 1517 *Purves*, 155
Burntoun 1522 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 251
Burnetoun 1531 *RMS* iii no.1004
Brontoun 1536 *RMS* iii no.2922
Bruntoun 1606 *Regiam Maj.* 89
Bruntoun 1590s *Pont/EF & WF*
Bruntoun 1640s *Gordon*
 (the *Star of*) *Brunton* 1804 *Sasines* no.6832

Sc ? *burn* 'stream' or *brunt/burnt* 'burnt' + Sc *toun*. So the alternatives are 'toun on or near a burn' or 'toun cleared by burning'. As Brunton House, which is probably the original site of this toun, lies on the north bank of the burn now known as the Back Burn, the most likely derivation is 'toun on or near a burn'.

In the *Regiam Maj.* reference noted in the Introductory Notes above, which concerns the one-time legal importance of Dalginch, now KUY, formerly MAI, the following is added in the margin (in Lat): 'The lands of *Dalginche* once belonged to James Cockburn during the reign of James II, are now called the lands of *Bruntoun*, are owned by Wardlaw lord of *Torrie* [TO], and are contiguous to the lands of *Markinche*'. For Dalginch see Introductory Notes above and Markinch below.

Brunton was obviously a subdivision of the ancient estate of Dalginch. Since the farm of Dalginch still exists, immediately east of Brunton, the comment in *Regiam Maj.* implies rather that Brunton had become the main manor or messuage. This seems to be the case already in the early 16th c., when the Wardlaws were issuing charters at Brunton (e.g. *RMS* ii no.3738).

There seems to have been an unsuccessful attempt in the early 19th c. to change the name of the estate to Barnslee (RHP 3263 and 4460).

Today part of the lands which once made up the lands of Brunton

lie in KWH, to which they were transferred along with Dalginch in the early 19th c. (see Introductory Notes above).

BYRESLOAN

le Byris 1511 *RMS* ii no.3567

lie Byeris 1627 *RMS* viii no.1058

Byrelone 1632 *RMS* viii no.2065

Byrelone (vel *Byretoun*) 1634 *RMS* ix no.338

Byrestoun 1640s Gordon

(*Coaltoun of Balgonie*,) *Byretoun*, (*Milntoun of Balgonie*) 1665 *RMS* xi no.820

Byresloan 1828 SGF

Sc *byre* + Sc *loan* 'grassy (cattle)-track through arable land'. Several times it was confused with the commoner place-name element toun.

CARDOURIE +

Cardourie 1785 *Sasines* no.1176

CARSEGGIE LAW

Carseggie Law 1850s O.S.

? + Sc *law*, a low hill now part of Glenrothes New Town. Immediately to the south-east lay the small farm or holding of Lawfield (NGR NT292 992, now beneath the Eastfield Industrial Estate), which no doubt took its name from Carseggie Law.

COALTOWN (of BALGONIE)

Coaltoun 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 398

Coltoun 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Cottoun de Balgony 1632 *RMS* viii no.2065 [part of lands & barony of

*Balgony]**Coletoun & Colton mill* 1640s Gordon*Coaltoun of Balgonie* 1665 *RMS* xi no.820*Coaltown* 1828 SGF

Sc *coal* + Sc *toun*. 'Cottoun' is probably an error for 'Coltoun' in *RMS* viii no.2065. Coals and coal-heuchs are mentioned in the barony of *Balgonie* in 1665 (*RMS* xi no.820). Also mention is made in 1451 of coal from the fermes of *le Neutoun* and *Markinche* (*ER* v p.469). See also *Cookston* * † below.

? COOKSTON * †

(feu ('feod[um]') of) *Cokeston* 1294 PRO E101 /331 /1 o.c.(= *Coltsone* Stevenson, *Documents* i, 417)

Personal name Cook, or Sc *cook* + Sc *toun*. It is assumed that this is in MAI, as it appears in a list of lands comprising the shire of *Stratlouene* (= *Iratlengre* Stevenson, *Documents* i, 417), all of which are in this par. (except perhaps the 'vetus aula', which may be Auldhall † KWY; see also Introductory Notes above). Note that it is the only place described as a feu or fief not only in Strathlevenshire, but in all the five shires listed here as belonging to the earldom of Fife.

It may be a copying error for 'Colton', i.e. *Coaltown* (of *Balgonie*) q.v..

DUNIFACE

Donyface 1511 *RMS* ii no.3636*Donyface* 1530 *RMS* iii no.953('in aula apud') *Donface* 1556 SRO N.P. 1/19 no.30*Dunyface* 1562 *RMS* iv no.1917 (col. 1)*Donyface* (in the par. of *Markinche*) 1618 *RMS* vii no.1910

G *dùn* '(fortified) hill, fortification'; or *dùnadh*; + ?; the fortification which gave rise to the name is no doubt the large artificial mound known as Maiden Castle, which lies c.600 m north-west of the present Duniface Farm, and at the north end of Duniface Hill. An unprinted charter of 1556 (SRO N.P. 1/19 no.30) mentions 'ane hous standand at the west fuyt of the *Madyn Castell*', which is the first time this name is recorded. Maiden Castle is classified as a motte by Stell (1985, 17; where 'Duniface' wrongly appears as 'Dunipace').

MARKINCH

(church of) *Marckinch* [rubric],

(church of) *Marchinke* (with all its land) c.1028x55 *St A. Lib.* 116 [granted to the Culdees of Lochleven by Bishop Maelduin ('Maldunus') of St Andrews]

Marchinche 1147x59 *St A. Lib.* 43 [20 'mela' of cheese & 1 pig from M., part of Bishop Robert's donation of Lochleven to St Andrews Priory]

(church of) *Markynche* (with its kirktoon) 1165x69 *St A. Lib.* 175 [one of possessions of Lochleven]

(church of) *Marcinche* 1165x69 *St A. Lib.* p.xxi [granted to St Andrews Priory by "Hugo filius Hugonis filii Gillemich'" earl of Fife: i.e. Aed son of Aed, for whom see Introductory Notes above]

(church of) *Marchinch* [rubric],

(church of) *Marchinche* 1165x69 *St A. Lib.* 135-6 [confirmed by Bishop Richard to St Andrews Priory, no donor specified]

(church of) *Markinke* (with a toft on the east side of the kirk) 1165x69 *RRS* ii no.28 o.c.

(Hugh clerk of earl of Fife) *Markinch* 1173xc.78 *St A. Lib.* 241

(church of) *Markinch* [rubric],

(church of) *Marchinch* 1173x78 *St A. Lib.* 242 [granted to St Andrews Priory by Earl Duncan II of Fife]

(church of) *Markinge* (... and chapel of *Katel*) 1173x78 *RRS* ii no.151

(church of) *Marchinge* 1183 *St A. Lib.* 59

- (church of) *Marchinche* (with chapel of *Katel*) 1189x95 *RRS* ii no.333
- (church of) *Marking* 1189x98 *St A. Lib.* 151
- (church of) *Marching* 1189x98 *St A. Lib.* 152 [confirmed twice in one charter, by Bishop Roger elect of St Andrews]
- (church of *Modhrust*[us] of) *Markinge* 1204xc.30 *St A. Lib.* 245 [gift by Earl Malcolm (I or II?) of Fife to the church of Markinch of 1 toft of 1 acre on the north-east side of its cemetery]
- (church of) *Markinge* 1206 *St A. Lib.* 73
- (church of) *Marking* x 2 1224 *St A. Lib.* 327 [dispute with church of *Kilgour* re teinds of *Pittenchagill* † MAI]
- (church of) *Marchynche* (of St. John the Baptist & St *Modrust*[us]) 1243 *St A. Lib.* 348
- (church of) *Markinge* 1248 *St A. Lib.* 103
- (cains from) *Markinche* 1248 *St A. Lib.* 121 [part of barony of Kirkness PTM]
- (cains of) *Markinch* 1248 *St A. Lib.* 178-9
- (church of) *Markinge* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33
- (church of) *Markinge* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313
- (church of) *Markinge* c.1250 *Arb. Lib.* i, no.299
- (cains of) *Marchinche* 1279x97 *St A. Lib.* 177
- Marchynche* [rubric],
Markinch(e) & Markynch' 1284 *St A. Lib.* 420-1 [see Introductory Notes above]
- Merkyneche* ('ou il na que le moustier et iii mesons') 1296 Stevenson, *Documents* ii, 30
- (cemetery of) *Markynchs* c.1340 *Dunf. Reg.* no.326
- (lands of *Neutone* & of) *Markinche* 1393 *RMS* i no.870 [Robert Earl of Fife to Sir John de Wemys]
- (Master John Feldew vicar of) *Markynch* 1420 *St A. Cop.* no.25
- (church of) *Markynche* c.1420 *St A. Lib.* 413
- (coal from the fermes of *le Neutoune* &) *Markinche* 1451 *ER* v p.469
- (lands of) *Wester Merkinch* (on both sides of the Leven) 1492 *RMS* ii no.2303 [John Lord Lindsay of Byres to his brother Patrick L. of *Kirkforthir*]
- Ovir-Markinch* (in lordship of *Dalginche*) 1511 *RMS* ii no.3642 [to Henry Wardlaw, with lands of *Burntoun* etc.]

(John Multrare of) *Merkinch*,

(lands of) *Est-Markinch*, *Nethir-Markinch* (in lordship of
Dalginche) 1512 *RMS* ii no.3738 [feued to John Multrare by Henry
Wardlaw]

Markinch Easter & Markinch Wester 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 398

(Robert Hog in) *Markinsche* 1518 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 102

Merkinsche (with grain- & waulkmills) 1588 *RMS* v no.1431

Markinch 1590s Pont/EF & WF

(kirklands of) *Markinsch*,

(par. church of) *Markinche* 1593 *RMS* v no.2273

(lands of) *Markinche* 1606 *Regiam Maj.* [see *Brunton* MAI above]

(lands of) *Newtoun de Markinche...* *Eister Markinche & Nether
Markinche* 1609 *Retours* i *Fife* no.205

(lands of) *Markinchlaw*,

(par. church of) *Markinche* 1634 *RMS* ix no.338

('kirk of') *Markinche* 1636 *Presbytrie/Kirkcaldie* 101

Markinche Klirk & *N[ether] Markinche* 1640s Gordon

(lands of) *Merkinsche* 1648 *RMS* ix no.1939

Over Markinch & Nether Markinch,

(in par. of) *Merkinch* 1667 *RMS* xi no.1074

(par. of) *Merkinshe* 1667 *RMS* xi no.1091

(par. of) *Markinche* 1668 *RMS* xi no.1201

Markinch & W[ester] Markinch 1828 SGF

G *marc* 'horse' + G *innis* 'inch'. The fact that it shares the same generic with the important early place of legal assembly, *Dalginch* (see Introductory Notes above), which lies immediately east of *Markinch*, is certainly significant, and the two names should be interpreted together.

Dalginch (*Dalginge* c.1160x72 *N. B. Chrs.* no.3; *Dalginch* 1511 *RMS* ii no.3642) comes from G *dealg* 'thorn' + G *innis* 'inch'. It means a piece of land marked out from its surroundings by a thorn-hedge, with reference to the area within which the legal proceedings would take place. For a similar combination of thorn-bush and place of legal assembly, compare *Coldrain TU* (now FOS KNR), analysed by Barrow, 1981b, 15. Also for 'inch' used for a place of assembly,

see Threipinch + SCO (or WMS), noted in Elements Index under innis.

Dalginch was a centre of legal assembly for places up to 32 km away. Obviously people would come to it on horse-back, and perhaps Markinch, the 'horse inch', was a kind of early medieval car-park for those attending the legal proceedings at Dalginch, with the element innis echoing the generic in Dalginch, with the same meaning of a piece of land distinct (by enclosure) from lands round about. Enclosed land would be a relative rarity in the early medieval landscape. The horses would have been kept enclosed not merely for safety's sake, to prevent theft or straying, but also because it was usual practice to keep horses by themselves on separate pasture (Watson, 1904, 86). It should also be borne in mind that *marc* denotes a steed or charger i.e. the kind of horse that members of the aristocracy would own, rather than capull the work-horse, or *each*, the generic term.

A further possibility is that the 'horse inch' was used for keeping horses about which there was legal dispute (to be settled at Dalginch) or which had been pointed.

The innis of Markinch is most likely to have been by the Coul Burn, east of the par. kirk.

MILTON (of BALGONIE)

le Myltoun (of *Balgowny*) 1454 *ER* v, 681

le Mylntoun 1511 *RMS* ii no.3567

(*Balgony*,) *Miltoun* 1517 *Purves*, 155

Miltoun 1590s *Pont/EF & WF*

lie Milnetoun 1627 *RMS* viii no.1058

? *Muretoun* de *Balgonei* 1632 *RMS* viii no.2065

(*Balgawny Mill*) 1640s *Gordon*

Milntoun of *Balgonie* 1665 *RMS* xi no.820.

Sc miln + *Sc toun*. 'Muretoun' (1632) is probably an error for 'Miltoun'.

NEWTON

Neuton 1294 *Stevenson, Documents* 417

? *Neutone* (& *Markinche*) 1393 *RMS* i no.870

(coal from the fermes of) *le Neoutoune* (& *Markinche*) 1451 *ER* v p.469

Newtown de Markinch 1511 *RMS* ii no.3606 [feued to John Multrare]

(lands of) *Newtoun de Markinche* 1609 *Retours* i Fife no.205

Newtown 1775 *Ainslie*

Newton 1827 *Ainslie*

Newton 1828 *SGF*

Sc new + *Sc toun*. Presumably a 13th c. assart in the northern part of the lands of *Markinch*. It was part of the shire of Strathleven in the late 13th c. (*Stevenson, Documents* 417).

Neutone and *Markinche* appear in 1393 in a list of lands scattered throughout Fife granted to Sir John Wemyss by Earl Robert of Fife (*RMS* i no.870). However, this more probably relates to *Newton* *WMS*.

NEWTON COTTON †

Cottary 1794 *RHP* 23583

Newtown Cottown 1775 *Ainslie*

Newton Cotton 1827 *Ainslie*

Ex nomine Newton + *Sc cottoun*. It was obliterated by the railway line in the mid-19th c..

PITTENCHAGILL †

Petthechelac' 1224 *St A. Lib.* 327

Pettinhaglis 1511 *RMS* ii no.3642

Pettinhaglis 1512 *RMS* ii no.3738

Pittinhagillis 1609 *Retours* Fife no.205

Pittenchagill 1799 *Sasines* no.5328

Pitenchagal 1820 *Sasines* no.13284

G *pett na h-eaglaise* 'estate of the church', probably adapted from P *eglēs* *. The church is almost certainly the church of St Drostan, now the par. church of Markinch. The likelihood of the name being originally P is increased by the indications of an important Christian centre at Markinch from early times (for which see Introductory Notes above).

It seems to have lain somewhere in the north-west corner of the par., near the boundary with KG, since in the early 13th c. there was a dispute between the rectors of these two parishes regarding the teinds of this land (*St A. Lib.* 327). Implicit in this dispute is that Kilgour and Markinch once formed a single ecclesiastical unit. Both show signs of early Christian presence, but given the obvious importance of Markinch in the early record, it is more likely that Kilgour once belonged to a wider *parochia* centred on Markinch. The dispute over the teinds of Pittenchagill suggests that KG had not existed as a separate par. for very long.

Pittenchagill belongs to a group of *Pit*-names in Fothrif with religious associations, the others being Pitbauchlie DFL, Pitliver DFL, Pittoscall † LA and probably Pitlour SLO.

RIMBLETON

Ribbletown 1775 Ainslie

Rimbletown 1828 SGF

? + Sc *toun*. Compare Remiltoun SLN (now TOB).

THORNTON

Thornton 1828 SGF

Sc *thorn* + Sc *toun*.

METHIL

Introductory Notes

ME now forms part of WMS. It lay in the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews, and the patronage of its church was in the hands of the bishops, later archbishops, of that diocese from at least the early 13th c. (CPL i, p.30; and Cowan, 1967, under Methil).

The medieval par. church of Methil lay on the south bank of the River Leven, c.2.5 km from its mouth (NGR NO359 006). The land belonging to, and beside, it is called *lie Kirkland* in 1537 (RMS iv no.1656), and this name still exists as a street- and area-name in present-day Methil.

The most likely meaning of 'Methil' is 'middle church' (see Methil below). It lay roughly midway between the par. churches of Markinch and Scoonie, as well as between those of Kennoway and Wemyss. However, this can scarcely be the only explanation of the name, since most churches lie midway between other churches. It may in fact have been that Methil church was a relative late-comer to the ecclesiastical scene in this area, and was therefore named in relation to at least some of the longer-established churches surrounding it. If this is the case, and if, as proposed above pp.9 ff, cill was being used to form place-names no later than the early 8th c., then it points to a 7th c. date for the establishment of neighbouring religious centres. Since Markinch and Scoonie both show signs of being particularly early church foundations (see for example MAI Introductory Notes), then it may have been in relation to these two that Methil was named.

By 1614 Methil was the name not only of a par., but also of a barony, whose superior was the archbishop of St Andrews (RMS vii no.1026).

At some time between this date and the 1630s ME was dissolved, and became annexed to its larger neighbour WMS. It is thus not mentioned as a par. in the Kirkcaldy Presbytery Book, which starts in 1638 (Stevenson, 1900).

It was bounded by the River Leven on the north, and on the south-west by the (now mainly conduited) burn which flows into the

sea at Denbeath (see *RMS* vii no.1536).

Immediately to the east lay a detached part of MAI, consisting of Dubbyside or Innerleven, which was not annexed to WMS until 1891 (see Shennan, 1892, 262-3; and MAI Introductory Notes).

For more details of ME, as well as of the development of the burgh of Methil, see below *s.n.*.

COALTON of METHIL * † (now WMS)

Coaltown of Methil 1750s Roy

Coal Town 1775 Ainslie

Sc *coal* + Sc *toun* or English *town*; a cluster of houses which later became the coal-mining village of Methilhill, now part of the burgh of Methil. Coal was an important resource of the par., with thirteen mines operating there in the 1890s (Millar, 1895, ii 49).

METHIL (now WMS)

Methkil 1207 *CPL* i, p.30 [belonging to the bishop of St Andrews]

(John de) *Methkil* 1212 *St A. Lib.* 316

Methkil 1218 *CPL* i, p.61

(John de) *Methkill'* c.1220 *St A. Lib.* 272

(John de) *Methkil* 1228 *Laing Chrs.* no.6

(John de) *Methkil* c.1239 *Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra) no.14

(Sir John de) *Meythkil* c.1240 *Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra) no.30

(Maurice of) *Methkil* c.1240 *St A. Lib.* 269

(church of) *Methkil* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33

(church of) *Metkyl* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Methkil* 1274 Bagimond's Roll p.39

(church of) *Methkil* 1275 Bagimond's Roll p.62

(Michael de Wemyss lord of that ilk's cornmill of) *Methkyl* c.1332

Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.8

(mill of) *Methkyl* 1376 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.12

(lands of) *Methkyl* c.1390 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.19

Methkyl 1452 *RMS* ii no.1444

(par. church of) *Methill*

(lands & barony of) *Methill* 1614 *RMS* vii no.1026
Methill 1640s Gordon [sited where the medieval kirk stood, though
 no kirk marked]
Methilltoun 'alias' *Ennerleiven* 1670 Fraser, *Wemyss* i p.283
Coaltown of Methil & Methill Pans 1750s Roy [for former see above
s.n.; for latter see below]
Methill 1775 Ainslie [on coast]
 ('tenement in') *Methill* ('& part of the Links thereof') 1784
Sasines no.925
Innerleven 'or' *Methilburgh* 'or' *Dubbyside* 1795 *Sasines* no.4143
 ('tenement in') *Inverleven* 'or' *Methilburgh* 1795 *Sasines* no.4290

G meadhon, OIr *medón* 'middle' + *G cill* 'church' 'middle church'.
 For the wider significance of this, see Introductory Notes above.

Methil is today the name of an industrial town, now amalgamated
 with neighbouring Buckhaven, whose centre lies not around the site
 of the medieval church, but on the coast one km to the south-east.
 This came about through the development of a burgh and port there
 in the 17th c., which by the early 20th c. had become Scotland's
 chief coal-exporting centre (Millar, 1895, ii 55 and Pride, 1990,
 66). This was known initially as *Methilltoun* (1670) or *Methilburgh*
 (1795). That both these places are given the alternative name of
Innerleven is somewhat misleading, as this was a separate
 settlement 0.3 km up the coast at the mouth of the River Leven, and
 lying in a detached part of MAI (see Introductory Notes above).

Methil is called *Methill Pans* on Roy's map of the 1750s, which
 name recalls its other major industry at this time, namely salt-
 production. Roy also shows *Inverleven* as the separate settlement
 which it in fact was. On Ainslie/1775 the settlement around the
 harbour is called simply *Methill*, while *Innerleven* is given its
 alternative name of *Dubby Side*.

PORTMOAK

Introductory Notes

PTM was in the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews, and was closely associated with the priory of Loch Leven on St Serf's Island, Loch Leven. It was also in the sheriffdom of Fife until 1685, when by an Act of Parliament the old sheriffdom of Kinross, which consisted of KNR and ORW, was greatly enlarged mainly by the addition of PTM, CLE and TU, formerly Fife (for more details see *APS s.a.*).

The original par. kirk of Portmoak lay on the shore of Loch Leven beside the present Portmoak farm, which is now part of the Portmoak Gliding Club, and, since the water-level was reduced in 1832, 600 m from the loch. Remains of the kirk and kirkyard are still discernible, as are the remains of the pier or *port* itself. In 1976 a cross-slab with a fine interlace cross on the face and faint design on its edges was found here, and has been dated to the 10th or 11th c.. (1)

In 1243 Bishop David de Bernham of St Andrews dedicated the church of Portmoak to St Stephen the martyr and St Moanus the confessor. The identity of St Moanus is unclear, despite Watson's valiant attempts at identification (Watson, 1926, 328). He may in fact never have existed, being simply a back-formation from the specific of the place-name Portmoak, for a discussion of which see below *s.n.*.

In 1649 the old parish kirk of Portmoak was described as being 'most ruinous...the stance thair of being besyde the *Loch of Leven* and encompassed round about with a moss so that the passage thairto is difficult in sommer and impossible in winter to the tou part (i.e. half) of the congregation'. As a result it was decided to build a new kirk in Scotlandwell, 1.5 km to the north-east (Stevenson, 1900, 344, 345 and 347).

The important early monastic community founded on St Serf's Island in Loch Leven was known variously as 'Keledei ... Insule *Lochleuine*' (e.g. *St A. Lib.* 114), 'Keledei de (*Insula*) *Louchleuen*' (*St A. Lib.* 115, 116), 'Keledei heremeti apud *Insulam Louchleuen*' (*St A. Lib.* 117), 'abbacia Keledeorum intra *Lacum de Lewin*' (*St A.*

Lib. 121) etc.. It was given to the priory of St Andrews by Bishop Robert c.1150. At around the same time King David I gave the island itself to St Andrews Priory, insisting that its canons introduce the Augustinian rule there, and giving the Culdees dwelling there the choice of conforming to the rule or being evicted (*St A. Lib.* 43 and 188-9). A charter dated 1248 is addressed to 'Canonicis Sancti Servani intra lacum de *Lewin*' (*St A. Lib.* 121). Andrew Wyntoun, its most famous prior, is styled prior '*Insule Lacus de Levyn*' in 1395, and prior '*prioratus Insule Sancti Servani Lacus de Levyn*' in 1413 (*St A. Lib.* 2 and 15). For its history in the later middle ages, see Dilworth, 1975, 56.

Apart from the lands of Arnot, all of PTM was held by the Church. (2) Bishopshire was held directly by the bishops, later the archbishops, of St Andrews. This consisted of Balgedie, Balnethill, Brackly, Kinnesswood, Kinneston and Pittendreich. Furthermore there were the lands which had formerly belonged to the Culdees of Loch Leven, and which were acquired by the priory of St Andrews along with that monastery c.1150. Apart from St Serf's Island itself, these were Auchmuir (now KGL), Findatie, Kilmagad Wood, Kirkness, Portmoak, Ryelaw (now KGL) and Scotlandwell. Of these, Findatie, Kilmagad Wood and Scotlandwell were given to the Trinitarian hospice of Scotlandwell by Bishop William of St Andrews (SRO Calendar of Charters vol.i no.48).

Several of the above-mentioned lands are known to have been royal demesne at a very early date. The Culdees themselves believed that the island had been given to them by the Pictish King Brude, who died c.706 (*St A. Lib.* 113 and Anderson, 1980, 100). Kirkness and Portmoak were given to the Culdees of Loch Leven by King Macbeth and Queen Gruoch in the mid 11th c. (*St A. Lib.* 114). Auchmuir (*àth mór* 'big ford') was given by King Malcolm III and Queen Margaret to their son Ethelred, abbot of Dunkeld, who in turn granted it to the Culdees of Loch Leven c.1100 (*St A. Lib.* 115-6). (3)

In 1652 Auchmuir was disjoined from PTM and annexed to KGL (Stevenson, 1900, 377). Thus the lands of The Ryelaw, which lie immediately to the east of Auchmuir, became a detached part of PTM,

and remained so until they were annexed to KGL in 1891 (Shennan, 1892, 250). For the boundary changes between KGL and PTM which were caused by the straightening of the River Leven between 1826 and 1836, see Shennan, 1892, 249-50.

The Rock of the Irishmen

One of the most illuminating, and at the same time exasperating documents relating to pre-feudal Fife concerns Portmoak. It is *St A. Lib.* 114, which relates how King Macbeth and Queen Gruoch gave Kirkness PTM and Portmoak to the Culdee monastery of St Serf, Loch Leven. It is illuminating in that it contains unique material relating to this period of history, including the only extant record of the name of Macbeth's queen. It is exasperating because so much of its contents is open to a wide range of different, sometimes contradictory, interpretation. It was one of the documents written originally in G ('antiquo Scotorum idiomate') which belonged to St Serf's monastery and were translated into Lat and abridged some time between the early 12th and the 13th c., either at St Serf's itself or at St Andrews, to be included in the *St Andrews Liber* (113-8). (4) It is as much a short story as a charter, and as such is unique in the *Liber*. In fact it was so unsatisfactory as a charter that an addition was made to it, probably when it was being translated from G into Lat, which integrates it into a later, feudal world (*St A. Lib.* 114, second item; see also *ESC* pp.231-2). Because of its importance both as an historical and onomastic document, I include an annotated translation of the text, followed by a full discussion. Names in italics are in their original form.

"How *Machbet* son of *Finlach* & *Gruoch* gave Kirkness (*Kyrkenes*') to St Serf.

Machbet son of *Finlach* and *Gruoch* daughter of *Boite* (*Bodhe*), king and queen of Scots, granted in return for prayers ('pro suffragiis orationum') Kirkness to Almighty God and to the Culdees of the said Island of Loch Leven (*Insule Lochleuine*) with its bounds and

marches. And these are the bounds and marches of *Kyrkenes* and of the little vill ('villule') which is called Portmoak (*Pethmokanne*): from the place Boglochty (*Moneloccodhan*) as far as the river called Leven (*Leuine*), and this (is it) in width ('et hoc in latitudine'). Then you go from the public causeway ¹ which leads to Inverkeithing (*Hinhirkethy*) as far as the Rock of the Irishmen ('usque ad Saxum Hiberniensium'), and this (is it) in length ('et hoc in longitudine'). ² And it is called the Rock of the Irishmen because King Malcolm (III) son of Duncan ('Malcolmus Rex filius Duncani') gave to them a salt-pan ('salinagium') which in Gaelic ('scotice') is called *chonnane*. ³ And the Irishmen came to Kirkness to the house of a certain man called *Mochan*, who was then away from home, and only the women were in the house. These the Irishmen oppressed violently, and not without disgrace and shame. When the said *Mochan* ⁴ heard about this he hurried home as soon as possible and found the Irishmen there in the house with his mother. Over and over again he begged his mother to come out of the house, which she completely refused to do, as she wanted to protect the Irishmen and arrange a peace for them ('et eis pacem dare'). But *Mochan* avenged himself manfully of such a great crime by burning all of them as oppressors of women, barbarians and profaners, and his mother along with them. And this is why the place is called the Rock of the Irishmen."

Notes: 1 Lat. 'pubblica strata'. 'Strata' usually implies a paved road, and this no doubt relates to some kind of causeway over the marshy ground between Scotlandwell and Kirkness. See also Barrow, 1984, 57. It is marked on Gordon as *The gullet cawsey*. In 1621 'the passage at the *Guillettis* at the east end and mouthe of *Leavin*' was described as a 'commoun and ordinar passage betuix *St Johnnestoun* and *Edinburgh*', but it had become so 'worne and decayit that it is become unpassible for men or horsse' (*RPC* xii pp.496-7). That there was a crossing here much earlier is shown by the reference from 1225x36 to the Hospice of St Mary of Scotlandwell 'iuxta pontem de *Lochlevyn*' (*St A. Lib.* 176). The original crossing must have been near Old Gullet Bridge.

2 For these marches, see Map 5. They are the marches of Kirkness only, although they claim to be those of Portmoak as well. Portmoak, however, lay to the north of the River Leven, which forms the northern march of the lands as set out in the charter. The River Leven still forms the northern march of the lands of Kirkness.

The Rock of the Irishmen is no longer traceable with any certainty, but must have lain somewhere near the present regional boundary between Fife and Tayside, formerly between FIF and KNR, which is also the march between the lands of Kirkness PTM and Balbedie BGY (detached, now part of KGL). This runs through the strip of wood marked on the O.S. Pathfinder as 'Kirkness Woods' (NGR NT18 99). In this wood there are six boundary-stones. Five are well-dressed stones c. 0.65 m high, clearly erected in the last c.150 years, four of them having the letter *K* incised on their west-facing side, and the letter *B* east-facing. These no doubt stand for the estates of Kirkness and Balbedie. The sixth stone, however, is quite different: it is an undressed piece of whinstone broader and higher than the others, standing to a height of approximately 1 m. Given its position, this is the most likely candidate for the Rock of the Irishmen. (5)

In *St A. Lib.* 1-5 there is a collection of documents from c.1400 which contain a more detailed description of the marches of Kirkness. They deal, however, with the southern marches only, especially between the lands of Ballingry (part of the barony of Lochore) and in the undefined area of Boglochty. *St A. Lib.* 1 mentions 'vnum aceruum lapidulum qui dicitur in wlgari *lykystyne*' ('a pile of stones called in the vernacular *lykystyne*'). This exists as the field-name *Leckerston* on an 18th c. estate map of Findatie PTM (RHP 42552), and can thus, with the additional help of the present county boundary, which at this point is also the old march between Kirkness and Ballingry, be plotted with some accuracy at NGR NT178 985. There is nearby a small clump of trees in which is a considerable pile of large whinstone boulders (NGR NT1815 9865). It lies on the lands of Findatie. According to the present farmer, Mr Ross Kinnaird, his father put the stones there when

clearing an adjacent strip of trees in the 1950s. It is very likely that some of these stones were originally part of the pile of stones mentioned in *St A. Lib.* 1.

Lawrie (*ESC* p.231) suggests that the *lykystyne* of *St A. Lib.* 1 may be the Rock of the Irishmen. This cannot be, since the western march of Kirkness as given in Macbeth and Gruoch's charter is the public causeway to *Inverkeithing*, which ran right beside the *lykystyne*, while the Rock of the Irishmen formed the opposite i.e. eastern march. (6)

3 The MLat word *salinagium* is, according to *MLWL s.v.*, restricted to Scotland, and first occurs in the 15th c.. It tentatively assigns to it the meaning 'salt-works, salt-house, salt-pan'. The G word which glosses *salinagium* is *chonnane*. This may be a diminutive of the OIr *cann* or *canna*, 'can, vessel'. (*RIA Dict.*), and refers to some kind of salt-pan. Rounding of stressed *a* did take place in both Scottish and Irish G 'in circumstances which are not perfectly understood' (Jackson, 1972, 127-8). In fact such rounding is particularly common after a guttural. (7)

The usual word for salt-pan in 12th c. Scottish charters is *salina* (see, for example, *ESC* nos. 92, 153 & 154). It once occurs as *salinaria* (*ibid.* no.149), which is wholly synonymous, as the same salt-pan is referred to in a confirmation charter of King Malcolm IV as *salina* (*RRS* i no.109). It is clear from these grants, mainly royal, to the major monasteries that salt-making was an important and lucrative industry by David I's reign.

Salt-making so far from the sea is unusual. However, there is mention of salt-works at nearby *Kinglassie* KGL in the 17th c. (Henderson, 1988, 217 and 295).

Alternatively, we may be dealing with a mistranslation or misreading of the G *chonnane*: the fact that the scribe uniquely records the word used in his original G text is perhaps an expression of his uncertainty in this matter. There is an OIr word *tonn* which means (boggy) land, cognate with W *tonnen* 'sward' (*RIA Dict. s.v.* and Watson, 1926, 351). It is possible that the diminutive of *tonn* lies behind *chonnane*, with common *c/t* confusion.

4 For a discussion of this personal name, see under Portmoak below.

5 It is more likely that the *Hibernienses* of this story were Hiberno-Scandinavians rather than Celtic Irish. Not only do we have the burning-house-motif, so common in early Scand tradition, but we have this incident associated with the place-name Kirkness. This name would appear to be at least as old as the mid 11th c., which makes it the earliest Germanic place-name recorded in the Fife area by a minimum of 70 years. (8) The name, which means 'church-promontory' is almost certainly OScand, and can be paralleled by similar names from Scandinavia itself (e.g. Kirkenes in northern Norway). (9) For other early traces of Scandinavians in Fife, see above pp. 14 ff.

.....

The dating of the story about Mochan and the Hibernians is of some consequence. It purports to be from the reign of Malcolm III (1057-93). If this is correct, and if, as suggested under Portmoak below, the name Mochan is the specific in Portmoak, then we have important evidence from this part of Scotland that *pett* was being used to form place-names as late as the second half of the 11th c..

If Mochan's murder of the Hibernians and his mother did indeed happen during the reign of Malcolm III, then it is clearly anachronistic, since it gave rise to a place-name which occurs in a charter from Malcolm's predecessor Macbeth (1040-57).

It must always be borne in mind that we are here dealing with what the Irish called *dindsenchas* or 'lore of place-names', to explain the place which translates into Lat as *Saxum Hiberniense*. Although fiction plays an important part in *dindsenchas*, it can also contain elements of fact, while showing a certain cavalier attitude to historical time.

This alone may account for the anachronism. However, it could also be the result of a misreading or misunderstanding of the original G text, with 'Malcolmus filius Duncanus' standing not for

an original *Malcoluim mac Donnch(a)id* * but for *Malcoluim mac Domnaill* *, which refers to King Malcolm I (son of Donald) who reigned 943-54. It would thus be a case of the translator and/or copier substituting a more familiar king for a less familiar one, unaware of the anachronism he was thus creating. This identification with Malcolm I would have the further advantage of placing the arrival of Hiberno-Scandinavians in a plausible historical frame-work (see above pp.15-16).

BALGEDIE

Eister & Wester Balgeddie 1525 SRO Morton Papers

Eister & Wester Balgeddy 1586 RMS v no.1145

Balgadeiis Eister & Wester 1593 RMS v no.2273

W[ester] Balgedy & N[?ether] or [?Easter] Balgedy 1640s Gordon

Eister & Wester Balgeddie 1642 RMS ix no.1330

Meikle & Little Balgedy 1750s Roy

Meikle Balgedie & Little Balgedie 1775 Ainslie

Meikle Balgedie & Little Balgedie 1828 SGF

G baile + G gead 'strip of arable land' + loc. or adjectival ending. See also Balgeddie FE.

The division of Easter and Wester Balgedie is found to this day. Wester Balgedie was also known as Meikle Balgedie, and Easter as Little. Gordon's *N. Balgedy* is puzzling. It obviously represents Easter Balgedie, which lies south-east of Wester Balgedie, so *N.* may be an error for *E.*, or may stand for 'Nether'. On Gordon *N.* often stands for 'North(er)', but this cannot be the case here.

Pronunciation: [baɪ'gi:di] or [baɪ'gedi].

BALNETHILL

Balnethile 1525 SRO GD 150/40

Bannothill 1539 RMS iii no.2036

Bennet hill 1640s Gordon

Balnethill 1642 RMS ix no.1330

Beneath Hill 1750s Roy

Balnethill 1828 SGF

G baile 'estate' + ? The lack of early forms makes this a particularly difficult name to etymologise.

Pronunciation: [baɪ'neɪəll] or [baɪ'ni:pəll].

BREWSTERTON * +

the Broustertoun 1389 SRO GD 150/263 f.32v

Sc *brewster* 'brewer' + Sc toun. This was a subdivision of the estate of Arnot PTM, mentioned only once, in a boundary-charter of 1389 concerning the march between Bishopshire and the lands of Arnot PTM: 'And up that dyk to the burne that rinnis betuix *Kynnestoun* (Kinneston PTM) one the vest syd and the *broustertoun* on the est half and up that burne as it becummis doune one the vest syd off *Failfode* (Feal PTM)'. The burn in question, whose water was no doubt used for the brewing of Arnot's beer, must have been the one which flows between Kinneston, in Bishopshire, and West Bowhouse, on the lands of Arnot (*RMS* vii no.240).

FINDATIE

(Gamell[us] de) *Findathin* 1144x59 *St A. Lib.* 124

Findahin & (a mill in the land of) *Findachin* 1147x59 *St A. Lib.* 43

Findathin 1251 SRO Calendar of Chrs., vol i no.48

Fyndawchty c.1400 *St A. Lib.* 1

Fundatie 1592 *RMS* v no.2056

Finnen 1590s Pont/WF

Findatie 1640s Gordon

G fionn 'white' + G dabhach + loc. ending.

It formed part of the lands of the monastery of Loch Leven, given to St Andrews Priory by Bishop Robert of St Andrews (see Introductory Notes above). Gamel of Findatie may well be the bishop's usher, who remains part of the bishop's household until

the time of Bishop Roger, and who witnesses many charters (e.g. *St A. Lib.* 127, 134 and 153). In 1251 Bishop David de Bernham confirms the grant of Findatie to the hospice of Scotlandwell (run by the brethern of the Holy Trinity of the Captives aka the Red Friars). In 1592 it was still part of the temporality of the 'monastery of Scotlandwell'.

Pronunciation: ['findati]

GRAHAMESTONE

Grahamston 1839 Kinross-shire Historical Society Map G44

Forename Graham + Sc toun. Following the division of Portmoak Moss and the drainage of Loch Leven in 1832 the Kinross Estate established in 1834 the new farm of Grahamstone, named after Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, elder son of the Graham Montgomery family, then proprietors of the Estate. See also Johntown † below.

JOHNTOWN †

Johntown 1839 Kinross-shire Historical Society Map G55 (photocopy: RHP 42571)

Forename John + Sc toun (Englished as *town*). As with Grahamestone above, this farm was established on the newly reclaimed land beside Loch Leven after 1832. It was named as John, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery's younger brother (for whom see Grahamestone). However, when it was actually settled as a farm, it became known as Levenmouth, which is its name today (*ex inf.* Dr David Munro).

KINNESTON

Kynnesktoun (in barony of *Kynneskwode*),

Kynnestoun 1389 SRO GD 150/263 f.32^r

Kinestoun 1640s Gordon

Kynnestoun 1642 *RMS* ix no.1330

Kinniston & Kinniston Cottown 1775 Ainslie

Elaste'r Kinniston & Weste'r Kinniston 1828 SGF

Ex nomine specific from nearby Kinnesswood (*Kynneskwode* 1389 SRO GD 150/263 f.32^r; *Kynescot* 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 12; *Kynnescott* 1543 *St A. Rent.* 205; *Kineskwood* 1642 *RMS* ix no.1330) + Sc toun. It was an estate on the eastern edge of Bishopshire (see Introductory Notes and Brewsterton * † above).

According to unpublished notes belonging to the Kinross-shire Historical Society, the farm was divided into an east and west half in the mid 18th c., the original steading constituting the nucleus of the east half, while Wester Kinneston (Ainslie/1775's *Kinniston Cottown*) lay to the north-west. In 1843 the two properties were recombined into one farm, and Wester Kinneston was abandoned.

Pronunciation: ['kinəstən].

PHILIPSTON * †

Philipstoun 1640s Gordon

(lands of) *Philpstoun* 1649 *Retours* (Fife) no.770 [lands formerly belonging to Christine Pitbladdo]

(?) *Plumpstoune* 1656 *RMS* x no.506

(Robert Bogie tenant of) *Philipstone* 1675 Judicial Rental of the Loch Leven Estate

Personal name Philip + Sc toun. It was closely connected with the farm of Kinneston. *Plumpstoune* of *RMS* x no.506 is probably an error for *Philipstoune*, especially as it occurs in *RMS* x, the most prone of all eleven *RMS* volumes to errors in the transcription of names.

PITTENDREICH

Pettindreich 1593 *RMS* v no.2273

Pittindreich 1640s Gordon

Pettindreich 1642 *RMS* ix no.1330

G *pett* 'estate' + definite article + G *dreach* 'form, aspect', meaning 'estate of the (good) aspect'. It is a common place-name in eastern Scotland, with at least six other examples, from MLO to BNF, including *Pittendriech* DNO FIF. Watson (1926, 413-4) lists them, and states that they appear all to be situated on slopes, usually facing the sun.

In the St Andrews Terrier c.1220 the name appears four times. Perhaps these are referring to different divisions of *Pittendriech* DNO, but it is more likely that we are dealing with another, lost, *Pittendreich* in the St Andrews area, for which see *Pittendreich* * † SSL.

PORTMOAK

('villula') *Pethmokanne* 1040x57 *St A. Lib.* 114

Pettenmokan & *Pettenmokane* 1093x97 *St A. Lib.* 115

Petnemokane & *Petnemokanne* 1097x1107 *St A. Lib.* 115

Portemuoch c.1147x59 *St A. Lib.* 43

Porthmoach 1160x62 *St A. Lib.* 131

(church of) *Porthmoach* 1165x69 *St A. Lib.* 143

(church of) *Portmohoc* & ('villa de') *Portmohoc* 1179x84 *St A. Lib.* 145

('hospitale sancte (sic) Thome ad pontem de') *Porthmooch* 1179x84 *St A. Lib.* 146

('hospitali iuxta pontem de *Lochlevyn*....in parochia de') *Porthmohoch* 1225x36 *St A. Lib.* 176

(church of) *Pormuoch* 1243 *St A. Lib.* 348 [dedicated to St Stephen martyr & St Moanus confessor]

(church of) *Portmooc* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

Portmook x2 1471 *RMS* ii no.1039

('Insula') *Petmook* *Aberdeen Breviarium* 1st July [referring to St Serf's Island]

Pitmork 1566 *RMS* iv no.2837

Pottivok 1590s Pont/EF & WF

Pitmouac 1620 *Retours* Fife no.306

Port Mollock K[irk] 1640s Gordon

G pett + ? personal name Mochan. This personal name occurs in *St A. Lib.* 114, along with the earliest record of the place-name Portmoak (*Pethmokanne*). For a translation and discussion of this document, see Introductory Notes above pp.302-7.

Mochan, although not a common name, does exist in OIr sources, particularly the genealogies; for example in the 12th c. Book of Leinster 317c, in the *Hū a Felmeda*-genealogy we find, at the very end, 'Fiachrach mac Mochāin mac Sēigīne mac Branduib' (CGH p.354). The 15th c. Book of Ballymote, however, renders this name *Nochāin*.

The 12th c. ms Rawlinson B.502, 154d 24 ff, in the genealogy *Ciarraige*, records 'Ambrit mac Mochon mac Saulim mac Messe-chon', which form of the name occurs in the versions of this genealogy in both the Book of Leinster and the 15th c. Book of Lecan (CGH p.254).

Also in ms Rawlinson B.502, under the *Ciarraige* genealogy, mention is made of three brothers (Mac-Causraith, Mac-Carith and Bruinniuc), all sons of Mochon. *Mochon* is a gen., probably of a nom. *Mochu* #.

There is also in Book of Leinster 367, in a long list of the saints of Ireland, at the head of the list of 37 saints called Molua, one *Mo Lua mOche*.

The name might be related to OIr *mocha* 'early', referring perhaps to a premature birth; or to OIr *mochen/mochin*, 'fortunate, lucky, blessed' (see RIA *Dict.*; also *Auraicept na n-Éces*, ed. Calder, 1917, p.347).

In c.1128 Sir Robert the Burgundian, that 'furnace and fire of all iniquity' allegedly took a quarter of Kirkness away from the Culdees. This was probably in the poorly defined southern march formed by the large bog called Boglochty. (10) Outraged, the Culdees immediately appealed to King David I. He in turn called together the chief men of Fife and Fothrif, both secular and ecclesiastical, who agreed that the case be heard by three suitable

men with knowledge of the law ('tres viros legales et idoneos'). These were Earl Constantine of Fife 'the great judge in Scotland' (for whom see Sellar, 1985, 7), Dougal (*Dufgal*) son of *Mocche*, 'a just and venerable old man', and Maldomni son of Macbeth, 'a good and discreet judge'. Of these three Dougal son of *Mocche* was first to give judgment in this case (in favour of the Culdees) 'because the other judges deferred to him on account of his old age and experience in the law' (*St A. Lib.* 118-9). *Mocche*, the name of Dougal's father, could well be a form of the personal name *Mochan*. The two forms might have arisen through the confusion of nom. *Moc(c)he* with gen. *Mochan*, treating it as an *n*-stem noun e.g. OIr *gob(a)e* 'smith', gen. *gobann*. Such nom.-gen.-confusion gave rise to new nominatives such as G *Éireann* 'Ireland', originally an oblique case of *Éire*. Alternatively *Mochan* might simply be a diminutive of *Moc(c)he*.

Given the rarity of this name in Irish sources, and given that two forms of this name occur in documents relating to the same place in eastern Scotland, one possibly as early as the 10th c. (see Introductory Notes above pp.306-7), we may be dealing with a P name, perhaps related to W *moch* 'swine'. This is not to say that *Moc(c)he* father of Dougal is the same person as the *Mochan* of the 'Rock of the Irishmen' story. However, it does seem to point to a strong local naming tradition. {11}

The main problem in relating the personal name *Mochan* to the earliest forms of the place-name Portmoak is that three of the four early *Pit*-forms of the name seem to contain the G definite article, which appears as *ne* or *en*. This might suggest a specific which cannot be a personal name. It is possible, however, that the addition of the definite article could have arisen by analogy with the many *Pit*-names which do contain a definite article, such as in the neighbouring *Pittendreich* PTM, included by a scribe, ignorant of its real function, who saw it as an organic part of the word *pett*. This would only be a valid explanation if it is assumed that the Lat charters in *St A. Lib.* 113-8 were not copied by the scribe who translated them from their original G, but were copies of that translation done by a scribe with a less sure grasp of G.

It is perhaps significant that there is no trace of this article in any of the *Port*-forms, which start to appear from the mid-12th c., suggesting that the addition of the definite article was associated only with the generic *pett*.

In the summer of 1243 Bishop David de Bernham of St Andrews was busily travelling around his huge diocese dedicating, or rededicating, par. churches. In late July it was the turn of the church of *Pormuoch*, which he dedicated to St Stephen the Martyr and St Moanus (see *St A. Lib.* 348). We have no other record of Moanus, and it is possible that by the mid 13th century the shadowy figure of Mochan had been transformed into a saint. At any rate, given the early forms, little weight can be placed on Watson's tentative suggestion that we are dealing with a Saint M'Aedhog, which he was basing on forms such as *Portemuoch* (Watson, 1926, 328). He seems to have been unaware of the earlier *Pit*-forms, or at least he did not make the connection between the two.

The change from *pett* to *G port* ('harbour') can be explained by the fact that its function as the chief harbour for St Serf's Priory came to be regarded as its dominant characteristic.

Footnotes

1 It was found in 1976 during an investigation at Portmoak undertaken by Dr David Munro of the Department of Geography at Edinburgh University, on behalf of the Kinross-shire Historical Society. It is now on display at the present par. kirk of Portmoak. The actual shape of the cross and the continuous interlace covering it can both be matched in examples at St Andrews Cathedral, although the elements are not combined in exactly the same way, *ex inf.* Ian Fisher of the RCAHMS (private correspondence to David Munro, kindly shown to me by Dr Munro). It underlines both the importance of Portmoak in this period, an importance which is evident also from the documentary sources, and the link with St

Andrews. According to the early documents concerning the Culdee settlement on St Serf's Island, preserved in the *St Andrews Liber*, a close link was forged between it and the bishopric of St Andrews perhaps as early as the mid-10th c., when abbot Ronan of Lochleven entered into a contract called *precarium* with Bishop Fothad mac Brain (*St A. Lib.* 113). For a definition of *precarium*, and for the suggestion that there has perhaps been confusion between Bishop Fothad mac Brain and Bishop Fothad mac Malmichil, who died in 1093, see Anderson, 1980, 57 note 55.

2 Even Arnot appears to have belonged to the bishops of St Andrews, who acquired it from St Andrews Priory along with Portmoak (lands) in exchange for Allanhill SSL during the episcopate of Bishop Richard (1165-78), assuming that the charter's *Ernoth* is Arnot (*St A. Lib.* 140). However, it was firmly in the hands of the Arnot family by the later 14th c. (see Brewsterton PTM).

3 Because of the wording of the introductory sentence of this charter (*St A. Lib.* 115-6), it is often assumed that Ethelred was earl of Fife. However, this has recently been questioned, most persuasively, by Bannerman (1993, 30 note 4).

4 Cowan (1981, 17) suggests that they could have been translated into Lat as early as the first half of the 12th c..

5 I am grateful to local historian Mr Edward Henderson for his help in identifying the Rock of the Irishman.

6 Lawrie (*ESC* p.231) further confuses the issue by calling the *lykyrstyne* a *lapis acer* ('sharp or pointed stone'), whereas the text quite clearly has *aceruum lapidulum* (from *acervus* -i 'heap, pile' + gen. pl. of *lapis*). For another example of the term *acervus lapidum* in a boundary charter, see *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xix.

7 *Ex inf.* Mr Roibeard O Maolalaigh, who also suggests the possibility that *chonnane* may be connected with G *cuinneag* '(milk-)pail'.

8 The next Germanic place-name to be recorded in Fife is from the reign of King Alexander I (1107-24). It is Goatmilkshire KGL (*schiram de Gatmilc*, *Dunf. Reg.* no.1), one of the lands given to the church of Dunfermline by Alexander I. This name is either Angl or southern AS, and was presumably coined by the English Benedictine community established at Dunfermline by Queen Margaret.

9 On linguistic evidence alone the name could equally well be Angl or Anglo-Scand, although I can find no equivalent place-name from Lothian or the north of England.

10 This area was obviously still a cause of dispute in the late 14th c., when some of the most important personages of the realm, including the duke of Albany and the bishops of St Andrews and Caithness, waded through this same bog to settle once and for all the march between Kirkness and its southern neighbours (*St A. Lib.* 2-5).

11 One of the witnesses of the Robert the Burgundian charter, Morrehat, is described as 'a man of venerable old age and a Hibernian'. If as a 'Hibernian' he could be directly associated with the Hibernians of the *Saxum Hiberniensium* story, this would then necessitate a major re-interpretation of that text. Such an association, however, is extremely unlikely. For more on this Morrehat (? Muirchertach), see Cowan, 1981, 17-8.

ROSYTH

Introductory Notes

RO was one of the nine early medieval parishes in Fothrif which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld (see Appendix 1 for more details).

RO, including its detached portion within DFL comprising Logie and Urquhart, was united with IKG in 1611 (*RMS* vii no.442 col.4). In 1891 the detached portion went to DFL, while North Queensferry, which had formed a detached portion of DFL within IKG, was made part of the latter. In 1914 the whole of what had been RO, along with some lands on the western edge of IKG, were attached to DFL for civil purposes, and it is these boundaries which appear on O.S. maps produced after that date. For more details see Stephen, 1921, 1-2.

HILTON (now DFL)

Hiltoun 1488 *RMS* ii no.2053

('Wilyam Trumbull in') *the Hiltone of Rossith* 1497 *Dunf. Recs.*

[74]

Hiltoun de Rosseyth 1534 *RMS* iii no.1428

Hiltoun 1590s Pont/WF

Hiltoun 1640s Gordon

Sc *hill* + Sc *toun*. Part of the barony of Rosyth, it was a subdivision of the original estate of Rosyth.

ROSYTH (now DFL)

Rossie 1162x64 *RRS* i no.256 o.c.

(church of & vill of) *Rossie* 1179 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.11

(Robert de) *Rossie* 1233 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xv

(Robert de) *Rossie* c.1240 *Dunf. Reg.* no.176

(church of) *Rossie* (with chapel of Logyn) c.1251x72 *Inchcolm Chrs.*
no.xxii

(Robert de) *Rossithe* 1270 *CDS* v no.27

(harbour at) *Westir Rossith* 1364 *Dunf. Reg.* no.391

(par. church of) *Rossyfe* 1430 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.xlix
 (David Stewart of) *Rossith* 1437 *Dunf. Reg.* no.407
 (Henry Stewart of) *Rossyth* 1528 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lv
 (Henry Stewart of) *Rossytht* 1538 *Inchcolm Chrs.* no.lviii
 (barony of) *Ressithe* 1542 *RMS* iii no.2639
Rosyth & Westerl Rosyth 1590s Pont/WF
L[ittle] Rasyth, Rasyth Klirk] & Rasyth Clastle] 1640s Gordon

G (or P) *ros* 'promontory, headland' + place-name *Fíb* 'Fife', showing the gen. ending (*Fíbe* or *Fíba*). The loss of specific-initial *f* is most easily explained as resulting from the reduction of the cluster *-sf-* to *-s-*. The meaning is thus 'head-land of Fife', no doubt referring to the neighbouring headland of North Queensferry. This means that the province which in the early middle ages was called *Fothrif*, and which included all of west Fife as far as the mouth of the River Leven, must have also been known as 'Fife'. See above pp.20 ff.

URQUHART (now DFL)

Urquhard 1445 *Pitfirrane Writs* no.728
Urquhart 1510 *RMS* ii no.3521
Urquhart 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 400
Urquhart 1542 *RMS* iii no.2667
Urquhat 1574 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.217
Urquhart 1601 *Inchcolm Chrs.* p.224
Wrquhart 1640s Gordon

G *air* 'on' + G (P) *carden* * 'wood, copse', meaning 'beside a wood', 'woodside'. See Watson, 1926, 95 and 352-3; see also above p.37. Although not containing a habitative element, I have included this name because of its probable mistaken identification with Pitnaurcha * † DFL, which see for a full discussion.

Urquhart SLO, which occurs as *Hurchardyn* 1293 PRO E 101/331/1 (*Urwhardin* 1293 Stevenson, *Documents*, 408) also contains these two elements (*air charden* *, pace Watson, 1926, 352-3).

SALINE

Introductory Notes

SLN was one of the nine early medieval parishes in Fothrif which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld (see Appendix 1 for more details). The church was granted as a common church of Dunkeld by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49) (Cowan, 1967, *s.n.*). The barony of Saline was an appanage of the Crown, coming into the hands of the Haliburtons in the later 15th c. (Millar, 1895, ii 241-2). It appears to have lain in the sheriffdom of Clackmannan in the early 14th c., although by the end of that c. it was in the sheriffdom of Fife (RMS i app.2 nos.611 and 1915).

SLN had a detached part adjoining TO and CR (later united as TOB), while CR (also Dunkeld diocese) had a detached part lying to the north of SLN. In 1891 the southern (detached) part of SLN was transferred to TOB viz Inzievar, part of Blair Farm, Duckhill, Langlees, Remiltoun, Sunnyside, Fernwoodlee and Rennieswells. At the same time the northern (detached) part of CR (by this time TOB) was transferred to SLN viz Bonnington, Cultmill, North Cult, South Cult, Hallcroft, Hallburns, Hill End, Pow and Wellwood (for more details of which see Shennan, 1892, 264-5). This detached part of CR represented part of the lands, later barony, of Cults (*Quyltys*), granted to Culross Abbey by Malcolm earl of Fife on its foundation in 1217 (PSAS vol.60, 70 and RRS v no.141).

Note that Gordon's *Colton*, situated roughly between Steelend SLN and Hallcroft CR (now SLN), is probably an error for Cultmill CR (now SLN).

BALGONAR

(land of) *Balnégouener*? c.1300 *Dunf. Reg.* no.333

(lands of) *Balgonvare* (in barony of *Sauling*) 1464 *RMS* ii no.793

Balgonwere 1480 *RMS* ii no.1446

Balgoner 1488 *ADA* p.115

(lands of) *Balgonquhar* 1505 *RMS* ii no.2850

Balgonquhare 1506 *RMS* ii no.2971

Balgonner 1640s Gordon

G *baile* a'ghobhann or nan gobhann + loc. ending -ar 'place of the estate of the smith(s)'. For a discussion of this ending, see Ó Máille, 1987.

For the marches between Balgonar, the kirkland of *Saline*, and the land of *Kynerney* (Killernie SLN), which latter belonged to Dunfermline Abbey, see *Dunf. Reg.* no.333.

In 1464 the lands of Balgonar were given to the provost and canons of the collegiate church of St Salvator's, St Andrews, having been resigned by John Haliburton; while in 1505 St Salvator's feued Balgonar to Culross Abbey (*RMS* ii nos.793 and 2850).

It is probable, but not certain, that the 1488 *ADA* reference is to Balgonar SLN. It reads: William Clerk against John Oliphant for 'wringwis spoliatioun, awaytakin and withaldin fra him out of his placēz of *Balgoner* & the *Quthithill* of twolf skore of ruch schiep, 68 lamis, sex ky and out of the *Brigland* pertaining to said W.C. of sex oxin and twa young nolt'.

Quthithill may be for Cult Hill CR (now SLN), as Cult is usually written *Qu(h)ilt(is)* in this period (e.g. *RMS* v no.2152). It first appears as *Quichtes* in 1227 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.213). *Quhytmylne* of *RMS* v no.1675 probably represents Cultmill, thus showing the same assimilation to OSc *quhite* 'white'.

There is a bridge over the Black Devon at Balgonar, which may account for *the Brigland*. See also *Brigton* * † CR (now SLN).

BANDRUM

(mire of) *Balnedrum* ? c.1300 *Dunf. Reg.* no.333

(lands of *Kynedyr* &) *Balendrum* 1312x32 *Dunf. Reg.* no.358

G *baile an droma* 'estate of the ridge' (nom. *druim*); the form *drum* for gen. sing. *droma* in the late 13th c. form, when G was probably still spoken in the area, is most likely due to the loss of the final unstressed vowel (known as 'caducous schwa'), which is a common feature of Scottish G. A similar shortening is found in Irish G e.g. Dundrum from *Dún Droma*. Theoretically it could also

represent gen. pl. *nan drum* (OIr *na(n) dru(i)me*). However, such a pl. form is unlikely on topographical grounds, since the ridge referred to in the name is probably the elongated hill (225 m) on whose southern slopes Bandrum is situated.

Compare also Bandrum † BGY.

MILTON

(mill & mill-lands of) *Saulyne* 1542 *RMS* iii no.2542

Milton 1828 SGF

Sc miln + *Sc toun*.

REMILTOUN (now TOB)

Rummiltoun 1621 *RMS* viii no.256

Rymiltoun 1630 *RMS* ix no.460

Rymletoune 1664 *RMS* xi no.747

Kippletown 1775 Ainslie

Rimalton 1788 *Sasines* no.1986

Rymilton (? early) 19th c. RHP 2960

Rimelton 1828 SGF

? + *Sc toun*. Compare Rimbleton MAI; and Remilton MML, apparently a division of the lands of Carslogie CUP, but which does not appear earlier than the 19th c.. There was also *the Remilton* associated with the lands of Easter Gellet DFL in 1792 *Sasine* no.3330.

Compare also Rumbleton (Law), Gordon par. BWK (*Rynmyldoun* 1441 *APS*, *Remyltoun* 1470 *RMS* ii no.988, *Rymmiltounlaw* 1516 *RMS* iii no.98). Williamson (1942, 134) tentatively derives this from the OE f. personal name Rimhild, which can certainly be discounted in the Fife examples.

SALINE

(kirkland of) *Saueilyn* c.1300 *Dunf. Reg.* no.333

(lands of) *Sawlin* (sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*) 1329 *RMS* i app.2
no.611

(barony of) *Sawline* (sheriffdom of *Fyffe*) 1390x1406 *RMS* i app.2
no.1915

(lands & barony of) *Sauling* (except mansion of *Blacsauling*) 1482
RMS ii no.1507

('Blaksawling & Litilsawling cum silvis et lucis earundem') 1493
RMS ii no.2141

Sawling & (*Blaksawling*) 1515 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 12

Westir Sawling 1531 *RMS* iii no.1006

(mill & mill-lands of) *Saulyne* 1542 *RMS* iii no.2542

Salins-hall & *Salin kirk* 1640s Gordon

Saline 1828 SGF

G *sabhal* 'barn' + diminutive ending 'little barn'. For this element, see *Pitsoulie* TO. Given its early connections with the Scottish Crown, it is probable that the eponymous barn was a place of collection and storage for local tribute due to the king.

Pronunciation: ['saɪn], locally [sɔɪn] or [sɔɪən].

STRATHMIGLO

Introductory Notes

SLO was one of the nine early medieval parishes in Fothrif which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld (see Appendix 1 for more details). A large par., it became even larger in 1891 when Pitlour and Nochnarie, which had been in the Fife part of ANY, were incorporated into it.

The alternative name for Strathmiglo was Eglesmartin *, which suggests very early Christian activity, perhaps going back to the time of St Ninian (see Elements Index under eglēs). It appears to refer to a site at or near the present par. kirk. It lay on what must have been a very important cross-roads, where the road south through the hills from Abernethy, and which continued south along the western edge of the huge bog of the Howe of Fife, met the east-west route which followed the foot of the Ochils along the northern edge of that bog.

It was no doubt this important cross-roads, as well as its early association with St Martin, which led to the development of an important Martinmass fair at Strathmiglo. This was held until 1436, when the burgh of Cupar obtained a royal charter which moved the fair from Strathmiglo to Cupar (St Andrews University Muniments B.13.22/4; printed in translation Home, 1882, no.iv).

The earls of Fife were given the shire of Strathmiglo, along with other lands in north Fife, including the adjacent shire of Falkland KG, by Malcolm IV c.1160 (RRS i no.190). Strathmiglo is first mentioned explicitly as a shire in 1294, by which time it included not only SLO but also AMY, acquired by the earls of Fife in the early 13th c. (Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416-17 and RRS ii nos.490 and 568).

The monks of Balmerino Abbey, who held extensive lands within the par. comprising the estates of Drumdreel and Pitgorno, had a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, at Gateside SLO (see Campbell, 1899, 156-7 and *Retours Fife* no.1040, where *dun* should read *den* in 'pecia terre capellanie Sancte Marie de *dun Gaitsyd* nuncupata').

BALCANQUHAL [bal'kankəl]

BalmaccanColle 1294 Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416

(Duncan de) *BalnecanCole* 1315xc.1353 Skene of Pitlour Muniments

(John de) *BalnecanCole* 1359x72 Skene of Pitlour Muniments

(John de) *Balmacankow* 1395 *St A.Lib.* 2

Bawcanquell 1494 *RMS* ii no.2226

Ballincankoll 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 60

BalcanCol 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 62.

Balcanquell & *N. Balcanq.* 1640s Gordon

G baile mac Anacoil 'estate of (the) sons of Anacol'. One Anacol or Anecol was thane of Dunning PER for Earl Gilbert of Strathearn around 1200. See *Inchaff. Chrs.* p.lxxx, nos.iv, ix, xi and xiv; also *Lind. Cart.* no.xliii. Dunning lies about twelve km to the east of Balcanquhal, also in the Ochils, so he may well have been the eponym of this place-name. We know that he had at least one son, who was called Gillemor (*Lind. Cart.* no.xliii 1211x14). The name, which seems to derive from OIr *anacol* or *anacul* meaning 'protection', appears also in *Orkneyinga Saga* chapters 93 and 94.

Gordon's *N. Balcanq.* probably stands for Newtoun * of B., for which see Newton of Balcanquhal AGK (formerly FIF, now PER).

BALHARVIE †

Balharvie Moss 1850s O.S.

Balharvie Moss O.S. Pathfinder

G baile + G *airbhe/eirbhe* 'dividing wall, boundary'. See Watson, 1926, 480. It is found also in Incharvie KCQ.

Despite the lack of early forms, it is likely to be a genuine name, as it lies on the boundary of what was once the common grazing of SLO and KG, where there are traces of ancient boundaries in the form of fail- and drystane dykes, some of which certainly predate the enclosure of the commonity in the early 19th c.. The site of the original baile is no longer ascertainable, although

there are traces of settlements in the area.

BARRINGTON

Barnton 1818 RHP 23511

Barrington 1828 SGF

Barrington 1850s O.S.

Sc *barn* + Sc *toun*. A farm created in the south-western corner of the lands of Cash, probably around 1800, as there is no trace of it on Ainslie/1775. Its present form is a good example of how the obsessive Englishing of names, which was such a feature of the 19th c., could sometimes backfire. An epenthetic vowel between *r* and *n* would have developed naturally in Sc to give **barin*. This *n* was then changed by analogy with forms such as the Sc present participle ending *-in* to English *-ing*.

CORSTON

Crofs]tone 1294 Stevenson, *Documents* 1, 416

Crostona 1315xc.53 SRO GD 20 /1 /779 o.c.

Corstoun 1529 RMS iii no.800

Korslou 1590s Pont/EF

Croiston 1640s Gordon

Sc *cros* or *cors* + Sc *toun* 'farm or estate lying across something, cross-farm'. The most common meaning of *cros(se)*, *cors* etc. in OSc is 'cross'. However, as the first element of compounds it is more likely to mean 'crossing, lying across' (see *DOST* under *cors* 8. and *cros(se)*).

Smith (1956 i, 114) gives its basic meaning as a specific in English place-names as 'cross', although states that in later names it denoted 'something lying across, something which crosses'. This meaning may have been further reinforced in areas which had until recently been G-speaking, such as SLO in the 13th c., by the G *crosg* 'crossing', as found for example in the neighbouring par.-

name Arngask.

Corston lies in the valley of the Eden or Miglo, with lands on both sides of that river. There is also c. 100 m east of the ruins of Corston Castle, and on the opposite (i.e. north) side of the river, the remains of an old raised causeway which crossed what must have once been a very boggy valley, and which linked Balmerino Abbey's estates of Pitgorno (north of Corston) and Drumdreel (south of Corston).

For Corston in the early 14th c. see Pitcrothy * † below.

(The) COTTON * †

Cash Cottown 1775 Ainslie

The Cottown 1850s O.S.

Sc cottoun. This is a small settlement near the north-west corner of the lands of (Wester) Cash. On O.S. 6" 1st edn. it is marked as a row of two cottages on the west side of the road still known locally as The Cotton Road, at its junction with the Dryside Road (NGR NO212 098). The foundations of these cottages are still discernible.

DUNDINNY †

Dundinny 1592 RMS v no.2202

G dùn 'fort, (fortified) hill' + ?

In 1592 10 merks for the taxes (*censibus*) of the lands of D. make up part of the income of the offices of hereditary steward of Fife and keeper of Falkland Palace. No other occurrence of the name has been found. It has been located in SLO since the lands immediately preceding it are also in that par. (*Toddies-Urquhart*, part of the estate of Urquhart SLO); also because of the tentative identification with Dunnimonkshill † SLO.

DUNNIMONKSHILL †

NGR NO2225 1072

Dinny Muckhill 1775 Ainslie*Dinniemonkshill* 1781 Sasines no.29('5 acres of land commonly called the Acres of') *Dunniemonkshill* &*Dunniesmonkshill* 1811 Sasines no.9054*Dennismonks Hill* 1828 SGF*Dunnimonkshill* 1850s O.S.

? G dùn or dùnadh 'fort, (fortified) hill' + ? G muc 'pig' + Sc *hill*. The first occurrence of this name is too late for any etymology to be given with confidence. If the second element is indeed G muc, it has been assimilated to Sc *muck*, and then 'improved' to Sc or English *monk*.

All trace of the steading shown on 19th c. maps has disappeared. The name survives only in the name of the nearby bridge over the now disused railway, which is known locally as 'The Dunny Brig'.

It may represent the name Dundinny †, for which see previous entry.

LACESSTON

Myddil-Urquhart alias Lausounstoun 1538 RMS iii no.1877(lands of *Urquhatis*, with the 'villa et terris' called) *lie**Lowsoneis-landis* 1572 RMS iv no.2033(3 *Urquhardis viz Eistertoun*,) *Lawsounistoun (& Lappie)* 1581 RMS v no.287

Surname Lawson + Sc toun. Note the use of Sc pl. *landis* for *toun* in RMS iv no.2033, echoing the preceding 'terrae' (pl.) rather than the 'villa'.

According to RMS ii no.3756 (1512) Middle Urquhart was part of the barony of Parbroath, belonging to the Seatons. Lawsons were burgesses of Falkland KG in 1459 (RMS ii no.709, despite the fact that there are no Fife Lawsons mentioned in the indices to RMS i-iii 1306-1546), and there is a Lawson's Knowe between the farms of Falklandwood and Woodmill KG (first mentioned in the Sasines of

1788). There were also Lawsons at Drumblochope † ? MML and Dysart DY in the early 16th c. (*Fife Ct. Bk.*)

Note that Middle Urquhart and Lacesston are listed as two separate parts of the lands of Urquhart in 1634 RMS ix no.1462.

MORTON †

Morton Burn 1850s O.S.

Morton Burn O.S. Pathfinder

As there are no earlier records of the name of this burn, which runs through the lands of Pitlochie SLO, before the 1850s, it is impossible to say whether the *ex nomine* specific is from a lost place-name or from the relatively common surname Morton.

? PITCROTHY * †

Petcrothy 1315xc.1353 SRO GD 20 /1 /779 o.c.

G pett + ? G *coirthe* 'standing stone'. This name occurs only once, when Earl Duncan of Fife grants in feu Corston SLO and *Petcrothy* to Maurice del Spens, with suit of court at the head court of Cupar thrice annually.

However, the charter is endorsed in a 15th-16th c. hand *Petcruwy*, which suggests Pitcruvie LAR. There is a tenuous piece of evidence which might support this identification: in the early 16th c. the Lindsays held the superiority of Corston, as the Ramsay heir is not yet of age (RMS iii no.800). And in the later Middle Ages the Lindsays also held Pitcruvie LAR (see e.g. RMS ii no.2342).

On the other hand the name may apply to lands near Corston SLO, had become obsolete by c.1500, and was thus simply mistaken for Pitcruvie LAR by the person who made the endorsement.

If the original does contain the G *coirthe*, then it has undergone metathesis, a common phenomenon in OSc. As to the referent, there was no shortage of standing stones in the western

part of SLO, as early O.S. maps and writings on the area testify (see e.g. Wilkie, 1938, 18). See also Pitlochie below.

PITGORNO

Petgornoc 1227 *Balm.Lib.* no.11

Petgornoc x 2 1238x49 *Balm.Lib.* no.10 (= *RRS* ii no.568A)

(mill of) *Petgornoch* 1331 *Balm. Lib.* no.52

('villa' & barony of) *Petgorno* x 2 1507 *RMS* ii no.3081

('villa' of) *Pitgorno* 1529 *RMS* iii no.760

Pitgorn 1640s Gordon

G *pett* + G (P) *gronn* 'bog' + G or P loc. ending or P adjectival ending -oc, 'estate of the boggy place', or 'boggy estate'. The whole name could have been taken over from P by G-speakers.

The mill of Pitgorno, mentioned in 1331 (*Balm. Lib.* no.52), later became known as Friars Mill (recorded first in 1596, as *Freirmylne*, see Campbell, 1899, 621). It lay on the south bank of the Barroway Burn 1.5km north-east of the present farm-steading of Pitgorno (NGR NO207 216). A building is marked there on O.S. 6" 1st edn., along with the name Friarsmill, and the area is still known locally as the Freersmill [fri:əzmill], although there is nothing left of the mill except for a few scattered stones and some rusty scraps of iron. The friars in the name must refer to the Cistercian monks of Balmerino Abbey, who were given the lands of Pitgorno and neighbouring Drumdreel in 1227 (*Balm. Lib.* no.11).

PITLOCHIE

Petclokyn x 2 1235x64 *SHR* ii p.174

Pethclouchyn c.1240-50 *SHR* ii pp.173-4

Pethlochy 1452 *RMS* ii no.533

Pittlochy 1590s Pont/EF

Pitlochy & *N[ether] Pitlochy* 1640s Gordon

G pett + G clach gen. cloiche 'stone' + loc. ending. The stone in question is probably some kind of carved monument, such as the Class III Pictish Dogton Cross ADN, commemorated in the identical name Pitlochie KGL, rather than a simple standing stone, which is usually rendered coirthe (see Pitcorthie DFL and Pitcrothy * † above).

STRATHMIGLO

Stradimiggloch 1160x62 *RRS* i no.190

(church of) *Stradmigeloch*,

(mill of) *Stradmigeloc* 1173x78 *RRS* ii no.168 (= *St. A. Lib.* 223)

(Richard parson of) *Stratmigill* 1228 *Laing Chrs.* no.6

(David parson of) *Strathmiglok'* c.1229 *Arb. Lib.* i no.218

(land of) *Eglismarten* c.1240 *St A. Lib.* 310

('vicarius de') *Strathmigloc* 1274 Bagimond's Roll p.48

('vicarius de') *Stramigloc* 1275 Bagimond's Roll p.72

(shire of) *Stramiglok'* 1294 PRO E101 /331/1 (*Stramigloke* Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416)

(mill of) *Stramyglok'* 1294 PRO E101 /331/1 (*Stramygloke* Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416)

(Andrew de) *Stramyglok*,

(town <'villa'> of) *Stramyglok* 1315xc.1353 charter *penes* Pagan, Osborne & Grace, W.S., Cupar, Fife o.c.

(Master Thomas de) *Stramyglo* 1409 *Holy. Lib.* no.117

Stramyglo 1420 *RMS* ii no.167

(Master James de) *Stramiglaw* 1434 *St. A. Lib.* 411

('villa de') *Stramiglow* 1436 St Andrews University Muniments B.13.22/4 o.c.

('le Westend de') *Stramigloo* 1451 *ER* v p.468

(mill of) *Stramiglo* 1453 *ER* v p.535

(lordship of) *Straithmeglo* 1496 *RMS* ii no.2332

(town <'villa'> of) *Strathmiglo* 1504 *RMS* ii no.2871

(lordship of) *Stramigloch* 1507 *RMS* ii no.3139

(lands of) *Strathmiglo* (also called) *Eglismartin*,

(barony of) *Strathmiglo*

- (town <'villa'> of) *Strathmiglo* 1510 *RMS* ii no.3427 [erected into a burgh of barony]
- (barony of) *Strethmiglo* 1511 *RMS* ii no.3549
- (barony of) *Strathmeglo* 1514 *RMS* iii no.43
- ('Robert Scott at the milne of') *Strethmegloch* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 73
- Strethmigloch* 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 76
- ('le Est Myln de') *Strathmeglo* 1518 *RSS* i no.2974
- Strethmiglo* 1519 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 138
- (barony of) *Strathmeglo* 1526 *RSS* i no.3480
- (templelands in 'villa de') *Strethmeglo* 1531 *Dunf. Reg.* no.516
- (lands of) *Carny* (alias) *Wester Strathmeglo* 1539 *RMS* iii no.1472
- Strathmuglo* 1590s Pont/EF
- Stramiglo* 1640s Gordon
- ('vill[al] et burg[us] de') *Stramiglo* (also called) *Eglismartin*,
(8 acres of land called 'Westend de') *Strathmiglo* 1665 *Retours*
Fife no.974
- ('town of') *Strathmiglo* ('called' *Englishmartin*) 1781 *Sasines* no.78

G *srath* (OG *strath*) 'strath, broad valley' + *ex nomine* loch- or river-name 'Miglo', thus 'strath of the Miglo'. 'Miglo' itself contains the G or P *mig* # 'bog', and probably G *loch* 'loch'. See Watson, 1926, 374.

The strath is the broad valley between the Lomonds and the Ochils, through which flows the River Eden, called at this point the Miglo (Burn) (*Miglo flumen*] on Gordon; *Water of Miglo or Eden* on Strathmiglo Plan/1832). Even today, after a c. and a half of drainage improvement schemes, flooding can change the banks of this river into a muddy loch, as happened, for example, in the floods of January 1993.

In c.1240 *Eglismarten* (*St A. Lib.* 310) must refer to lands near the church, where the later town and burgh developed. This is also the earliest reference to the Scott family, who held these lands until the 17th c. (see Barrow, 1974, 31-2). For the name *Eglismarten* as evidence of early Christian missionary activity, see Introductory Notes above and Elements Index under *eglēs*.

Pronunciation: [strap'miglo], locally [stra'migle] or [stra:th].

TORRY

Introductory Notes

Present-day TOB is an amalgamation of the medieval parishes of Torry (TO) and Abercrombie, which latter by the 16th c. was known as Crombie (CR).

CR belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld, while TO lay in that of St Andrews, deanery of Fothrif (see Cowan, 1967, under 'Crombie', 'Torry' and 'Torryburn').

According to Millar (1895, ii 245), at some time before 1622 CR was united with TO, which was afterwards called Torryburn. However, it cannot have been as straightforward as this, since in 1561 both *Torriburne* and *Crummy* are listed amongst the kirks belonging to Culross Abbey (*Thirde of Benefices*, 95). On the other hand it is not as complicated as appears at first sight in Cowan, 1967, where Torry and Torryburn have two separate entries. Despite this, Cowan does admit (under 'Torryburn') that it is likely that they refer to the same par., with the names being used 'indifferently'. This must be correct, at least since the Reformation, as I have been unable to find the par.-name Torryburn in any source before 1561.

The boundaries of TO and CR were formed by three substantial burns draining from the high ground around Dunfermline and the Saline Hills into the Forth. The western boundary of TO, which was also the western boundary of the county of Fife until 1891, was formed by the Bluther Burn ['blupər], while the boundary between TO and CR was the Torry Burn. On the other (east) side of CR the Lyne Burn divided it from DFL.

For more details regarding TOB, see CR Introductory Notes.

GLANDERSTON † *

Glanderstoun (in par. of Torry) 1603 RMS vi no.1485

Gillanderstoun 1621 RMS viii no.256

Gillanderstoun 'vel' *Glanderstoun* 1630 RMS ix no.460

Glanderstoun 1640s Gordon

Killandirstoun 1664 RMS xi no.747

Gilanderston 1775 Ainslie

Gillanderston 1788 Sasines no.1986

Gillandersons Forebank (? early) 19th. c. RHP 2960

Personal name Gillanders + Sc *toun*. The eponymous Gillanders is almost certainly Gillanders de Torry ('*Torrin*'), who takes part in a perambulation of the lands of *Dunduff* DFL in 1231 (*Dunf. Reg.* no.196). It was presumably a subdivision of the lands of *Torry* made in the early 13th c..

PITSOULIE

Pitsoullies Eister & Wester 1621 RMS viii no.256

Pitsowlies Eister & Wester 1630 RMS ix no.460

Pitt suly 1640s Gordon

Pitfoullies (Easter & Wester) 1654 RMS x no.328

Pitfoullies (E. & W.) 1664 RMS xi no.747

Pitfoules 1698 *Retours Fife* no.1399

Easter Pitsoulie 1788 Sasines no.1986

G *pett* + ? G *sabhal* 'barn' + loc. ending. The specific, if indeed it is G *sabhal*, is found in Rintoul (*ruighe an t-sabhail*) ORW KNR, *Saline* and Tomintoul (*tom an t-sabhail*) BNF. Compare also *Pittensoil* † DFL (now BEA). The later forms with *f* are obviously the result of a misreading of long *s*. This erroneous form (taken from *Retours Fife* no.1399) is the one etymologised by Watson, 1926, 413.

O.S. Pathfinder marks two sites as 'Pitsoulie', NGR NT001 878 and NT006 879. At the latter there are the remains of some very old buildings, including a rectangular structure c.12 m by 6 m with rounded corners, as well as a more recent brick-built barn or store-house. Nothing is marked here on Ainslie/1775, SGF/1828, or O.S. 6" 1st. edn.. The burn which flows immediately to the north, and which has been put underground at this point, possibly in connection with coal-mining activity, is called the Boys Burn on O.S. 6" 1st. edn.. It forms the boundary between TOB and CUS, which until 1891 was also the boundary between FIF and a detached part of

PER.

The name does not appear at all on Ainslie/1775, SGF/1828 or O.S. 1" 7th Series. On O.S. 6" 1st. edn. Pitsoulie is marked at NGR NT001 878.

TORRY

(Gillanders de) *Torrin* 1231 *Dunf. Reg.* no.196 [see Glanderston above]

(church of) *Torry* c.1250 *Dunf. Reg.* no.313

(church of) *Torry* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 32

("Richard" persone del Eglise del") *Torry* ("del counte de Fy") 1296 *Inst. Pub.* p.138

('apud') *Torry* 1320 NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18, no.19 o.c. [charter of Bishop William Lamberton of St Andrews issued there]

Torre 1452 *RMS* ii no.1444 [amongst lands of regality of St Andrews]

('the town of') *Torry* 1481 *PSAS* vol.70 p.90 [near the mouth of the *Torry Burn*, which is called in this charter *the Wattir*]

('the kyrkland of') *Torry* 1481 *PSAS* vol.70 p.90 [on the *Torry Burn*, near its mouth, so must be where the present par. kirk is]

Torrie 1517 *Fife Ct. Bk.* 400

(lands of) *Torry* (with manor, mill, coal ['carbofodina'] etc.) 1536 *RMS* iv no.3

(parsonage & vicarage of) *Torry* 1561 *Thirde of Benefices*, 13

(par. of) *Torry* 1603 *RMS* vi no.1485 [in which are lands of *Glanderstoun & Drumfynel*]

(church of) *Torrie* 1606 *RMS* vi no.1710 [advocation of the church attached to the free holding of Pitdinnie DFL (now CNK)]

(Wardlaw of) *Torrie* & (barony of) *Torrie* 1609 *RMS* vii no.98

(lands of) *Torrie* ('cum maneriei loco' in the regality of St Andrews) 1609 *RMS* vii no.136

(lands of) *Torrie*, (comprehending) *lie Mayns de Torrie*, (the town ['villam'] & lands of *Torrieburne* on the west side of its burn, the port & quay 'lie heavin' of) *Torrie* 1621 *RMS* viii no.256

(the harbours & quays ['portus et stationes'] of) *Torrie*, (*Newmylne*, & *Torrieburne*) 1621 *RMS* viii no.256

('portus, stationes et lie heavingis-places de') *Torrie*, ('Newmylne et *Torrieburne* ab antiquo et novo per quondam M. Pat[rick] Wardlaw de') *Torrie* ('...et eius predecessores edificat.') 1630 *RMS ix no.460*

(the shore in front of the lands of) *Torrie* (& their glebe & kirklands) 1637 *RMS ix no.786* [all defined as lying between *Torrieburne* on the east & *Newmylne-burne* or *Valay-burne* or 'aquam de' *Blodder* on the west]

Torry & Torry panns 1640s Gordon

(lands of) *Torrie*, (comprehending the Mains of *Torrie*, the towns & lands of *Torriburne* on the west side of the stream, the port & quay of *Torrie*, *Newmilne* & *Torriburne* lately built by the late Mr Patrick Wardlaw of *Torrie* 1664 *RMS xi no.747*

Torrie Village ?early 19th c. RHP 2960 [= O.S. Low Torry]

G *tórr* 'conical hill, mound' + loc. ending, 'place of (the) *tórr*'. The *tórr* in question is almost certainly the steeply rising, conical hill now known as Shaw Hill, which is such a prominent landmark immediately to the north of Torry House. The site of Torry House (NGR NT005 877) was probably the *caput* of the lands of Torry, at least some of which were acquired by the Wardlaw family in the early 15th c., apparently through the marriage of Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Wilton ROX to Christian de Vallence, whose family may have had interests here since the 13th c. (see Henderson, 1988, 59 and 89). Henceforth this branch of the Wardlaws style themselves 'of Torry'.

The bishops of St Andrews also had an interest in the lands of Torry. Bishop William Lamberston issued a charter there in 1320 (NLS Adv. ms. 15.1.18, no.19), and Torry is listed as part of the regality of St Andrews in 1452 and 1517 (*RMS ii no.1444* and *Fife Ct. Bk. 400*).

Newmills is described as one of the four villages in the par. in 1895, and given the alternative name of *Torrie* (Millar, 1895, ii 245).

TORRYBURN

('the kirkis of' *Crummy*,) *Torriburne* (etc.) 1561 *Thirds of Benefices*, 95 [belonging to Culross Abbey]

(lands & burn of) *Torryburne* 1603 *RMS* vi no.1402 [the western march of the lands of Crombie]

(lands of *Torrie*, comprehending *lie Mayns de Torrie*, the town ['villam'] & lands of) *Torrieburne* (on the west side of its burn, the port and quay 'lie heavin' of *Torrie*) 1621 *RMS* viii no.256

(the harbours & quays ['portus et stationes'] of *Torrie*, *Newmylne*, &) *Torrieburne* 1621 *RMS* viii no.256

('portus, stationes et lie heavingis-places de *Torrie*, *Newmylne* et') *Torrieburne* ('ab antiquo et novo per quondam M. Pat[rick] Wardlaw de *Torrie* ...et eius predecessores edificat.') 1630 *RMS* ix no.460

Torrieburne 1637 *RMS* ix no.786 [probably referring to the burn, given as the eastern march of the lands, glebe & kirklands of *Torrie*, the western march being the *Newmylne-burne* or *Valay-burne* or 'aquam de' *Blodder*]

Torry Burn 1640s Gordon

(harbour ['portus'] of) *Torrieburne* 1641 *RMS* ix no.1995* [one of seaports of the regality of St Andrews]

(the harbour & quay of *Torrie*, *Newmilne* &) *Torriburne* (lately built by the late Mr Patrick Wardlaw of *Torrie*) 1664 *RMS* xi no.747

Ex nomine 'Torry' + *Sc burn*, referring originally to the burn, still called the Torry Burn, which rises in CNK and flows into the Forth by the village of Torryburn. For the development of Torryburn as the name of the par., see Introductory Notes above.

TULLIBOLE

Introductory Notes

The history of this par. is more complicated than most, and in some aspects it is unique amongst the other parishes dealt with in this thesis. It was the only par. wholly in the sheriffdom of Fife which did not belong either to Dunkeld or St Andrews Diocese, belonging as it did to the diocese of Dunblane. In 1614 it was united with Fossoway (FO) to become the par. of Fossoway and Tullibole, known today simply as Fossoway (FOS). Although united at a par. level, FO and TU remained with their respective sheriffdoms of Perth and Fife until 1685, when TU was incorporated into the greatly enlarged sheriffdom of Kinross (see CLE Introductory Notes above). The par. remained split between PER and KNR until 1891, when the Boundary Commission ordered the whole of the united par. of Fossoway and Tullibole to be in KNR (with minor adjustments, for details of which see Shennan, 1892, 220 and 267-8).

The early history of TU has also been complicated by the fact that up until the 14th c. the same forms can appear for both Tullibole and Tullibody CLA. This has led to some confusion in writings dealing with this area, such as in *PSAS* vol.60 p.70, where Earl Malcolm's gift of the church of *Tulybothwyn* has been wrongly identified as Tulibody. More recently, in a new edition of the *Vita Sancti Servani*, the place-name *Tuligbotuan* has been identified with Tullibody (Macquarrie, 1993, 141 and 150). However, at least three of the six places mentioned in the *Vita* which lie within a 10 km radius of Culross have a direct proprietorial link with the Cistercian abbey of Culross. There is thus at least a 50% chance that the *Vita's* *Tuligbotuan* is Tullibole, part of the Cistercian abbey of Culross's original endowment. (1)

For the purpose of clarification, I have included the early forms and a discussion of Tullibody CLA immediately after Tullibole below.

That Tullibole was a Christian centre by the 9th c. is indicated by a Class III cross-slab which used to stand in the old burying ground beside Tullibole kirk (*ECMS* iii 375-6).

RMS vii no.1261 enumerates the lands of Tullibole, which were

roughly co-extensive with the par.. However, to this list must be added Coldrain and Mawmill, both now in FOS (for Coldrain, see Barrow, 1981, 15). In *RMS* vii no.1261 Briglands FOS (*Briglandis*) is described as being in the stewartry of Strathearn, sheriffdom of Perth. It lies to the south-west of Crook of Devon. However, on both Ainslie/1775 and SGF/1828, which show only the Kinross-shire part of FOS i.e. the old par. of Tullibole, Briglands is in Fife. Place-name evidence corroborates the 17th c. statement that Briglands was in PER, as there is a farm called Harelaw (*Harlaw RMS* vii no.1261), which lies between Briglands and Crook of Devon. This contains the *Sc hare* signifying 'march or boundary', and must have lain directly on the par.- and sheriffdom-boundary, on the Fife- (later Kinross-)side, before the boundary was extended westwards to include Briglands some time between the early 17th c. and 1775. See Map 6.

TULLIBOLE

(?) *Tuligbotuan* c.1200 Macquarrie, 1993, 141

(church of) *Tulybothwyn* 1217 *PSAS* vol.60 p.70

Tulibotheuile [rubric],

(church of) *Tulibothwin* [text] 1227 *Dunf. Reg.* no.213

(lands of) *Tulibole* 1490 *RMS* ii no.1995

('kirk of') *Tulliboll* 1561 *PSAS* vol.60 p.78

(lands of) *Tulliboll* 1582 *RMS* v no.531

(lands of) *Tullieboyle & Tullieboyll* 1598 *RMS* vi no.769

(church of) *Tullyboll* 1609 *RMS* vii no.9

(lands of) *Tullyboyll* 1615 *RMS* vii no.1261

G *tulaich* or *tulaigh*, dat. of *tulach* '(habitational) mound, hillock' + G or P *both* 'hut, dwelling, ? church'. If the last of these meanings is involved here, as suggested above p.12, and Elements Index under *both*, then the final element may be P *uin(n)* * 'white'; for the initial consonant, see Jackson, 1955, 163.

It is apparently the same name as *Tullibody* CLA (for which see next entry). The *l* in the third syllable of 'Tullibole' may have arisen through assimilation to the *l* of the generic, or as a

scribal form through assimilation to Lat *villa*, as seen perhaps in the rubric of *Dunf. Reg.* no.213 (1227). The adoption of the *i*-forms would have been facilitated by the need to differentiate between it and Tullibody. The two lie 23 km apart, and between them is a relatively easy river- and lowland valley-route, so this need to differentiate would have made itself felt at an early date. That the two places were being confused is shown by the fact that Tullibody was being written as *Tolyboylle* in 1362.

The 1147-form *Dumbodelin* for Tullibody may be explained in a similar way: that the *l* in the specific arose due to assimilation in forms with the *tulach*-generic, and was retained when the generic *dùn* was substituted.

[TULIBODY CLA (formerly a par., now part of Alloa par.)

(land of) *Dunbodeuin* x2 1147 *Camb. Reg.* no.51

(land of) *Dumbodelin* 1147 *Camb. Reg.* no.53

(land of) *Tulibodeuin* 1163x4 *RRS* i no.241

(church of) *Tulibody* 1165x78 *Camb. Reg.* no.216

(land of) *Tuliblothlen'* & *Tullibolthlen'* 1166x71 *RRS* ii no.60

(Gregory parson of) *Tulibodevin* c.1178xc.1196 *N.B. Chrs.* no.5

(John Hay of) *Tolyboylle* 1362 *RMS* i no.118

(John Hay of) *Tullibothe* c.1395 *RMS* i app.2 no.1742

Twlibothy c.1400 *Chron. Wyntoun* ii p.40

(John Hay of) *Tulibothi*, (lands & barony of) *Tulibothi* 1426 *RMS* ii no.73

(mains lands of) *Tulybothy* 1452 *RMS* ii no.587

It would seem to be the same name as Tullibole, for which see preceding entry; the only difference in the early forms is the recurring *e* between the second and third element. It may, however, simply represent an epenthetic vowel.

Note the two 12th c. charters which substitute G *dùn* for *tulla(i)ch*. The substitution of *tulach* by other habitationals generics is rare, but there is one relatively early example from Kirkmichael par. PER: the place which today is known as

Tullochcurran appears in 1232 as both *Tulahourene* and *Petcarene*, showing *Pit-Tully*-substitution (*Coupar Angus* i no.38 and *Moray Reg.* no.79). For element substitution generally, see above pp.61 ff.

The relatively modern form of the name in *Camb. Reg.* no.216 is most probably due to conscious modernisation on the part of the scribe, who was producing his transumpt in the early 16th c.. He uses the later form *Tulibody* every time it appears as the name of the par. church, which belonged to Cambuskenneth Abbey (e.g. *Camb. Reg.* nos.217 and 218).

Footnotes

1 The Cistercian abbey of Culross had proprietorial interests in Culross (of course), Logie-Airthrey, Logie par. STL and Kinneil, Bo'ness and Carriden par. WLO, all of which are mentioned in the *Vita*; also in Tullibole, if my identification of *Tuligbotuan* with Tullibole is correct. This undermines to some extent Macquarrie's assertion that the *Vita* cannot have any links at all with the post-1217 Cistercian establishment, an assertion made on the grounds that 'none of the churches or places mentioned in the *VS* had any subsequent connection with the Cistercian abbey' (Macquarrie, 1993, 128).

It must be said, however, that the identification of the place of St Serf's miraculous exorcism of the greedy spirit with Tullibody has a long tradition going back at least to Wyntoun, who introduces this episode with the words: 'In *Twlybothy* ane evil spryte...' (*Chron. Wyntoun* ii p.40).

WEMYSS

Introductory Notes

Modern WMS consists of medieval WMS and ME, both of which lay in the deanery of Fothrif, diocese of St Andrews. Shortly after the Reformation ME was dissolved, for details of which see ME Introductory Notes. In 1891 a detached part of MAI, which consisted of Dubbyside or Innerleven, was annexed to its neighbour WMS (see Shennan, 1892, 262-3; see also ME Introductory Notes).

The par. church of Wemyss was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a dedication first mentioned c.1239, when the church was granted to Soutra hospital ELO by John de Methil, a son of Michael de Wemyss (*Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra) no.14). When Soutra was annexed to Trinity College, Edinburgh, in 1460, the patronage and revenues were transferred with it (Cowan, 1967, under Wemyss).

As with the church of Kirkcaldy, the church of Wemyss appears to have originally been subordinate to the church of Dysart, since even after Wemyss church was granted to Soutra it owed an annual 'pension' to Dysart (*Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra) no.40). We get a glimpse here of a pre-12th c. arrangement, with Dysart as a mother-church serving several surrounding churches (see Cowan, 1961, especially 44-5).

The marches of the kirkland of Wemyss are given in a charter dated 1321x27 (*Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra) no.54).

The ecclesiastical centre of WMS lay in what is today East Wemyss, with the site of the medieval par. kirk beside the harbour marked by an early 16th c. church and graveyard (see Gifford, 1988, 203).

BAGTON * †

Bagtoun 1484 *RMS* ii no.1576

Bagtowne Mos 1512 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.88

Bagtoun 1516 *RMS* iii no.119

Bagtoun 1546 *RMS* iii no.2359

Sc ? + Sc toun. It lay in the western part of the par., as *Bagtowne Mos* is described as forming the boundary between DY and

WMS (Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.88). Fraser, *Wemyss* i pp.100, 139 and 143 refers to it as 'Bogtoun' or 'Bogtown', but the charter evidence indicates that the first element was *bag*.

Could it be Branxton?

BRANXTON

Brunkstoun 1750s Roy

U(pp)er) Pranxton & N(ether) Pranxton 1775 Ainslie

This may be a later form of Bagton * t, for which see above.

COALTOWN of WEMYSS

Newtown 1775 Ainslie

E[ast] & W[est] Coaltowns 1790s OSA *Wemyss*

Coaltown 1828 SGF

West Coaltown & East Coaltown 1845 NSA *Wemyss*

Sc or English *coal* + English *town*. See also Newton below.

HAVENTON OF WEMYSS * t

le Havintoune de Wemys 1511 RMS ii no.3636

Sc *haven* + Sc *toun*. This refers to what is today known as the village of West Wemyss. See also Wemyss below.

NEWTON

? *Neutone (& Markinche)* 1393 RMS i no.870

Newtoun 1516 RMS iii no.119

Newtoun 1546 RMS iii no.2359

('landis of') *Newtounis* 1550 Midl. Chrs. (Holy Trinity) no.48

('landis of') *Newtonis* 1559 Midl. Chrs. (Holy Trinity) no.68

Newtoun & W(est) Newtoun 1640s Gordon

E(ast) Newton & W(est) Newton 1775 Ainslie

Sc *new* + Sc *toun*. The 1393 reference is probably to this Newton; for the possibility that it refers to Newton MAI, see under that name. Note that Coaltown of Wemyss is referred to as *Newtown* on Ainslie/1775.

WEMYSS

(Robert de) *Wemes* c.1180 *St A. Lib.* 353

(Radulphus rector of church of) *Wemes* x1214 *St A. Lib.* 381

('ecclesia Sancte Marie de') *Wemys* c.1239 *Midl. Chrs.* (Soutra)
ii no.14

(Gilbert parson of) *Wemes* c.1240 *St A. Lib.* 269

(church of) *Wemis* c.1250 *St A. Lib.* 33

(John de) *Wemes*; (land of Michael de) *Wemes* c.1290 Fraser, *Wemyss*
ii no.2 o.c.

(lands & gardens of the manor of Sir Michael de) *Wymes* 1306 *CDS* ii
no.1787 [ordered to be destroyed by Edward I]

(John de) *Wemys* 1372 *RMS* i no.518

('all the landis of the') *Wemis-schire* ('fra the *Dene Burn* of the')
Kirkwemis ('este') 1428 Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.42

('apud le') *Wemis* 1466 *RMS* ii no.982

(to John de) *Wemis* (of that ilk half of the lands of) *Wemis* 1468
RMS ii no.958

(sixth part of the lands of) *West Wemis* 1484 *RMS* ii no.1576

(lands of) *Westerwemys* 1487 *RMS* ii no.1689 [acquired by Oliphants]

(lands of the east part of) *Wemys* (with its house or fortalice)
1494 *RMS* ii no.2198 [to the Livingstones of Drumry]

(lands of) *Est Wemys* ('ab antiquo divisas et partitas pro tertia
parte de') *Wemysschire*; *West Wemys*; (par. church of) *Wemys*;
(barony of) *Est Wemys* 1508 *RMS* ii no.3229

(to David *Wemys* of that ilk lands of) *Wemysschire* (with licence to
erect) *le Havintoune de Wemys* (i.e. into a free burgh of barony)
1511 *RMS* ii no.3636

('manis of') *Wester Vemis*; ('manis of') *Eister Vemis*; ('the gleib & kyrklandis of the kyrk of') *Eister Vemis* 1550 *Midl. Chrs.* (Holy Trinity) no.48

(vicarage of) *Vemys*; ('vicarage of the parochie kyrk of') *Est Vemis* 1553 *Midl. Chrs.* (Holy Trinity) no.53

South Weemis, W[est] Weemis & Chapel of Weems 1590s Pont/WF & EF
Easter Weems, Weems kirke, W[ester] Weemis, Weemis [tloun & Weemis Chappell 1640s Gordon

G *uaimh* 'cave' + loc. ending -es, 'cave-place', or (less likely) G *fas* 'residence', meaning 'residence at the cave(s)'. See Elements Index under *fas* for a discussion of these alternatives. The eponymous caves, many with P carvings on the walls, are grouped along the shore north-east of the village of East Wemyss. Directly above them stand the ruins of 'Macduff's Castle'. The present ruins probably date from the late 14th c. (*RCAHMS* pp.281-2). However, given its position at the caves, it is likely that this was the original *caput* of the shire of Wemyss, and that there had been an important residence here from a much earlier period.

The lands of Wemyss were divided into East and West Wemyss in 1428, with the Den Burn (now the Kingslaw Burn) forming the division. The charter states that Robert de Livingstone 'sall hafe all the landis of the *Wemis-schire* fra the *Dene Burn* of the *Kirkwemis* este...and David de *Wemis* lord of *Methkill* sall hafe all the landis fra the said *Dene Burn* west' (Fraser, *Wemyss* ii no.42). It was probably after this division that Wemyss Castle was built in the west (Wemyss') half of Wemyss-shire. The earliest part of the castle dates back to the 15th c. (Gifford, 1988, 424).

Pronunciation : [wi:mz].